Maybank

JOURNEY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

Annual Report **2015 PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA TBK**

Bigger
45000 banking expertise
in 2400 branch offices ready to serve your
banking needs
Better
Solid presence in all ASEAN countries
and 5 World Financial Centers
ensuring better connectivity
Stronger
Already one of the top 10 banks in Indonesia, now
stronger with USD 165 Billion assets combined
And there are more numbers and facts that makes us one of the biggest bank in South East Asia. We believe that these
numbers and facts make us uniquely powerful to support the communities that we are in.
Our mission : Humanising Financial Services
Humanising Financial Services.
Maybank

From
bii
Maybar
To
Maybank
A sign of change to become bigger, stronger, and better in providing financial services across ASEAN.
We are proudly announcing our identity as part of Maybank Group. As a leading bank in South East Asia, Maybank Group is a truly ASEAN bank that owns an asset of USD 165 billion and is supported by more than 2,400 branch offices in 20 countries with more than 45,000 banking experts that are ready to serve the banking needs of more than 22 million customers in many countries.
Maybank brings all of its qualities to become part of Indonesia, serving with honesty and fairness. We make banking more than just transactional.
Our mission: Humanising Financial Services.

Palang Merah Branch Office,
North Sumatera Region

Risk Management Group,
Head Office, Jakarta

Centralized Customer Care,
Graha Simatupang, Jakarta

JOURNEY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

The change of name from PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk (BII) to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Maybank Indonesia) in 2015 has become a turning point for Maybank Indonesia to begin the journey to the next level. This change strengthens the Bank's position as part of the Maybank Group who, for two consecutive years, won the Brand of the Year title from World Branding Forum.

Maybank Indonesia's spirit through journey to the next level was proven in 2015 where the Bank achieved an encouraging performance amidst the challenging economic conditions.

The strengthening of the Bank's position as part of international brand also convinces customers to keep trusting Maybank Indonesia. In welcoming the new era, the Bank will keep innovating to provide satisfying services to customers while also participate in developing the national economy through cooperation with various communities.

The spirit of "Journey to the Next Level" will drive Maybank Indonesia to be a trustworthy financial service provider for the community and also usher the Bank into the regional level.

THEME SUSTAINABILITY

2009
REVITALIZING GROWTH

In 2009, the Bank continued to post solid growth in all aspects of its operations. More importantly, the Bank has moved swiftly to adapt to the fast-changing business environment and anticipate future market trends. By developing new and better ways to interact with customers, the Bank has become one of the market leaders for service excellence in Consumer, SME & Commercial and Corporate Banking. The Bank is revitalizing its growth momentum into the future.

2011
HUMANIZING FINANCIAL SERVICES

By taking the time to know who our customers are, we remain in the heart of all the communities we serve. By taking the time to know communities, we can make valuable contributions through our wide range of social responsibility programs.

2008
THE VIEW FROM HERE

In 2008 uncertainty has been our companion - we have faced many challenges, not least a change of ownership and upheaval in international financial markets. But we have endured and prevailed thanks to our team spirit, hardwork and resolve.

2010
SERVING YOU BETTER

The Bank is innovating service delivery to enhance its partnerships in a multitude of communities, all in order to create personalized service for each and every customer. In this growth strategy, the Bank remains steadfastly a bank dedicated to serving you better.

2012
TRANSFORMING TO BE THE LEADING RELATIONSHIP BANK

Through the support of our customers and by giving back the best we can, Maybank Indonesia is leading the move to humanize financial services and to be the leading relationship bank in Indonesia by truly being in the community.

2013

BREAKTHROUGH BY STRENGTHENING FUNDAMENTALS

We are fully committed to continue to strengthen the solid foundations built to provide business solutions and best services above the expectation of all our customers – our Partners – in pursuing sustainable growth.

2014

AT THE HEART OF COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS

We are at all times ready to provide banking services to help our customers progress and develop their personal and business relationships.

2015

JOURNEY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

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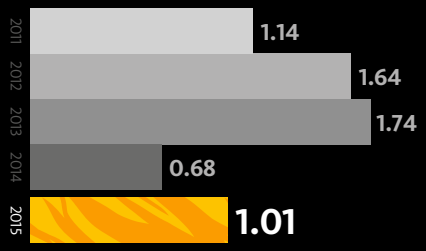
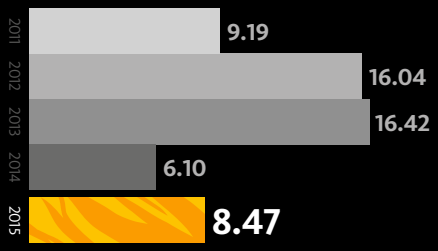
The spirit of "Journey to the Next Level" will drive Maybank Indonesia to be a trustworthy financial service provider for the community and also usher the Bank into the regional level.

Highlights 2015

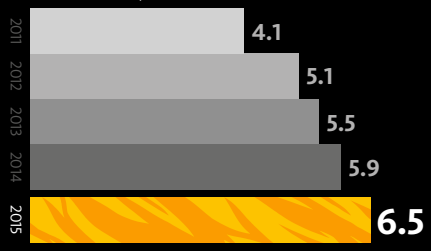
ROA (%)



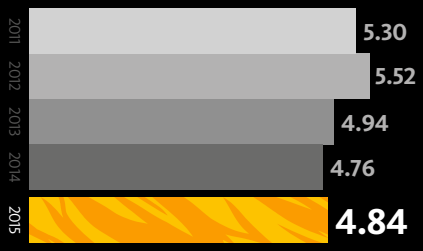
ROE (%)



Net Interest Income
(in trillion Rupiah)



NIM (%)

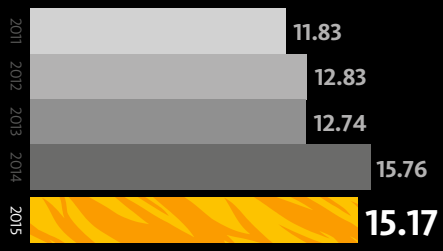


CIR (%)

The **5th rank** in terms of assets in the Shariah Banking industry and the **1st rank** in the Shariah Business Unit industry

LDR (%) Bank Only

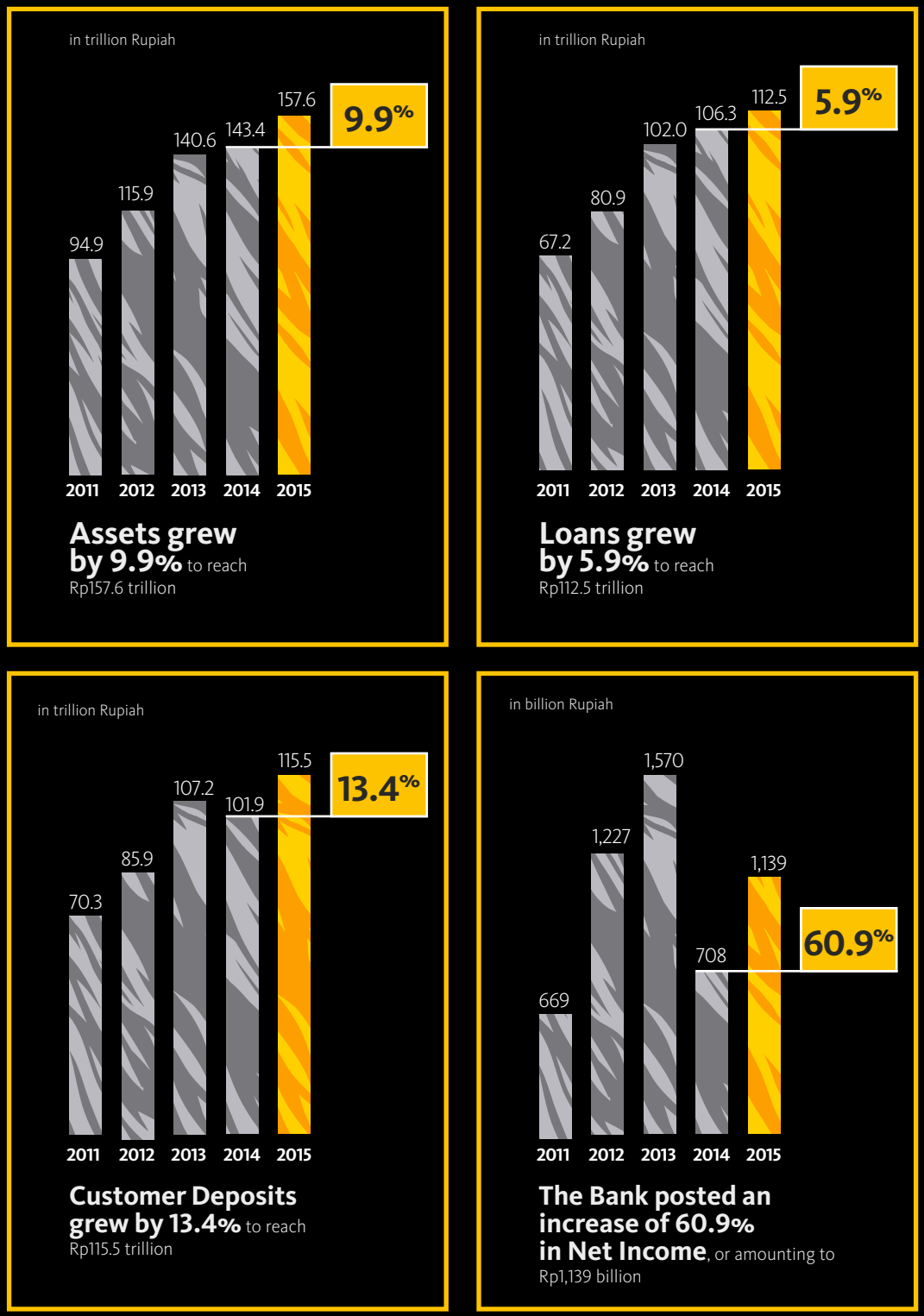
CAR (%)



The best in **Service Quality** for **six consecutive** years

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2015 Performance Indicators



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CROSS REFERENCE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY-OJK Nomor X.K.6 895

CROSS REFERENCE OJK CIRCULAR LETTERS NO 11/ SEOJK.03/2015 900

CROSS REFERENCE OF ANNUAL REPORT AWARD 2015 906

Annual Report 2015 available at Company's website: www.maybank.co.id/investor

InvestorRelations@maybank.co.id

PEPE-PEPEKA RI MAKKA DANCE

An energetic dance performance from Makassar, featuring attractions of a fire dance, requiring the utmost cooperation and discipline among the dancers in order to give the best performance.

MAIN HIGHLIGHTS

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"A solid bank performance was achieved by supports of better net interest margin (NIM), strong non-interest income growth, outstanding achievement in Shariah Banking and disciplined cost management efforts."

60.9%

Net profit increase in 2015

Cash Management,
Head Office, Jakarta

Batam Branch Office,
North Sumatera Region

Marketing and Corporate Branding,
Head Office, Jakarta

Transformation

To be bigger, better,
and stronger

Financial Highlights

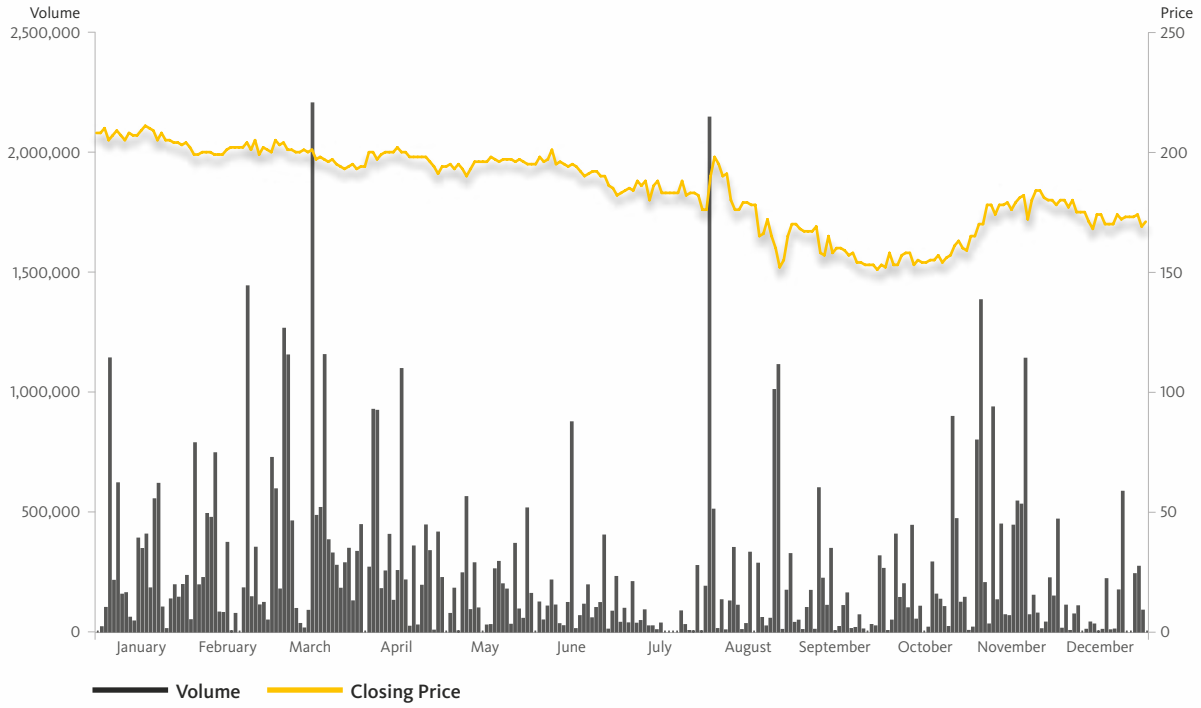
in million Rupiah		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Balance Sheets						
Total assets	4)	157,619,013	143,365,211	140,600,863	115,904,262	94,919,111
Loans	1)	112,528,763	106,301,567	102,029,615	80,948,717	67,185,892
Loans - net	1)	110,489,907	104,903,697	100,977,345	79,827,388	65,995,422
Financial investments - net						
Marketable securities		6,087,743	7,527,443	9,615,953	4,952,645	3,492,440
Government recapitalization bonds		3,579,368	3,580,884	3,596,832	3,664,794	3,654,506
Investments in shares		4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552
Allowance for impairment losses		(204,789)	(239,775)	(234,249)	(259,907)	(206,690)
Total financial investments - net		9,466,874	10,873,104	12,983,088	8,362,084	6,944,808
Earnings assets - net		139,320,620	125,721,642	123,935,703	102,024,012	83,225,958
Deposits from customers		115,486,436	101,863,992	107,239,558	85,946,647	70,322,917
Deposits from other banks		2,898,462	2,949,291	1,055,508	1,724,095	1,405,641
Borrowings		4,275,496	3,984,540	2,588,020	2,419,621	2,304,429
Total liabilities (excluding minority interests)	4)	141,875,745	128,870,064	128,370,015	106,646,375	86,965,108
Total equity	4)	15,743,268	14,495,147	12,230,848	9,257,887	7,954,003
Average Balance Consolidated Balance Sheets						
Total assets	4)	150,492,112	141,983,037	128,252,563	105,411,687	85,024,772
Loans	1)	109,415,165	104,165,591	91,489,166	74,067,305	60,373,676
Loans - net	1)	107,696,802	102,940,521	90,402,367	72,911,405	59,070,698
Financial investments - net						
Marketable securities		6,807,593	8,571,698	7,284,299	4,222,543	3,317,340
Government recapitalization bonds		3,580,126	3,588,858	3,630,813	3,659,650	3,741,839
Investments in shares		4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552	4,552
Allowance for impairment losses		(222,282)	(237,012)	(247,078)	(233,299)	(162,568)
Total financial investments - net		10,169,989	11,928,096	10,672,586	7,653,446	6,901,164
Earning assets - net		132,521,131	124,828,673	112,979,858	92,624,985	74,895,816
Deposits from customers		108,675,214	104,551,775	96,593,103	78,134,782	65,112,439
Deposits from other banks		2,923,877	2,002,400	1,389,802	1,564,868	1,146,717
Borrowings		4,130,018	3,286,280	2,503,821	2,362,025	1,582,133
Total liabilities (excluding minority interests)	4)	135,372,905	128,620,040	117,508,195	96,805,742	77,318,173
Total equity	4)	15,119,208	13,362,998	10,744,368	8,605,945	7,706,600

Notes:
1) Including consumer financing receivables
2) Bank only
3) Net off between deposits from other banks and placements in other banks
4) For comparison objective 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 amount is reclassified to be aligned with presentation of consolidated financial statement as per 31 December 2015
5) 2014 and 2015 ratios are using LFR calculation, based on BI regulations No. 17/11/PBI/2015

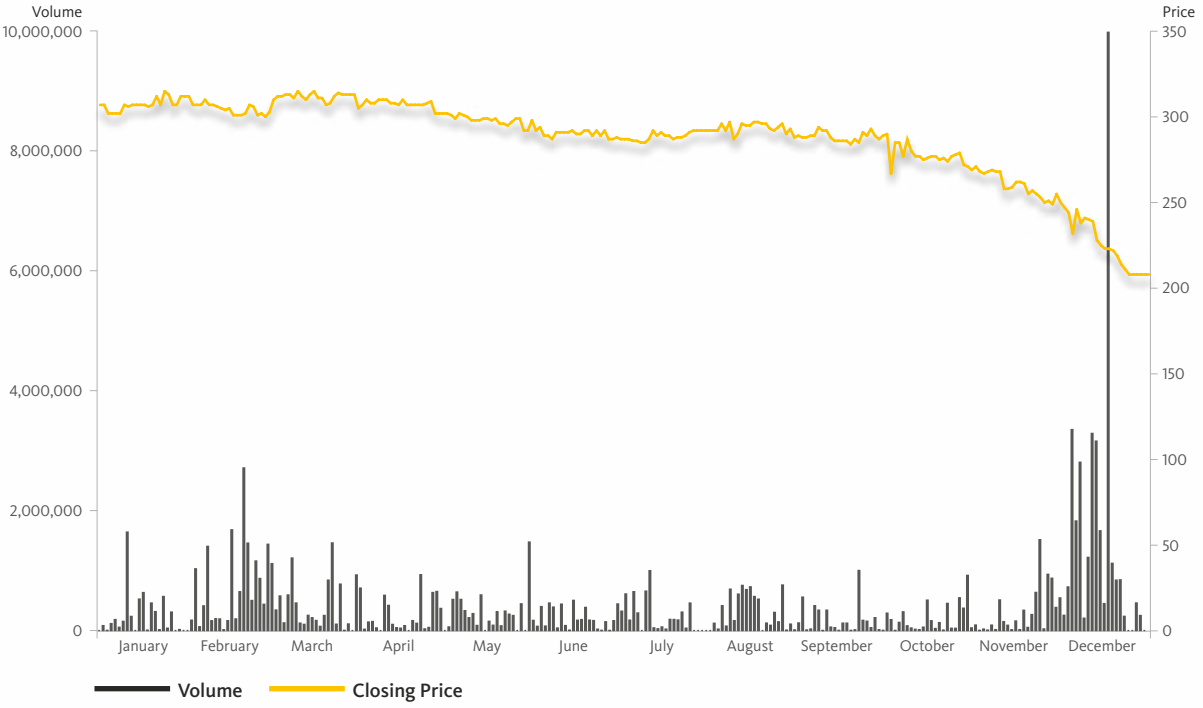
in million Rupiah	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Statements of Income and Other Comprehensive Income					
Interest income and shariah - net	6,488,238	5,931,696	5,514,870	5,120,487	4,083,288
Other operating income	2,613,939	1,816,690	2,270,044	2,093,667	2,034,584
Allowance for impairment losses on financial instruments net and provision for possible losses on non-earning assets	(2,296,172)	(1,789,453)	(791,204)	(1,147,263)	(1,181,389)
Other operating expenses - net [4]	(7,644,460)	(6,770,790)	(5,460,635)	(5,520,848)	(5,155,278)
Operating income – net [4]	1,457,717	977,596	2,324,279	1,693,306	962,594
Non-operating income/(expense) - net	87,306	(4,678)	(106,429)	28,505	22,712
Income before tax expense [4]	1,545,023	972,918	2,217,850	1,721,811	985,306
Tax expense - net [4]	(401,461)	(250,777)	(622,315)	(491,233)	(314,210)
Income for the year [4]	1,143,562	722,141	1,595,535	1,230,578	671,096
Income for the year attributable to: [4]					
Equity holders of the parent company	1,139,070	708,008	1,569,955	1,227,440	668,963
Non-controlling interests	4,492	14,133	25,580	3,138	2,133
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent company [4]	1,196,417	761,316	1,451,469	1,304,731	632,051
Non-controlling interests [4]	8,578	14,017	25,340	(2,527)	2,133
Basic earnings per share [4]	17	12	27	22	12
Shares data:					
The amount of shares issued and paid-up (thousands)	67,746,841	67,746,841	60,972,157	56,281,991	56,281,991
Financial Ratios					
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR Total) [4]	15.17%	15.76%	12.74%	12.83%	11.83%
Fixed assets to capital [4]	14.57%	13.53%	15.27%	16.58%	18.07%
Non-performing earnings assets to earnings assets	3.00%	2.14%	2.01%	1.64%	2.05%
Non-performing loans (NPL) [1]	3.67%	2.23%	2.11%	1.70%	2.14%
Non-performing loans - net (NPL - net) [1]	2.42%	1.48%	1.55%	0.81%	1.10%
Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets to earning assets	1.60%	1.32%	1.05%	1.35%	1.66%
Fulfillment of required allowance for possible losses	55.02%	68.94%	59.97%	68.38%	79.06%
Return on assets (ROA) [4]	1.01%	0.68%	1.74%	1.64%	1.14%
Return on equity (ROE) [4]	8.47%	6.10%	16.42%	16.04%	9.19%
Net interest margin (NIM) [4]	4.84%	4.76%	4.94%	5.52%	5.30%
Operating expenses to operating revenues (BOPO) [4]	90.77%	92.94%	84.10%	87.22%	92.64%
Net interbank liability to Tier I Capital [3], [4]	-81.02%	-19.88%	-51.37%	-93.40%	-86.70%
Liabilities to total equity [4]	9.01	8.89	10.50	11.52	10.93
Liabilities to total assets [4]	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92
Loans to Deposits Ratio (LDR) [2]	86.14%	92.67%	87.04%	87.34%	88.86%
Loans to Funding Ratio (LFR) [2], [5]	85.13%	91.15%	-	-	-
Percentage of Legal Lending Limit (LLL) violation [2]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) Rupiah					
Primary [2]	8.11%	8.17%	8.12%	8.15%	8.09%
Secondary [2]	10.25%	7.78%	10.09%	11.31%	11.82%
Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) Foreign Currency [2]	8.33%	8.14%	8.15%	8.34%	8.08%
Net Open Position (NOP) [2], [4]	4.69%	0.88%	4.41%	9.61%	4.16%

Shares Highlights

Maybank Indonesia Share Performance (BNII) 2015



Maybank Indonesia Share Performance (BNII) 2014



Maybank Indonesia Share Performance 2014-2015

	2015	2014
Highest price (in Rupiah)	220	322
Lowest Price (in Rupiah)	145	205
Closing Price (in Rupiah)	171	208
Market Capitalization (in billion Rupiah)	11,585	14,091
Net Earnings per Share (in Rupiah)	17	12
Book Value per Share (in Rupiah)	216	232
P/E (x)	19.39	10.30
P/BV (x)	0.93	0.75

Quarterly Price, Volume of Transaction, Number of Oustanding Shares and Market Capitalization in 2014-2015

Year	Quarter	Price			Volume of Transaction	Number of Outstanding Shares	Market Capitalization (Rupiah)
		Highest (Rupiah)	Lowest (Rupiah)	Closing (Rupiah)			
2015	I	220	191	195	22,776,300	67,746,840,730	13,210,633,942,350
	II	205	180	182	14,122,800	67,746,840,730	12,329,925,012,860
	III	213	145	152	10,606,700	67,746,840,730	10,297,519,790,960
	IV	189	146	171	13,668,200	67,746,840,730	11,584,709,764,830
2014	I	322	298	313	29,146,300	60,972,156,657	19,110,807,921,787
	II	313	286	288	16,912,300	60,972,156,657	17,543,396,690,605
	III	299	279	289	16,316,700	60,972,156,657	17,603,637,181,382
	IV	291	205	208	43,803,200	67,746,840,730	14,091,342,871,840

Bonds Highlights

Name of Bonds	Nominal Amount (in million Rupiah)	Tenor (year)	Interest Rate	Current Rating	Issuance Date	Listing Date at the Indonesia Stock Exchange	Maturity Date	Payment Status
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014	1,500,000	7	11.35%	idAA(Pefindo) and AA(idn) (Fitch)	8 July 2014	10 July 2014	8 July 2021	Outstanding Bond
Shelf Registered Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014	300,000	3	9.35% (indicative)	idAAAsy (Pefindo) and AAA(idn) (Fitch)	8 July 2014	10 July 2014	8 July 2017	Outstanding Bond
Shelf Registered Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012:								
- Series A	980,000	3	7.60%	idAAA (Pefindo) and AAA(idn) (Fitch)	31 October 2012	1 November 2012	31 October 2015	Fully repaid
- Series B	1,020,000	5	8.00%		31 October 2012	1 November 2012	31 October 2017	Outstanding Bond
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012	1,000,000	7	9.25%	idAA+ (Pefindo) and AA(idn) (Fitch)	31 October 2012	1 November 2012	31 October 2019	Outstanding Bond
Shelf Registered Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011:								
- Series A	440,000	3	7.75%	idAAA (Pefindo) and AAA(idn) (Fitch)	6 December 2011	7 December 2011	6 December 2014	Fully repaid
- Series B	1,560,000	5	8.75%		6 December 2011	7 December 2011	6 December 2016	Outstanding Bond
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011	500,000	7	10.00%	idAA+(Pefindo) and AA(idn) (Fitch)	6 December 2011	7 December 2011	6 December 2018	Outstanding Bond
Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011	1,500,000	7	10.75%	idAA+ (Pefindo) and AA(idn) (Fitch)	19 May 2011	20 May 2011	19 May 2018	Outstanding Bond

Ratings

As part of the Company's policy to provide information to shareholders and public, the Company has applied ratings to assess the performance and condition of the Company through independent parties, namely PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo) and PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia (Fitch).

Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (Pefindo)

Corporate Rating	idAAA, Stable Outlook
Shelf Registered Bonds I Tranche I/2011	idAAA
Shelf Registered Bonds I Tranche II/2012	idAAA
Shelf Registered Sukuk Mudharabah I/2014	idAAA(sy)
Subordinated Bonds I/2011	idAA+
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Tranche I/2011	idAA+
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Tranche II/2012	idAA+
Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds II/2014	idAA

Fitch Ratings Indonesia (Fitch)

Long Term Issuer Default Rating	BBB, Stable Outlook
Short Term Issuer Default Rating	F3
National Long-Term Rating	AAA(idn), Stable Outlook
National Short Term Rating	F1+(idn)
Viability Rating	bb
Support Rating	2
Rupiah Subordinated Debt I / 2011	AA(idn)
Rupiah Senior Bonds Program I / 2011 and tranches under the program	AAA(idn)
Rupiah Subordinated Bonds Program I / 2011 and tranches under the program	AA(idn)
Rupiah Shariah Senior Bonds Program I / 2014 and tranches under the program	AAA(idn)
Basel III compliant Rupiah Subordinated Bonds Program I / 2014 and tranches under the program	AA(idn)

Event Highlights in 2015

14 January 2015

Maybank Indonesia – Citilink, Strenghtening Cooperation
Maybank Indonesia expanded its financial services to PT Citilink Indonesia by providing online cargo payment facility through Maybank Indonesia CoOLPay (Corporate Online Payment), an internet based payment gateway solution that enable cargo agents to carry out real-time payment for Citilink cargo.

12-13 February 2015

Maybank Indonesia Awards Night 2015
Maybank Indonesia organized awards night for outstanding employees. At the same time it held "Maybank Indonesia's Got Talent" featuring the art talents of the employees.

17 February 2015

Maybank Indonesia participated in new system MPN G2 for easier tax payment
Maybank Indonesia has appointed as one of the 22 banks that currently conduct tax payment through system MPN G2 (Modul Penerimaan Negara Generasi 2) implementation.

17 February 2015

Maybank Indonesia conducted a strategic partnership with ACE Jaya
Maybank Indonesia in cooperation with PT ACE Jaya Protection provided insurance products. Through this cooperation, Maybank Indonesia provides dental health plan product of ACE Jaya Proteksi for the customers of Maybank Indonesia through three options of insurance premiums.

17 March 2015

Conducting "AITI Executive Gathering"
This event was held with the aim to strengthen cooperation between Maybank Indonesia and AITI (Association of Information Technology industry), Mr. Sofjan, Senior Advisor to the Vice President, as the keynote speaker.

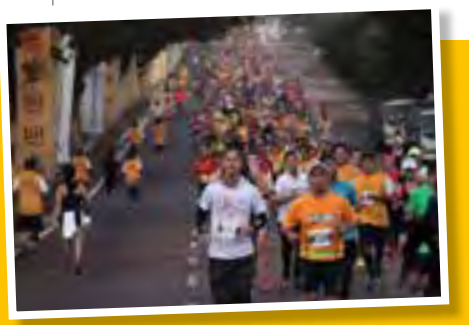
23 March 2015

Maybank Indonesia delivered Grand Prize of "Bingkisan Beruntun" Program
Maybank Indonesia, presented the Grand Prize to the Premier Wealth customers who were elected to receive a family travel package (five people) to five continents destination which covers Paris (Europe), Los Angeles (USA), South Africa (Africa), Tokyo (Asia) and Sydney (Australia).

30 August 2015

Maybank Bali Marathon (MBM) in 2015

MBM 2015 was held in Gianyar, Bali attended by over 5,000 participants from 37 nationalities and recorded in various race categories, namely 42km, 21km, 10km and children's sprint. MBM was also attended by a total of 40 participants for wheelchair run category provided opportunity for disables to feel the atmosphere of international marathon race. Besides included into the official race of the Boston Marathon, MBM 2015 was also selected by the Athletics Association of Indonesia (PASI) as one race in the event the National Sports Week (PON).



24 March 2015

Maybank Indonesia in cooperation with Garuda Indonesia
Maybank Indonesia and PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk signed off a bailout facility of $ 100 million (Rp 1.3 trillion) from Maybank Indonesia based on the principle of musharakah. This one year financing facility is part of the strategy, namely Maybank Indonesia Shariah First which provides shariah financing options to its customers.

26 March 2015

Maybank Indonesia - Maybank Asset Management established cooperation
Maybank Indonesia established a cooperation with PT Maybank Asset Management as a sales agent for a wide range of mutual fund products managed by Maybank Asset Management to be owned by all customers of Maybank Indonesia.

24 April 2015

AGMS 2015
Maybank Indonesia AGMS was held on April 24, 2015. One of the agenda was the approval of replacement for the Director of Independent and appointment of Mr. Eri Budiono as the Director of Global Maybank Indonesia.

3 June 2015

Fully Supports for Women Entrepreneurs, Maybank Indonesia reorganized the 'BII Sukma Awards'
Maybank Indonesia in cooperation with Inspiration Sukma has conducted "Maybank Indonesia Sukma Award" as a form of commitment and support to find women entrepreneurs in Indonesia, which has Brave, Independent, and Inspiring characters.

6 June 2015

Maybank Indonesia empowering fishermen communities in Indramayu
Maybank Indonesia has conducted a CSR with the target to empower fishermen communities and their families in Indramayu, West Java. Maybank Indonesia provided supports for boats, boat engines, fishing nets, and boat maintenance and repairs.
For the fishermen' wives, Maybank Indonesia also donated refrigerator machines to increase production capacity of the fishery products. And for fishermen' children, Maybank Indonesia supported their education by donating books, small places for libraries, laptop, projector, screen and supported their school building renovations. Furthermore, Maybank Indonesia employees simultaneously cleaned up Karangsong Beach.

12 June 2015

Maybank Indonesia - JICA Established a Strategic Partnership
Maybank Indonesia and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a preparation of strategic partnership to two-step loan facility procurement for PT Indonesia Japan Economic Center (JIAEC). In this partnership, JICA funding sources obtained from Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF), while Maybank Indonesia provided a loan of JPY 80 million to JIAEC. This 10-year loan facility will be used by JIAEC to fund the building development which located in Depok, West Java.

Event Highlights in 2015

20 August 2015

Maybank Go Ahead Challenge (MGAC) 2015
An event that was part of Maybank Group's innovation to search for the best young talents in national and international levels, with excellent professional expertise in business field and also financial competence.
The series of Global Final round of MGAC again presented in Indonesia, 60 finalists from 14 countries around the world gathered in Jakarta for three days. Total contested prize worth USD 72,000 and a chance to participate in "Global Maybank Apprentice" (GMAP) prestigious program, and participate in international guidance for two years at Maybank program.

12 August 2015

Maybank Foundation Scholarship batch 2
Maybank Indonesia together with Maybank Foundation, awarded scholarships to the underprivileged families' for their best son and daughters in 30 provinces in Indonesia to study in nine leading universities in Indonesia. This program showed the full commitment of Maybank Indonesia to offer a positive contribution in supporting a sustainable development of Indonesia's young generation.

5 September 2015

Maybank Indonesia Supports Green City
'Maybank Indonesia Supports Green City' campaign is part of Maybank Global Corporate Responsibility (CS) Day, the Maybank Group program involving more than 20 thousand employees of Maybank (Maybankers) worldwide, including employees of Maybank Indonesia, which dedicates this moment to undertake initiatives of corporate social responsibility to the environment. In Jakarta, the activities centered at the Bung Karno (GBK) Senayan by committing acts of environmental preservation of GBK.

14 September 2015

Maybank2u Application Launch
Maybank Indonesia strengthens its digital services by launching Maybank2u, a banking application in mobile phone technology based for Android and iOS users. This application allows customers in accessing banking services related savings, current accounts, deposits, credit card, personal loan (KTA), or mortgage (KPR). Through this service, customers can access activities in their accounts during the previous three months and receive the latest information of foreign currency exchange rates.

17 September 2015

Maybank Indonesia dan Dompet Dhuafa Established Strategic Partnership
Maybank Indonesia established a strategic partnership with Yayasan Dompet Dhuafa Republika (Dompet Dhuafa). Through this strategic partnership, donor of Dompet Dhuafa can carry out real time on-line payments of zakat, infaq, and alms (sedekah/ZIS) through the electronic banking network (e-channel) Maybank Indonesia.

30 September 2015

Maybank Premier Wealth
Maybank Indonesia officially launched Maybank Premier Wealth, the new face of Wealth Management services utilizing cross-country synergy (cross-border synergy) in the ASEAN region.

10 October 2015

Scholarships Donation for IKOPIN Students
Maybank Indonesia through Indonesia Cooperative Institute (IKOPIN) provides a full scholarships program for undergraduate and diploma students to help achievers who come from economically incapable families. Full scholarships will be awarded to 3 undergraduates and 2 diploma students who passed on the selection process. This scholarship covers mandatory tuition fees for 4 years. In this partnership, IKOPIN will help the Bank to establish cooperatives for fishermen communities in Karongsong, Indramayu.

30 October 2015

Maybank Indonesia Executing Bank for Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) TKI
Maybank Indonesia obtained a credibility from the government of the Republic of Indonesia to be the Executing Bank in distributing communities business loan (Kredit Usaha Rakyat/ KUR) for Indonesian Workers (TKI).

15 October 2015

Maybank Indonesia Cooperated with Kal Star
Maybank Indonesia in cooperation with the airline company Kal Star in providing cash management services to support travel agents to carry out ticketing payments through Corporate OnLine PAYment services (CoOLPAY).

2 November 2015

Official Announcement of the New Logo
Maybank Indonesia officially announced the company's new logo in line with the identity of the holding company, Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank). The new identity confirming that Maybank Indonesia is part of Maybank Group to become the largest financial service providers in the region.

17 November 2015

Maybank Indonesia Launched Visa Infinite Credit Card
Maybank Indonesia in cooperation with Visa WorldWide Indonesia launched Visa Infinite Credit Card for premier customer segment. Previously, this credit card could only be obtained through a special invitation from the bank, but it can be possessed to fulfill the needs of middle and upper segments customers.

1 December 2015

EGMS and Public Expose 2015
Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) approved the appointment of Mr. Irvandi Ferizal as the new Human Capital Director at Maybank Indonesia and approved the resignation of Ms. Lani Darmawan from her position as Retail Banking Director at Maybank Indonesia. On the same day the Bank's Public Expose 2015 was also conducted.

24 August 2015

Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk officially changed its name to **PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk**

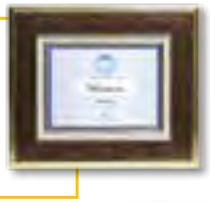
After the approval from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on August 24, 2015, approval from Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia on the date of August 26, 2015, and the Decree of Commissioner Board of Financial Services Authority dated September 23, 2015, PT Bank International Indonesia Tbk (BII) officially changed its name to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Maybank Indonesia). The new identity confirming that Maybank Indonesia is part of Maybank Group, which has customer base and international network while maintaining the strength and superiority that had been owned.

Awards and Certifications in 2015

3rd place winner in Regular Domestic Banking category and "Excellent" predicate in Excellent Service Experience (ESE) Award 2015 from Carre-Center for Customer Satisfaction Loyalty (Carre-CCSL) and Bisnis Indonesia daily newspaper.
10 February 2015

The Winner of Enterprise Transformation category through CoOLPay & Maybank Indonesia Synergy Cards in Financial Insight Innovation Award 2015 from IDC Financial Insights.
9 March 2015

Platinum Award for Women Empowerment in the Global CSR Award 2015 from Pinacle Group International.
19 March 2015



3rd place winner in Shariah Business Unit category in Infobank Digital Brand of the Year 2015 from Infobank Magazine.
20 March 2015

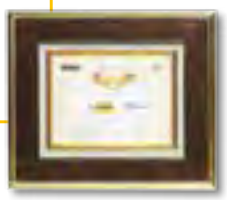
"Exceptional" in Customer Service Email Center and Regular Banking category, "Excellence" in Platinum Credit Card and Regular Credit Card category, and "Good" in ATM Contact Point category in Contact Center Service Excellence Award (CCEA) 2015 from Carre-Center for Customer Satisfaction Loyalty (Carre-CCSL).
9 April 2015

Service Quality Award in Regular Banking and Regular Credit Card Category from Carre-Center for Customer Satisfaction & Loyalty (Carre CCSL) and Service Excellence Magazine.
22 May 2015

STP Excellence Award for USD and STP Excellence Award for EURO from Deutsche Bank.
26 May 2015

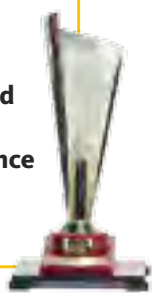
The Best Champion of Jabodetabek in Conventional Banks category (Buku III) in WOW Service Excellence Award from MARKPLUS.INC.
8 May 2015

5th Best Overall Performance Islamic Business Unit in the 12th Infobank 2015 Banking Service Excellence from Infobank Magazine.
4 June 2015



Top 50 Most Valuable Indonesian Brands from Brand Finance.
21 August 2015

First place winner in The Most Expansive Financing Shariah Unit category in Islamic Finance Awards and "Juara Umum" (General Champion) in Islamic Finance Cup 2015 from Karim Business Consulting (KBC).
7 September 2015



'Best SME' in the 9th Annual Alpha Southeast Asia Awards by Alpha Southeast Asia magazine.
17 September 2015

'Very Good' for the category of Shariah Business Unit with asset of more than Rp5 trillion in Infobank Shariah Finance Award.
16 October 2015

"The Best Indonesia WOW Service Excellence Awards 2015" in Conventional Bank (Buku III) category, Gold Champion for Sumatra Region and Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua (Sulampapua) Region category, and Silver Champion for Jawa Bali Region
by MarkPlus Inc.
9 October 2015

"The Best GCG Implementation" for The Best Disclosure and Transparency category from Financial Services Authority and Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD).
17 November 2015

STP Excellence Award for Citi USD Payment from Citi Group.
18 November 2015

"The Most Innovative Bank on Mortgage Products" in 2015 Housing Estate Awards from Housing Estate Magazine.
10 December 2015

4th place winner in Conventional Bank (BUKU III) category in Anugerah Perbankan Indonesia awards from Perbanas Institute and Economic Review Magazine.
5 November 2015

2nd Runner Up Best SR 2015 for Financial Services Category in Sustainability Report Award (SRA) 2015 organized by National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR).
15 December 2015

Information on the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS)

Friday, 22 April 2016

Function Room

Sentral Senayan III 28th Floor
Jl. Asia Afrika No. 8 Senayan
Gelora Bung Karno
Jakarta 10270

Agenda of the AGMS 22 April 2016:

1. Board of Directors report on the Company's performance for the financial year ended December 31, 2015 and the ratification of the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Statement for the financial year ended December 31, 2015;

2. Determination of the utilization of the Company's net profit for the financial year ended December 31, 2015;

3. Appointment of a Public Accountant Firm to audit the Company's Financial Statements for the financial year of 2016 and determination of honorarium for the Public Accountant Firm along with other conditions;

4. Determination of honorarium and/or other allowance for the Board of Commissioners;

5. Delegation of authority to the Board of Commissioners to determine: a. The remuneration and/or other benefit for the Board of Directors; b. The honorarium and/or other allowance for the Shariah Supervisory Board;

6. Appointment of the members of the Company's Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors due to the expiration of the term of office;

7. Distribution of duties and authorities among the member Board of Directors;

PUPPETEER AND PUPPET

Attractiveness and beauty of a puppet show is determined by the experience and skill of a puppeteer in telling the story and playing the puppet in accordance with its character.

Annual Report 2015 PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

MANAGEMENT REPORT

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Maybank Indonesia Directors with Employees
Head Office, Jakarta

Risk Management Group
Head Office, Jakarta

Senior Management
Head Office, Jakarta

Culture

Strengthening the internalization of the corporate culture in alignment with Maybank Group

Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin Bin Megat Mohd Nor
President Commissioner

Report of the President Commissioner

"We are confident that it is important for the Bank to outline initiatives to remain playing an important role and at the forefront in embracing the ASEAN Economic Community."

Dear shareholders,

Year 2015 was a challenging year on many fronts. We are nonetheless pleased with the Bank's turnaround performance and in the process, cementing its ability to withstand tumultuous macroeconomic and business environment.

Economic and Banking Conditions in 2015

While some major developed economies saw some positive growth during the year, many emerging market economies, including China, faced challenges and experienced slowdowns with currency devaluations and low commodity prices. This was exacerbated by uncertainties with regards to timing of the US Federal Reserve rate hike. In Indonesia, growth in 2015 slowed to 4.79% and the Rupiah dropped by 10.89%.

The series of policy packages issued by the Government and Regulators in the last quarter of 2015 were aimed at boosting national development and increased banking activities especially in channeling loans.

Performance Evaluation of the Company and the Board of Directors

Despite the economic downturn, the Bank recorded a healthy net profit of Rp1.14 trillion in 2015, an outstanding increase of 60.9% compared to the previous period. The Bank's resilience and agility in anticipating changes proved to be effective in facing market changes and macro conditions. The Bank continued to be tactical in managing cost and risk, pursuing only those right opportunities that will provide stable long term income for the Bank. The selective and cautious approach resulted in both the Retail and Business Banking segments growing above

Report of the President Commissioner

industry average. Third Party Funds also improved more than industry average with Loan to Fund Ratio (LFR) at 85.13% and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) at 213% per 31 December 2015. Meanwhile, Shariah banking continued to accelerate with asset contribution approximately 10% of the Bank's total assets, the fifth largest in Indonesia Islamic Banking industry and the largest in industry's Shariah Business Units.

This feat provides us with a greater confidence in the Bank's capability to deliver in the future.

The business backdrop in 2015 placed a big responsibility on the Board of Directors to ensure that the Bank is fit to face the challenges. The Bank's significantly improved performance in 2015 over the previous year showed strong leadership by the Board of Directors to help the organizational focus. With this regards, we are assured that the Board of Directors and management will continue their exceptional commitment and engagement in spurring the Bank's future progress.

Improvement of Corporate Governance Quality

As in previous years, the Board of Commissioners will persistently guide the Board of Directors to continue championing efforts in upgrading and improving the quality of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) to ensure sustainable growth for Maybank Indonesia.

Their resilience and dedication have yielded results with the Bank receiving "The Best GCG Implementation" award in the Best Disclosure and Transparency category from the Financial Services Authority in cooperation with the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD). Maybank Indonesia was also awarded by the local authority as one of the top 15 highest scores from Indonesia Listed Company for implementation of the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard in 2015.

We believe it is important for the Bank to continue being a front runner in this initiative as it runs parallel to the ASEAN Economic Community agenda of regional economic integration. This will also be beneficial as the Bank looks to expand its cross-border reach.

"The 2015 performance shows strong leadership from the Directors. We are confident that management will continue in its committed push for the Bank's growth in the future."

Maybank Indonesia is one of 15 Indonesian Public Listed Companies with highest scores in the implementation of ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard for 2015.

Performance Assessment of Committees under the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners aims to continuously improve the performance of each committee namely the Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Integrated Governance Committee. We believe all the committees continued to carry out their respective duties, focusing on the appropriate subject matters in steering the Bank through the dynamics of 2015.

Integrated Governance Committee

In line with regulation of the Financial Services Authority, the Integrated Governance Committee aims to ensure that the Bank complies with the rules related to Financial Conglomerations. The committee has established policies related to Integrated Governance which also encompasses the Bank's subsidiaries, Maybank Finance and WOM Finance as well as its sister companies, Maybank Shariah Indonesia, Maybank Kim Eng Securities and Maybank Asset Management.

Changes in the Composition of Board of Commissioners

There were no changes in the composition of Board of Commissioners in 2015.

Human Capital

The Bank's mission in "Humanising Financial Services" has led to the continued commitment in developing and motivating its employees through training programs, cross-function and cross-regional assignment opportunities as well as corporate culture internalization. We noticed and greatly appreciate the diversity in managing our organization. The Bank's rebranding from Bank International Indonesia (BII) to Maybank Indonesia reinforces its key role in the Maybank Group in the further development of ASEAN's largest economy. Our employees' innovation and delivery remain the heart of the Bank's success and the Bank's aim to build a culture of excellence in its people transformation journey will be key for it to excel further.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In addition to our contribution to the national economy, Maybank Indonesia is fully dedicated in supporting the development and enhancement of the communities via its Corporate Responsibility (CR) programs. There were 5 key CR efforts undertaken in 2015 revolving around Education, Support Healthy Living, Preservation of Art and Culture Heritage, Community Empowerment and Environment, in order to create a better life for our stakeholders and communities in Indonesia.

Business Prospects

The 2016 budget shows continued optimism on the domestic economy amid global economic uncertainties. As for the banking industry, although 2016 is expected to be an improvement, business environment will remain competitive with the risk of economic slowdown and volatility of commodity prices continuing to loom.

For Maybank Indonesia, the Board of Commissioners views the business plan set by the Board of Directors as realistic and aspirational. We believe the efforts and the organisational transformation to targeted customers thus far equip the Bank to weather the potential economic turbulence. Being part of the Maybank Group, the fourth largest financial services group in ASEAN with presence in every ASEAN country, will enable the Bank to create synergies and efficiencies in becoming the leading financial services provider in Indonesia. We believe this will differentiate the Bank from its competitors and is imperative as the Bank continues to deliver value to our stakeholders.

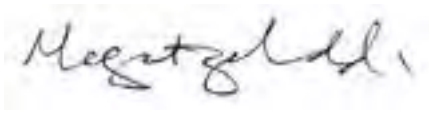
Report of the President Commissioner

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Board of Commissioners, I wholeheartedly extend my appreciation and gratitude to the Board of Directors for their strong and focused leadership in achieving robust returns in the midst of various external challenges. Such achievement will propel us to greater heights.

We would also like to thank all customers, employees, authorities, shareholders and stakeholders for the endless support and trust.

Jakarta, March 2016
On Behalf of the Board of Commissioners
PT Bank Maybank indonesia Tbk



Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin Bin Megat Mohd Nor
President Commissioner

Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor
President Commissioner

Budhi Dyah Sitawati
Independent Commissioner

Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias
Commissioner

Spencer Lee Tien Chye
Commissioner

Umar Juoro
Independent Commissioner

Achjar Iljas
Independent Commissioner

Taswin Zakaria
President Director

Report of the President Director

"We are thankful that our hardwork has started to bear fruits and we expect this transformation will enable us to become bigger, better, and stronger."

Dear shareholders,

Year 2015 has been a year of transformation and integration for Maybank Indonesia. Following two years of transformation, the Bank in September 2015 officially rebranded itself as PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, moving in unison with the Maybank Group in the region with a global network and customer base. We also reaped rewards from our efforts in transforming the Bank over the last two years; performance-wise, the Bank did well in 2015 considering the downturn in the domestic economy. We rose to the challenges facing us in 2015, kept our focus and executed our duties to ensure the Bank could realize its mission in Humanising Financial Services and secure incoming opportunities to further grow according to our plan.

Economic and Banking Conditions in 2015

The global economic growth dropped to 2.4% in 2015 from 2.6% a year earlier as emerging markets suffered due to the declining commodity prices and capital outflows. Domestically, the economy slowed to 4.79% in 2015 from 5.02% in 2014. The slowdown in private consumption, decline in exports and sluggish government spending contributed to a weaker economic growth. Businesses took a cautious approach and cut production, and some were forced to reduce workers that led to the drop in private consumption. Meanwhile, the Rupiah fell about 11% as investment fled to developed markets, as seen with the decline in Indonesian stock market.

Such conditions led Bank Indonesia to keep the benchmark rate at 7.5% ending the year 2015, after it made a cut of 25 basis points earlier in February. However, to help support the banking industry the central bank decided to lower the primary reserve requirements to 7.5% effective in December. Inflation in 2015 slowed to 3.4% from 8.4% in the previous year.

Report of the President Director

Overall lending growth nationwide in 2015 reached 10.4%, lower than 11.7% booked in the previous year. The industry-wide Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) rose to 21.4%, above the 2014 level of 19.6% and the minimum requirement of 8%. NPLs, though, rose to 2.5%, from 2.2% in 2014, as credit quality deteriorated. Most banks also booked higher provisions, which dragged banks' profitability downward.

Company Performance

The last two years were very challenging for us. We underwent transformation at a time when the economy was slowing; especially in the expectations that the government would push up infrastructure projects did not materialize. However, we managed to see the results of our hard work and we hope this transformation will enable us to become bigger, better, and stronger.

In the Retail Banking portfolio, mortgage loans surged 12.6% to Rp18.1 trillion while maintaining sound asset quality. Auto loans rose 6.3%, while Personal Loan (KTA) and credit card loan up 12.8% and 10.5% respectively so that total loans of retail banking rose 9%. Electronic Banking saw robust development with the launch of new mobile banking facility Maybank M2U, the same successful mobile banking platform used by the Maybank Group. This application helped boost growth in e-channel's volume by around 19%.

Business Banking continued to outperform and deliver strong growth and returns with 12.5% growth in loans to Rp45.9 trillion with sound asset quality. The Bank continued to increase the contribution of MSME (Medium Small Micro Enterprise) loans to total loans. The ratio reached 21.96% as of 31 December 2015, above the regulatory requirement of 20% by the year 2018.

"The transformation and strategy are aimed to create solid financial and operational foundations to support the Bank's business for sustainable growth in the future."

With support of the Maybank Group, we are in a good position to capture existing business potentials in the ASEAN Economic Community.

The Bank had a relatively healthy growth despite the market turmoil in 2015. Loan growth rose 5.9% to Rp112.5 trillion, supported by our key Business Banking and Retail Banking segments. Business Banking and Retail Banking provided contributions of 40% and 41%, while Global Banking 19%. In 2014, the composition stood as follows: Retail Banking 39%, Business Banking 38%, and Global Banking 23%.

The increase in gross non-performing loans (NPL) to 3.67% from 2.23% and net NPL to 2.42% from 1.48% was mainly due to the several legacy Global Banking accounts which were impacted by the weakening economic environment and downturn in business conditions.

Shariah Banking also delivered a significant contribution to the overall improving performance of the Bank. Our Shariah First Strategy launched initially in 2014 is now part of our DNA. Total shariah financing grew 53% to Rp8.7 trillion in 2015. Shariah Banking's net profit increased by an impressive 193% to Rp288 billion, with its total assets of Rp 16 trillion constituting 10% of the Bank's total assets. The Bank's Shariah business ranked fifth in total assets in the Islamic banking industry and the first among the industry's Shariah Business Units as of December 2015. The Bank remained focused to boost shariah financing, which we considered as applicable to all sectors, not only for small and medium businesses as we have channelled shariah financing to large corporations as well. Maybank Group's expertise on shariah financing has been valuable for us to develop Shariah Banking, and we will focus on this line of business in the coming years.

Third party funds in 2015 grew 13.4% to Rp115.5 trillion and the CASA Ratio dropped to 36.16% from 39.07%, but the Bank was successful in reducing our overall cost of funds. Management's strategy to control interest expenses was reflected through pricing discipline and close monitoring of deposits and funding programs, which resulted in lower cost of deposits and an improvement in the NIM ratio.

The Bank's net interest income rose 9.4% to Rp6.5 trillion in 2015, as the Bank's net interest margin (NIM) improved to 4.84% from 4.76%.

Profit before tax increased in 2015, and net profit after tax and minority interest (PATAMI) rose 60.9% to Rp1.14 trillion from Rp708 billion a year earlier due to strong NII and fee-based income. Return on Assets (ROA) rose to 1.01% from 0.68%, while Return on Equity (ROE) rose to 8.47% from 6.10%.

Our subsidiary, PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (Maybank Indonesia), recorded strong growth in consumer financing of 18.5% to Rp4.6 trillion in 2015 from Rp3.9 trillion in 2014. Asset quality remained solid with gross NPLs at only 0.35% and net NPLs at 0.29%. However, PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM), in line with the industry, experienced a decline in total motorcycle financing. WOM's total consumer financing decreased 15.3% from Rp4.4 trillion in 2014 to Rp3.7 trillion in 2015. WOM remained focused on the implementation of prudent risk management practices to ensure sound asset quality. WOM's gross NPLs stood at 2.97% and net NPLs at 0.99%.

Strategic Initiatives in 2015

During 2015, we continued with the Indonesia Regional Transformation (IRT) program and deepened implementation to boost regional penetration and improved productivity in 2016. Through the IRT program, our regional offices throughout the country are expected to grow and be aligned with the respective region's economic potential and orientation. Our objective is to sharpen regional coverage and productivity through better understanding of local businesses and the associated risks. Going forward, this should improve our market share.

We also put emphasis on human capital investment in order to increase productivity. We want all staff to think of the Bank as their own. We do not believe in a top-down approach; instead, we encourage all staff to be creative and able to find solutions for our clients. We want every Bank employee to be their own leader.

In business, we focused on deposit and CASA growth, loan growth with a capital light strategy, as well as transaction banking and cash management to boost liquidity and fee income. We aimed to leverage the value chain and maximize cross selling, while maintaining sustainable asset quality.

While Business Banking and Retail Banking remained as the major growth drivers for the Bank's business, we also consistently shifted the Global Banking portfolio according to their risk appetite to improve asset quality in the future.

All of these strategies are aimed at building solid financial and operational foundations to support the bank in capturing growth potentials in the future.

Achievements vs 2015 Targets

The Bank's loan growth was recorded at 5.9% to Rp112.5 trillion as of 31 December 2015 from Rp106.3 trillion as of 31 December 2014, below the set target. Business Banking loans recorded a 12.5% growth from Rp40.8 trillion to Rp45.9 trillion, exceeding target and industry growth. Retail Banking loans increased 9.0% growth from Rp41.5 trillion to Rp45.2 trillion, meeting target, while Global Banking loans did not meet target and decreased by 10.7% from Rp24.0 trillion to Rp21.5 trillion. Global Banking continued to focus on re-profiling and re-aligning their corporate portfolio.

The Bank's customer deposits grew 13.4% from Rp101.9 trillion to Rp115.5 trillion, meeting target and exceeding industry growth. Our Bank liquidity further strengthened as the growth in customer deposits was faster than loans. The composition of low-cost funds remains a challenge in the future.

Net profit was recorded at Rp1.14 trillion, which slightly exceeded our target of Rp1.1 trillion.

Navigating through Challenges in 2015

The Indonesian banking industry faced similar challenges in 2015 as in the previous year. Although there was no liquidity crisis in 2015, demand for lending was slow. There were plenty of uncertainties in the domestic and global economy, with the decline in commodity prices and expectation on Fed rate increase. The new Indonesian government did not spend as fast as expected by the market. Stagnant infrastructure projects caused businesses to take a wait and see approach, leading also to a slowdown in consumer spending.

Report of the President Director

Assessment of Committees under the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors was satisfied with the performance of the Committees in 2015. All committees working under the Board of Directors performed as expected, implementing their duties as required in order to manage, monitor and control the business and uphold Good Corporate Governance.

The Risk Management Committee plays a key part in the Bank to identify any potential risks that may threaten the Bank's business sustainability. In 2015, the Risk Management Committee held 12 (twelve) meetings.

The Asset & Liability Committee took several strategic decisions and activities, such as identifying any negative trend or potential risk on funding and liquidity, as well as holding an annual Liquidity Contingency Plan. The Asset & Liability Committee held 12 (twelve) meetings in 2015.

The Information Technology Steering Committee held 9 (nine) meetings in 2015, above minimum of 4 (four) meetings as it aimed to remain up to date to technology development that could support the Bank's business.

The Internal Audit Committee held 8 (eight) meetings throughout 2015, discussing audit findings from both internal auditor and regulator.

The Human Capital Committee held 9 (nine) meetings in 2015, above the minimum requirement of 6 (six) meetings. Among the discussions were employee engagement and promotion, cultural transformation, as well as performance bonuses.

The Impairment Committee held 11 (eleven) meetings throughout 2015, discussing financial implications from impairment of significant loans given by the Bank and marketable securities, including the mitigation process.

2016 Business Outlook

We maintain the view of continued challenging market conditions for 2016 though we remain cautiously optimistic as we continue to seek out opportunities for sustained and responsible growth.

Global growth will likely remain uneven, with developing economies struggling due to falls in commodity prices and pressures in currencies. The main concerns will still revolve on the rate hike by the US Federal Reserve, the slowdown in China's economy, and deflationary pressures in Europe and Japan.

Domestically, weak purchasing power may halt economic growth as had occurred in 2015. Indonesia's economy is forecast to increase to 5.2% in 2016 from 4.79% in 2015. Inflation is seen at 4.56% by the end of 2016, versus 3.35% in 2015. The government is expected to accelerate the disbursement of government spending in order to boost growth. Exports will depend on global conditions. The Rupiah will likely still be under pressure. Bank Indonesia has cut the benchmark rate by 25 bps each in January, February and March 2016 to 6.75% to help support the economy.

In the banking industry, lending growth is expected to pick up to 12.8% from 10.4% in 2015. Banks will still take a cautious approach as it remains to be seen if companies will increase production, and if government projects can be executed soon in the beginning of the year. Non-performing loans in the industry may rise to 3.0% from 2.8%, while third-party funds may see a slight increase to 11.5% from 7.26% in 2015.

Strategic Plan

For 2016, Maybank Indonesia plans to merge two key business segments (Retail Banking and Business Banking) into Community Financial Services (CFS). We expect this initiative will create more coordination, synergy, and collaboration. We intend to deliver value and a high quality experience for our customers alongside strong and sustainable financial performance with prudent risk taking. We will also keep shifting the portfolio of our Global Banking to top tier companies and state-owned enterprises.

The focus on lending growth will be made in a measured and efficient way. In the micro and SME sectors we will prioritize clients involved in government priority projects such as infrastructure, maritime, energy and food stability.

With the expectation that the government will boost infrastructure spending in 2016, we have prepared ourselves to capture this opportunity. We are also better positioned to tap into business potentials arising from the ASEAN Economic Community, with the support of the Maybank Group.

We are aiming to focus on CASA growth and boost lending growth while paying attention to a capital light strategy. At the same time, we will attract more third party funds to boost liquidity so that we can diversify our deposit base and be able to channel more lending, especially productive loans.

Reviewing Corporate Governance

We are committed to strictly implementing good corporate governance. We followed the latest developments in the industry, from local regulations to the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard. We continue to improve and refine the quality of GCG implementation across the Company by adhering to the best GCG practices and we strongly enforce all employees to comply with all rules and policies regarding governance, such as through the Integrity Pact.

We strive to preserve the Bank's integrity by optimizing direct oversight conducted by Internal Audit and as supported by Branch Quality Assurance, ensuring all operational duties are properly executed. We followed up audit reports and resolved audit findings in a timely manner to send our message: Integrity, as part of Maybank core TIGER values, will never be compromised. We firmly believe that integrity is a determining factor in corporate governance.

Changes in the Composition of Board of Directors

There were changes in the composition of the Board of Directors in 2015, approved at the EGMS on December 1, 2015. The EGMS accepted the resignation of Lani Darmawan as Director and approved the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as Director (Irvandi Ferizal has got approval from the Financial Services Authority on January 21, 2016). On behalf of the Company, I thank Lani for her dedication during her service as Director of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Human Capital and Diversity

The Bank believes that human capital is a strategic factor in realizing the Bank's vision to becoming a top bank in Indonesia. We are committed to continually improving our human capital by incorporating Human Capital (HC) management, starting from recruitment, development, performance management, reward management, employee engagement and other human capital aspects that will sharpen Maybank's image as a preferred employer that excels against its competitors. In addition, we always pay attention to and appreciate diversity in human capital in the management of our organization and HC.

We emphasize four aspects of human capital: leadership, performance, accountability and compliance. We want to grow leaders in every business aspect; people who can make decisions for the best interest of the Company. We expect all staff to feel that they also own the Company, therefore they will strive to do the best and bring the bank forward as one of the largest banks in Indonesia.

Human capital recruitment programs are carried out regularly to support business expansion. In 2015, Maybank recruited 1,987 fresh graduates and professional employees. The Bank also maintained the fast-track Management Development Program (MDP) participated in by 149 employees and the Global Maybank Apprentice Program (GMAP) program participated in by 5 employees.

Corporate Responsibility

Our focus on CR (Corporate Responsibility) is divided into five pillars: Education, Community Empowerment, Arts & Culture, Support Healthy Living and Environment. Our objective in carrying out the CR programs is to create a better future for the society in Indonesia and increase financial inclusion by expanding financial access to communities .

Since 2013, we have provided scholarships to outstanding students from 30 provinces in Indonesia who came from underprivileged families. We have also empowered more than 9,000 women since 2012 through microfinance and financial literacy programs. These community empowerment programs aim to help eradicate poverty and have people become economically independent, improve their living quality and at the same time improve their skills. Ultimately these empowerment programs will create a bankable community and will contribute to the Indonesian economy.

Acknowledgement

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Maybank Indonesia, allow me to express my utmost and sincere gratitude to the Board of Commissioners for the guidance and oversight that supported us, the directors, to be able to navigate through the tough economic conditions and business environment in 2015. I believe that we have a stronger foundation with this experience.

I also would like to thank the employees for their dedication to safeguard the Bank in its transformation and their sterling efforts in a challenging year. To shareholders, partners, and customers, thank you for the support and trust so that we can achieve a healthy performance. We hope to build greater cooperation and bring the Bank to achieve a stronger growth as we strive to bring the Bank to the next level.

Jakarta, March 2016
On behalf of the Board of Directors
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

Taswin Zakaria
President Director

Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad
Director

Thilagavathy Nadason
Director

Jenny Wiriyanto
Director

Taswin Zakaria
President Director

Irvandi Ferizal
Director

Eri Budiono
Director

Dhien Tjahajani
Director

Henky Sulistyo
Director

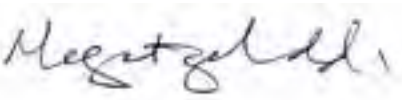
Responsibility for the 2015 Annual Report

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE 2015 ANNUAL REPORT OF PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA TBK

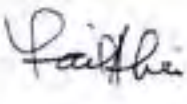
We, the undersigned, testify that all information contained in the 2015 Annual Report of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk has been presented in their entirety, and assume full responsibility for the accuracy of the contents of the Company's annual report.

This statement is hereby made in all truthfulness.

Board of Commissioners

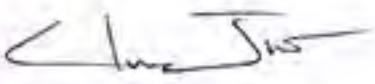


Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor
President Commissioner



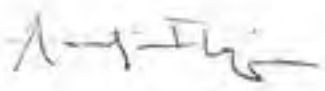
Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias
Commissioner

Spencer Lee Tien Chye
Commissioner



Umar Juoro
Independent Commissioner

Budhi Dyah Sitawati
Independent Commissioner



Achjar Iljas
Independent Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE 2015 ANNUAL REPORT OF PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA TBK

We, the undersigned, testify that all information contained in the 2015 Annual Report of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk has been presented in their entirety, and assume full responsibility for the accuracy of the contents of the Company's annual report.

This statement is hereby made in all truthfulness.

Board of Directors

Taswin Zakaria
President Director

Thilagavathy Nadason
Director

Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad
Director

Jenny Wiriyanto
Director

Dhien Tjahajani
Director

Henky Sulistyo
Director

Eri Budiono
Director

Irvandi Ferizal *)
Director

Lani Darmawan **)
Director

*) Irvandi Ferizal was appointed to the Board of Directors at the EGMS on December 1, 2015, and had underwent the Fit & Proper Test and approved by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) through OJK Letter No. SR-13/D.03/2016 dated January 21, 2016
**) Resigned from the position of Director of Maybank Indonesia in the EGMS on December 1, 2015, effective as of December 31, 2015

Shariah Supervisory Board Report

"Shariah First' Strategy which offers Shariah products to all Maybank Indonesia customers has shown pleasing results in accelerating growth of Maybank Indonesia Shariah Business Unit."

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Praise to Allah SWT for all His blessings and joys bestowed upon us. Shalawat and Salam abundantly to Prophet Muhammad SAW.

In 2015, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk – Shariah Business unit (Maybank UUS) continued implementing programs that have been proven to provide results as well as implementing several new initiatives to strengthen Shariah Governance, as well as investment in sharpening the positioning of Maybank UUS.

The 'Shariah First' strategy implemented since May 2014 by offering Shariah products to all Maybank Indonesia customers has shown good results in accelerating the growth of Maybank UUS. The expansion of Maybank UUS office network, the offering of Shariah Banking Services in all Maybank Indonesia branches, the launches of innovative products, and a commitment to be active in getting corporate and commercial customers throughout 2015, have given significant impacts to the asset growth and performance achievement of Maybank UUS.

In supporting the implementation of the 'Shariah First' strategy, Maybank UUS continues to increase the knowledge and capability of human capital in Shariah banking, through the socialization and education of Shariah banking to all Maybank Indonesia employees by means of in-class training and Shariah Business School Online Training by launching modules of: e-learning Foundation of Shariah Banking in 2013, and e-learning Comprehension of Shariah Banking in 2014. As continued efforts, in 2015 Maybank UUS launched e-learning Mastering Products of Shariah Banking in 2015.

To ensure the strong growth in accordance with Shariah principles, Maybank UUS has issued a Shariah Compliance Policy (SCP) in 2014 which is part of the Shariah Governance Framework (SGF) in managing Shariah compliance at the Bank level as had been implemented since 2013. To continue strengthening Shariah Governance, in 2015, SGF and SCP were renewed to adjust with regulatory developments, fatwas and other related provisions.

Alhamdulillah, the Shariah Supervisory Board (DPS) of Maybank UUS has performed its functions, roles and responsibilities in conducting supervision to the development process of new products and activities, making examinations by conducting branch visits, examining transaction samples, as well as providing opinions on new products as well as funds collecting and funds channeling activities based on prudential and Shariah principles as well as good corporate governance by continuously implementing transparency, accountability, independency and fairness.

DPS views that generally the activities of Maybank UUS have been in line with the fatwas of National Shariah Board – Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI) and opinions issued as well as other related provisions.

Finally, we extend appreciation to the Management for the achievement of Maybank UUS in 2015. May Allah SWT always protect us all in running the Shariah banking activities, so that we can be more successful in the coming years.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.
On Behalf of the Shariah Supervisory Board

Dr. H.M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.
Chairman

Objective and Business Development Strategy

To support a sustainable growth plan, the Bank will continue undergoing Maybank Indonesia's transformation program in headquarters and in regional and branch levels.

Management has positioned the Bank to focus on product innovation and banking services as well as increasing relationships with customers in the future, and this position will serve as the foundation for the Bank's strategic growth in the future.

2015 Strategy

Considering Indonesia's economic conditions and existing Bank infrastructure, the Bank set the 2015 strategy as follows:

1. Focus on CASA growth (Current Account Saving Account) by using strategies:
   - Setting up CASA Champion team which focuses on increasing deposits from customers who have loan facilities.
   - Focus collecting funds from cash rich industries with community-based approach such as in education and health
   - Launching attractive loyalty programs to increase customer loyalty
   - Increasing the chance of payroll savings
2. Loan growth with capital light strategy
3. Leveraging value chain and maximizing cross selling
4. Increasing sustainable asset quality
5. Transaction Banking and Cash Management to boost fee income and liquidity
6. Increasing operational efficiency through Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP)
7. Increasing productivity through Human Capital Investment
8. Continuing transformation of regional offices and branches through:
   a. Alignment of regional branch development with regional economic potentials
   b. Sharpening business scope and productivity of regional branches through increasing knowledge on business and risk potentials at regional levels
   c. Strengthening the presence and empowerment of Regional Offices and Branches for the best banking services and supporting the development of business communities and local communities.

Achievements in 2015

The Bank's profit grew significantly with stronger balances and liquidity. The strong performance was shown by the increase in Net Interest Margin (NIM), increase in fee based income, stronger liquidity and significant achievement of Shariah banking, as well as discipline in cost management.

Stronger balances was also shown by asset growth to more than Rp157 trillion, growing 10% compared to the previous year. Loan growth with very sound asset quality happened in the main segments of Business Banking & Retail Banking, while Global Banking continued re-profiling the portfolio and re-aligning its business with the risk appetite, redefined to increase the quality of the corporate loan portfolio.

The Bank's liquidity position was stronger with the increase in customer deposits to more than Rp115 trillion, supporting the Loan to funding ratio (LFR) at the healthy level of 85.13%.

The assets of Shariah Business Unit (UUS) grew 123% from Rp7.2 trillion to Rp16 trillion. The UUS asset position was ranked 5 for total assets in the Shariah Banking Industry and ranked 1 in the Shariah Business Unit Industry as per December 2015. The Bank's asset quality slightly declined with gross NPL and net NPL of 3.67% and 2.42% which were contributed by several corporate debtors who were affected by the impact of global and domestic economic slowdown.

Those business growth achievements were followed with other important achievements as follows:

1. Indonesia Regional Transformation (IRT)
   As part of IRT implementation, since 2015 the title of the head of regional offices was changed to Regional Director. The Regional Directors were given more authority in loan, recruitment, and funding to push and manage Business Banking, Retail Banking, Operational and Risk in their respective areas. This new structure was strengthened with the development of branch leaders through the training program "BM as a captain", of which in 2015 there were 12 batches.

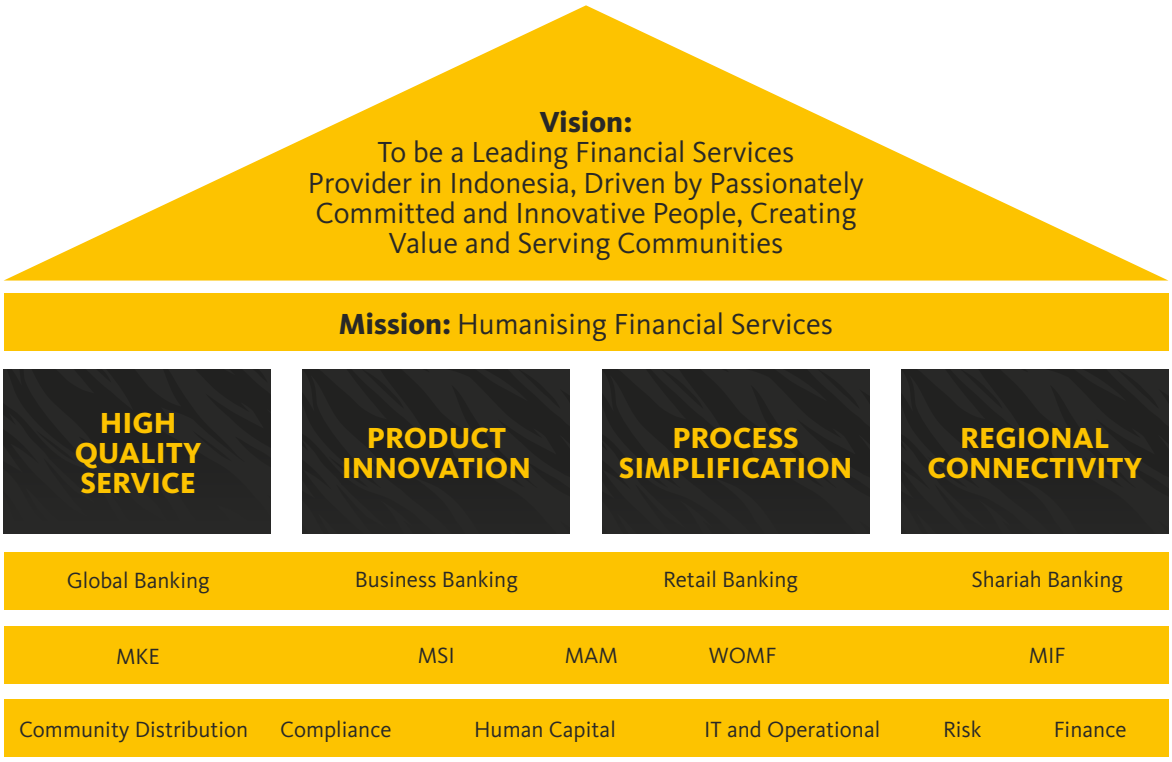
2. Streamline end to end process
   This is an initiative to shorten the time of the loan application process in SME and Business Banking and provides a contribution to the Bank's revenue. This initiative was also implemented in Global Banking by placing structure and discipline among frontliners to record all sales activities through a client visit plan and call report.

3. Cash and trade cross selling
   The aim of this initiative was to increase the revenue portion (interest and fee) from cash management and trade financing products. The business model was implemented to reduce dependency on lending portfolio and build Global Banking infrastructure to increase cross selling and connections among various products and services.

2016 Strategy

The 2016 refers to the Bank's Management policy and considers economic prospects and risk factors going forward, as well as factors deemed to affect or become priority in the Bank's business development, including the Bank's readiness in resources and infrastructure. In anticipating business growth potentials so that the Bank's growth momentum can be maintained and the Bank's capability in doing business can continue to increase, the Bank's Management has set focus on 4 (four) pillars as aspirations of policy direction and strategic moves of the Bank going forward:

1. Providing High Quality Service
2. Developing attractive Product Innovations
3. Process Simplification
4. Regional Connectivity



MKE = Maybank Kim Eng Indonesia
MSI = Maybank Shariah Indonesia

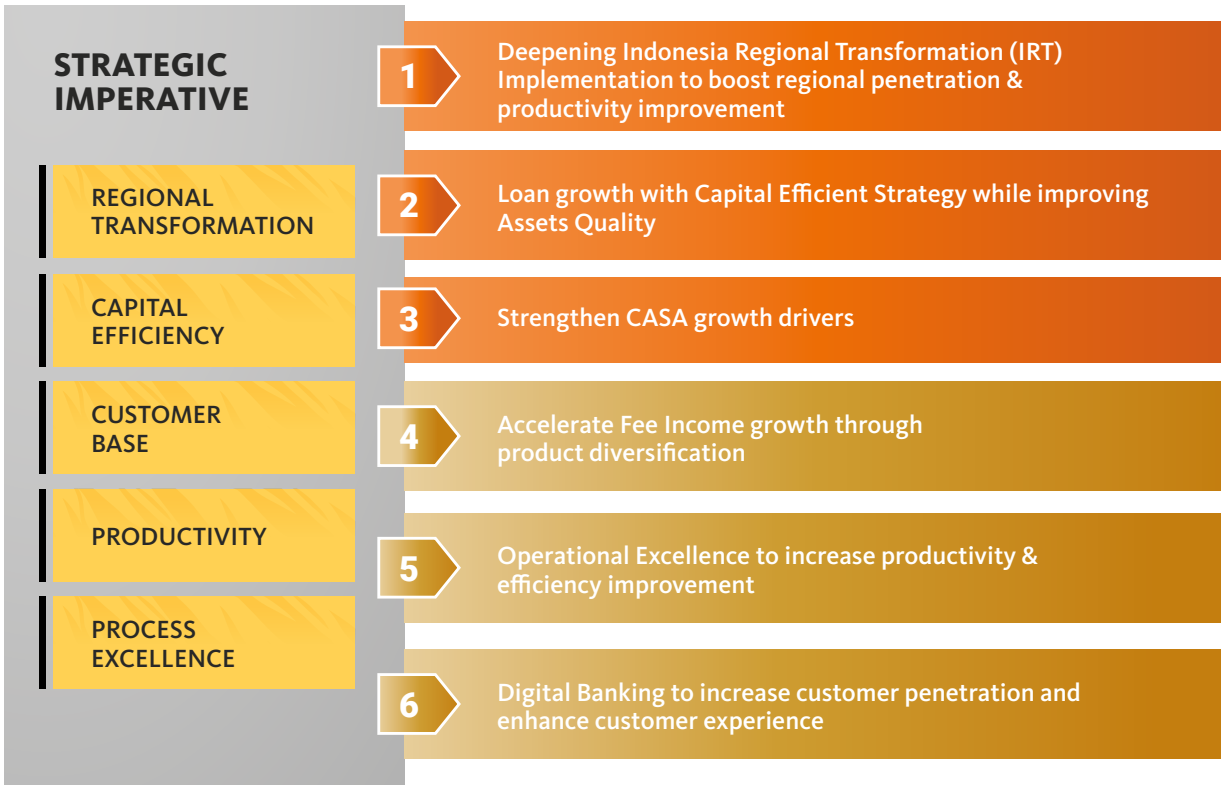
MAM = Maybank Asset Management
WOMF = Wahana Otomitra Multiartha (Subsidiary of Maybank Indonesia)

MIF = Maybank Finance (Subsidiary of Maybank Indonesia)

Objective and Business Development Strategy

Referring to the Bank's Management policy, the Bank's Management has outlined 2016 strategic objective and focus which will be implemented to achieve sustainable business growth.

Here are objective and priority of Bank's strategy for 2016:



2016 PRIORITY STRATEGY
"To be a Leading Financial Services Provider in Indonesia"
Maybank
Maybank
BUSINESS BANKING
Providing banking and payment solution to mid corporates, communities, and micro business
• FSCM
• GM
• TB
• CFS
• FSCM
• TB
• e-Banking
Maybank
GLOBAL BANKING
Providing Corporate/ Institutional with banking and capital market solution
Maybank
RETAIL BANKING
Providing banking and payment solution to the retail end of coounity for personal finance, auto finance, credit card, mortgage and insurance
Maybank Shariah
SHARIAH FIRST
• Clients
• Underwriting
• Distribution
• Clients
• Assets
• Distribution
Maybank KimEng
Providing capital market solution to corporates / Institutional and Rotail clients in collaboration with Maybank Indonesia in enhancing underwriting and distribution capacity
• Clients
• Distribution
• Assets
• Structure
Maybank Asset Management
Providing investment solution to retail and institutional clients in collaboratioan with Maybank Indonesia & MKE through innovative fund management products and balance sheet efficient structure
STRENGTHENING OUR SYNERGY WITH OTHER MAYBANK ENTITIES IN INDONESIA WILL BE ONE OF OUR KEY DIFFERENTIATORS FOR 2016

Aside from strategy focus outlined above, as part of the performance increase and improvement, the Bank will continue implementing important initiatives such as:

i. Deepening the Indonesia Regional Transformation (IRT) implementation to boost penetration in every regional office and increase branch productivity as well as cross selling.
ii. Focusing on the growth of low-cost funds (Savings and Current Accounts) through customer acquisition programs especially through product bundling, community based approach, optimizing branch functions to attract customers, as well as intensifying cross selling and collaboration between units.
iii. Focusing on loan growth especially in Business Banking and Retail Banking segments. While loan growth of Global Banking segment is focused on acquisition and acceleration of pipeline conversion of large scale corporations and State Owned Enterprises (SOE).
iv. Improving asset quality and intensifying recollection of written off credit as well maximizing recovery of non performing loans.
v. Maximizing fee income in all segments.
vi. Cost controlled with several efficiency initiatives in all business lines.
vii. Bank strengthening synergy with all Maybank business entities in Indonesia as one of the main differentiations of the Bank in 2016.

Preparation for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

AEC has been established to increase economic stability in ASEAN and create high economic competitiveness for all countries grouped in ASEAN, especially in increasing the prosperity of ASEAN communities. ASEAN will become the strongest economic powerhouse in Asia after Japan and China, with 10 member countries, comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia. Financial services integration, including the banking services sector, is one pre-condition to make ASEAN as a single market and production base.

The opportunities of ASEAN Economic Community are promising for business sustainability, with a population of 622 million, the third largest in the world, the seventh largest economic powerhouse in the world and the third in Asia with an increase of 76% of GDP per capita from US$ 2,343 in 2007 to US$4,135 in 2014, boosting the Bank's opportunity to reach lending growth of 10%-13% with a capital ratio of 17.74%, above requirements.

This chance presents opportunities and challenges for the Bank and must be anticipated prudently due to tight competition, in addition to the dynamics in global and domestic economies. By continuing to strengthen capital and liquidity, it is expected that the Bank can have better competitiveness, while also maintaining efficiency levels in the management of Bank operations.

As a continued initiative to anticipate the aforementioned impacts, the Bank as part of Maybank Group has conducted several initiatives:

- Providing integrated technology application system in which Maybank Group includes the Bank in the development of up-to-date technology applications. One of the potentials Maybank Group is considering is building a Hub & Spoke.
- Continue developing the Bank's risk management in accordance with Maybank Group standards as a regional bank and in accordance with existing regulations.
- Providing competent and highly capable human resources. Bank Management continues providing employees with chances to follow training held across the region.
- With an aim to support the success of AEC, products and services will be adjusted according to the standard of Maybank Group and continuously strengthening cooperation regionally.
- The Bank has built accurate plans, strategy and targets in facilitating trade activities and business expansion of customers to other ASEAN areas. This will help the Bank and customers in making access and business transactions in other ASEAN countries.
- The Bank continues to improve the level of operational efficiency and is expected in the long run as an indicator of efficiency through which management can become better.
- The implementation of the Bank's Good Corporate Governance (GCG) can be measured with the ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard to ensure that improvement efforts are made continuously and fulfill ASEAN CG standards.
- The Bank routinely evaluates capital adequacy, adjusted with ongoing expansion plans. With the credit expansion starting in 2015, the Bank has started a capital efficiency initiative so that capital can be allocated to productive loan/assets with optimal risk weighted composition and returns.

TRADITIONAL MARKET

The lively activities and varied commodities that revolves in a market reflect the diverse composition of the market.

Annual Report 2015 PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

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Pemuda Branch Office
Surabaya Region

Centralized Customer Care
Graha Simatupang, Jakarta

Surya Cipta Sub-Branch Office
Karawang, East Jakarta Region

In harmony

Providing financial services in harmony with the mission of Humanising Financial Services

Maybank Indonesia at a Glance

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk ("Maybank Indonesia" or "Bank") is one of the leading private banks in Indonesia that also become part of Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank) Group, one of the largest financial services group in ASEAN. Previously, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk was known as PT Bank Internasional Indonesia (BII), a bank which was established on 15 May 1959, obtained a license as a foreign exchange bank in 1988, and had its share listed as publicly listed company in Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange (now merged as Indonesia Stock Exchange) in 1989.

In 2008 Maybank acquired BII through its fully owned subsidiaries, namely Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn. Bhd. (MOCS) and Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd (Sorak).

Then based on resolution of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) of PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk dated 24 August 2015, approval of Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia by means of Decree of Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-0941203. AH.01.02 Year 2015 dated 26 August 2015, and Decree of Commissioner Board of Financial Services Authority No.18/KDK.03/2015 dated 23 September 2015, BII became Maybank Indonesia, confirming its identity as an inseparable entity of Maybank Group and constantly strive to bring Humanising Financial Services to all stakeholders.

Maybank Indonesia is currently one of the largest banks in Indonesia that connected to regional and international network of Maybank Group. As of 31 December 2015 Maybank Indonesia had 456 branches including Shariah branches and micro functional offices spread across Indonesia, two overseas branches (Mauritius and Mumbai, India), 17 Mobile Cash Vehicles and 1,605 ATMs including CDMs (Cash Deposit Machine) which all connected to more than 20,000 ATMs in ATM PRIMA, ATM BERSAMA, ALTO, and CIRRUS networks and connected to 3,500 Maybank ATMs in Singapore and Malaysia through MEPS network.

Maybank Indonesia provides a comprehensive range of products and services for individual and corporate customers through Retail Banking, Business Banking and Global Banking as well as auto financing business through its subsidiaries namely WOM Finance for two-wheeled vehicles and Maybank Finance (formerly BII Finance) for four-wheeled vehicles. Maybank Indonesia also continues to promote e-banking services and capacity through Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, Maybank M2U (internet based mobile banking) and other several channels.

As of 31 December 2015, Maybank Indonesia managed Rp115.5 trillion in third party funds and Rp157.6 trillion in assets.

Corporate Identity

Company's Name	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
Company's Address	Sentral Senayan III Jl. Asia Afrika No. 8, Gelora Bung Karno Jakarta 10270, Indonesia Tel : (62-21) 2922 8888 Fax : (62-21) 2922 8799 Website : www.maybank.co.id
Establishment	15 May 1959
Line of Business	Commercial Bank
Shareholders	• Sorak Financial Holdings Pte.Ltd. (45,02%) • Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn. Bhd. (33,96%) • UBS AG London (18,31%) • Public (2,71%)
Business License	• Business License as Commercial Bank through Decree of Minister of Finance of Republic of Indonesia No. 138412/U.M.II dated 13 October 1959, and amended by Decree of Financial Services Authority Board of Commissioners No. 18/KDK.03/2015 dated 23 September 2015 • Business License as Foreign Exchange Bank through Decree of Director of Bank Indonesia No. 21/11/Dir/UUPS dated 9 November 1988
Subsidiaries	• PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (68,55%) • PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (99,99%)
Ticker	BNII
Share Listing	Indonesia Stock Exchange dated 21 November 1989
SWIFT Code	IBBKIDJA
Contact Center	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk E-mail 1 : customercare@maybank.co.id E-mail 2 : investorrelations@maybank.co.id Facebook : www.facebook.com/MaybankIndonesia Twitter : @MaybankID Call Center : 69811 atau (021) 1500611

Milestones

1959

Established on 15 May 1959

1979

Merged with PT Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum 1895 Surabaya

1988

Earned foreign exchange bank status

1989

Listed its shares on Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange (now Indonesian Stock Exchange)

1990

- Issued Visa and MasterCard credit card
- First issuer of MasterCard Travelers Cheque

1959 - 1990

2008 - 2014

2008

Acquired by Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank) through its wholly-owned subsidiary, MOCS

2012

- The first Indonesian bank to provide Paperless Account Opening System to short cut account opening process
- Marked a new milestone with total assets exceeding Rp100 trillion and net profit above Rp1 trillion

2013

"The Best Bank in Service Quality" for five consecutive years according to ISMS - Trisakti and Infobank magazine

1997

The first local bank to introduce a credit card with smart chip technology

1998

The first local bank to introduce internet banking services

2003

The first local bank to provide Cash Deposit Machine (CDM)

2004

The first local bank to introduce a multifunction shariah card that can be used for charge, debit as well as ATM transactions

2006

Launched Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program under the name of "BII Berbagi"

1997 - 2006

2015

2014

1. Launched Micro Banking Service, Pilihan Bijak Mitra Usaha (PIJAR)
2. Issued subordinated debt of Rp1.5 trllion and sukuk mudharabah of Rp300 billion
3. Carried out rights issue VII of Rp1.5 trillion
4. Launched "Shariah First" strategy as shariah products and services provider across business segments
5. Provided musyarakah financing facility to Garuda Indonesia

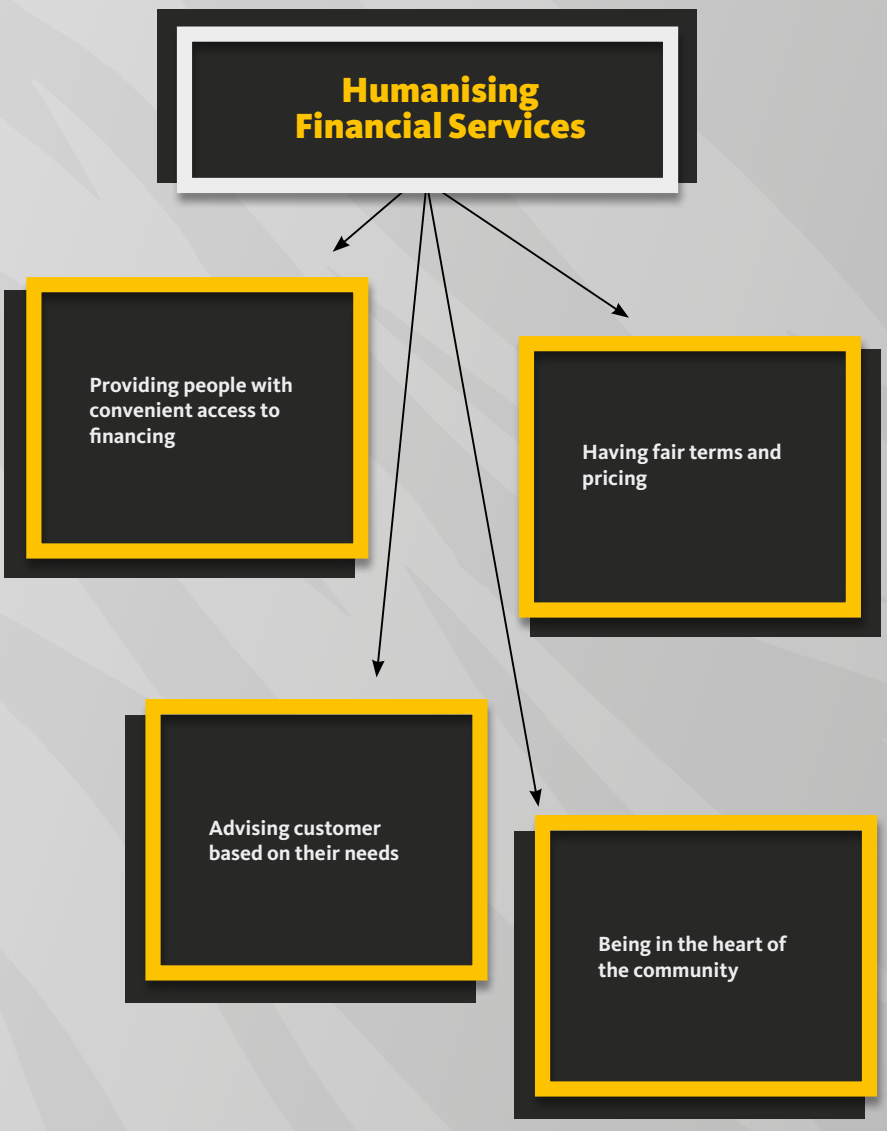
2015

1. Announcing the change of name from PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk and therefore, became one entity with Maybank Group
2. Outstanding achievement from Shariah Banking by receiving fifth place in Shariah Banking Industry and first place in Shariah Business Unit Industry in terms of asset
3. Launching internet based mobile banking "Maybank M2U"

VISION

To be the leading financial services provider in Indonesia, driven by passionately committed and innovative people, creating value and serving communities.

MISSION


Humanising Financial Services
Providing people with convenient access to financing
Having fair terms and pricing
Advising customer based on their needs
Being in the heart of the community

The Approval of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors on the Bank's Vision and Mission

At the end of November 2014, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors convened and agreed to finetuning the Bank's vision and mission in accordance with the latest strategy taken and implemented by the Bank.

The alignment of vision and mission was also held in conjunction with the joint pact during the BII Maybank Leaders Offsite Meeting di Bogor. The pact was named "Ikrar Bogor". The event was held on 21 March 2014.

CORPORATE CORE VALUE

TEAMWORK

We work together as a team based on mutual respect and dignity.

INTEGRITY

We are honest, professional and ethical in all our dealings.

GROWTH

We are passionate about constant improvement and innovation.

EXCELLENCE & EFFICIENCY

We are committed to deliver outstanding performance and superior services.

RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

We continuously build long-term and mutually beneficial partnerships.

Corporate Logo and Identity

The Maybank brand is more than a name. It is a set of values and attributes expressed through a visual identity that reflects the spirit of the organization.

The **Maybank Tiger** is a noble and majestic symbol of strength. It demonstrates the assured leadership and power of Maybank.

The Friendly typeface represents the approachable, human character of the brand. The uniquely crafted, easy-to-read letterforms complement the tiger symbol in its strength and boldness.

Objectives and Business Sectors

Business Sectors, Main Activities and Supporting Activities according to the Last Article of Association of the Company.

The company's Objectives and Business Sectors is to run a Commerical Banking business.

According to Article 3 in the Company's last Article of Association, to achieve their goal, the Company may run its main businesses as follows:

a. To collect fund from public in the form of giro savings, time deposit, deposit certificate, savings and/or other similar form.
b. To issue the Letter of Debt Acknowledgement;
c. To purchase, sell or warrant, at its own risk or for the benefit of and on order of its customers, the following documents:
    i) money order, including money order which is accepted by the Company, the validity period of which is not longer than the one which is customarily applied in the trade of the related documents;
    ii) Letter of indebtedness and other securities, the validity period of which is not longer than the one which is customarily applied in the trade of such documents;
    iii) Government securities and Government letter of guarantee;
    iv) Certificate of Bank Indonesia (SBI);
    v) Bond;
    vi) Commercial papers with a validity period;
    vii) Other time commercial papers instrument with a validity period.
d. To provide credit.
e. To borrow fund and/or lend fund to other banks, either by using letter, means of telecommunication or by money order, cheque, or other means.
f. To transfer money, either for self benefit or for the benefit of the customers.
g. To receive payment from bill for securities and perform calculation with or among third parties.
h. To provide a place for storing valuable goods and securities.
i. To perform custody activity for the benefit of other party under a contract.
j. To perform placement of fund from a customer to other customer in the form of securities which are not listed in the stock exchange.
k. To perform activities of factoring, credit card business and trusteeship.
l. To take any other action customarily taken by the banks insofar as not conflicting with the provisions of prevailing law and regulation, inter alia, acting as a Custodian Bank.
m. To provide financing and/or perform activity based on principle of Shariah, in accordance with the rule specified by the Financial Service Authority and the National Board of Shariah.
n. To perform an activity of temporary capital participation in order to overcome the consequence of credit failure or financing failure based on Shariah Principle, on condition that it must retract its participation, in compliance with the rule specified by the Financial Service Authority.

In order to support the aforementioned principal business activity of the Company, the Company may perform the following supporting business activities:

a) To perform the activity of Foreign Exchange in accordance with the rule specified by the Financial Service Authority.
b) To perform the activity of capital participation in a bank or other company in the sector of finance, such as lease, venture capital, credit card business, consumer financing, stock company, insurance, as well as settlement and depository clearinghouse, in compliance with the rule specified by the Financial Service Authority
c) To perform the activity of temporary capital participation in order to overcome the consequence of credit failure, including the financing failure based on the Shariah Principle, on condition that that it must retract its participation in accordance with the rule specified by the Financial Service Authority.
d) To act as a founder and administrator of Pension Fund in accordance with the provisions in the prevailing law and regulation concerning pension fund.
e) To sell collateral, either entirely or partially, by means of auction or otherwise, in case the debtor does not fulfill its obligation to the Company, on condition that that the collateral being purchased must be immediately disbursed.
f) To perform any other supporting business customarily performed by the bank insofar as not conflicting with the prevailing law and regulation.

Products and Services

FUNDINGS

- **Savings**
  Maybank Reguler Savings
  Maybank Gold Savings
  Maybank Pro Savings
  Maybank Woman One Savings
  Maybank SuperKidz Savings
  Maybank MyPlan Savings
  Maybank Super FX Savings
  Maybank TabunganKu

- **Demand Deposits**
  Maybank Rupiah Demand Deposits
  Maybank Foreign Currency Demand Deposits

- **Time Deposits**
  Maybank Time Deposits
  Maybank On-Call Time Deposits

Maybank E-Channel

Maybank ATM
Maybank2u Internet Banking
Maybank2u App
Maybank SMS+ Banking
Maybank Cash Deposit Machine (CDM)
Maybank Phone Banking
Maybank Direct Debit
Maybank Bill Payment
Maybank Virtual Account
Western Union

BUSINESS BANKING

SUKA (Solusi Usaha Kecil&menengAh)
Supply Chain Financing
Community Financing
Commercial Property Financing
Commercial Vehicle Financing (KPM Niaga)
Franchise Financing
Heavy Equipment Financing
Linkage Program
Health Instrument Financing
SURYA (Solusi Usaha&kaRYA)
SPEKTRA (Solusi kePEmilikan Kios eksTRA)
SATU (Solusi Usaha Terpadu)
SINERGI
PIJAR (Pilihan Bijak Mitra Usaha)

RETAIL BANKING

- **Wealth Management**

  - **Maybank Premier Wealth**

  - **Investment Products**
    Deposit Services,
    Government Bonds
    Mutual Funds
    Bancassurance*:
      Forta Series
      Forta iB Series
      Forta Premi Tunggal
      Forta iB Kontribusi Tunggal
      Bijaksana
      * Maybank Indonesia as a selling agent, offered as a reference product not banking product

- **Mortgage Loans**

  - **Property Loans - Reguler**

  - **Property Loans - Multiguna (Home Equity)**

  - **Maxi Cash**

- **Credit Card**
  Maybank Corporate Card
  Maybank Purchasing Card
  Maybank Classic Credit Card
  Maybank Gold Credit Card
  Maybank White Credit Card
  Maybank Platinum Credit Card
  Maybank Infinite Card
  Maybank Visa Lion Air Card

GLOBAL BANKING

- **Treasury and Global Market**
  Foreign Exchange (Spot, Forward)
  Foreign Currency Swap
  Interest Rate Swap
  Cross Currency Swap
  FX Option
  Interest Rate Futures
  Other Tresury Services

- **Trade Finance**
  Letter of Credit (LC) – sight and usance
  LC/SKBDN Usance Payable at Sight (UPAS) & Usance Payable at Usance (UPAU)
  Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN)
  Invoice Financing – Purchasing (for Buyer)
  Trust Receipt Financing
  Inward Documentary Collection
  Pemberitahuan Impor Barang (PIB)
  Advice LC/SKBDN
  Preshipment Financing
  Post Shipment Financing (Negotiable/Discount)
  Invoice Financing – Sales (for Seller)
  Outward Documentary Collection
  Transferable L/C/SKBDN
  Bank Guarantee
  Standby LC
  Demand Guarantee
  Counter Guarantee
  Shipping Guarantee
  TradeConnex

- **Custodian Services**
  Safekeeping
  Settlement
  Corporate Action
  Unit Registry
  Fund Accounting Service
  Agency Service

- **Cash Management**

- **Collection Services**
  Cash/ Cheque Deposits
  Inkaso
  Incoming Transfer (SKN/RTGS)
  Intercity Clearing
  Direct Debit
  Cross border/Foreign Currency Collection
  Cash Pick Up Service

- **Disbursement Service**
  In-House transfer
  Outgoing Transfer (SKN/RTGS)
  Foreign Currency Transfer (Remittance)
  Cheque/Payment Order/Bilyet Giro
  Payroll
  PayLife – Value added Payroll Services
  Bulk Payment
  Host to Host (H2H) Bulk Payment
  Tax & Excise Payment
  Cash Delivery Service
  Standing Instruction

- **Liquidity Management**
  Sweeping
  Notional Pooling

- **Corporate Electronic Channels**

- **Maybank CoOLBanking (Corporate Online Banking)**
  Overbooking
  Outgoing Transfers (SKN/RTGS)
  Foreign Currency Transfer (Remittance)
  Multi Payment
  Payroll
  PayLife
  Multi Debit
  Sweep In
  Sweep Out
  Sweep Balance
  Account Statement
  Cheques/Bilyet Giro Request
  Tax Payment

- **Maybank CoOLPAY (Corporate Online Payment Gateway & Financial Value Chain)**
  Payment Gateway
  Financial Value Chain

- **TKI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) Remittances Services**
  Account to Account
  Account to Cash (Maybank Money Express)

Products and Services

SHARIAH BANKING

- **Funding Products**
  Maybank Tabungan iB (IDR Mudharabah)
  Maybank MyPlan iB (IDR Mudharabah)
  Maybank Superkidz iB (IDR Mudharabah)
  Maybank Tabunganku iB (IDR Wadiah)
  Maybank Woman One Savings iB
  Maybank Giro iB (IDR, USD Wadiah)
  Maybank Giro Bisnis iB (IDR Wadiah)
  Maybank Giro iB (IDR Mudharabah)
  Maybank Deposito iB (IDR, USD Mudharabah)
  Restricted Proft Sharing Investment Account iB

- **Financing Products**
  Working Capital/Investment (Musyarakah, Mudharabah, Murabahah, Isthisna)
  Maybank Rumah Syariah iB (Musyarakah Mutanaqishah atau Murabahah)
  Maybank Mitra Amanah Syariah (Minna) – (Murabahah)
  Maybank Tunai Emas iB
  Sertifikat Investasi Komoditi Antarbank (SIKA)
  Sertifikat Investasi Mudharabah Antarbank (SIMA)
  Maybank Corporate Leasing iB
  Joint Financing Maybank UUS – Maybank Finance Shariah

- **Other Shariah Banking Services**
  Bills Payment

Product Innovations and Comprehensive Financial Solutions to Meet Customers' Needs

Per December 2015

Operational Network Map

Present to serve communities throughout Indonesia

1,605 ATM & CDM

456 Branches *

Regional Office

2014	12
2015	12

Conventional Branches

2014	416
2015	417

	Main Branches	Sub-branches	Cash Offices
2014	79	330	7
2015	79	334	4

Overseas Branches

2014	2
2015	2

Shariah Office Channellings

2014	449
2015	411

Shariah Branches

2014	9
2015	9

	Main Branches	Sub-branches
2014	7	2
2015	7	2

Sub-branches Micro

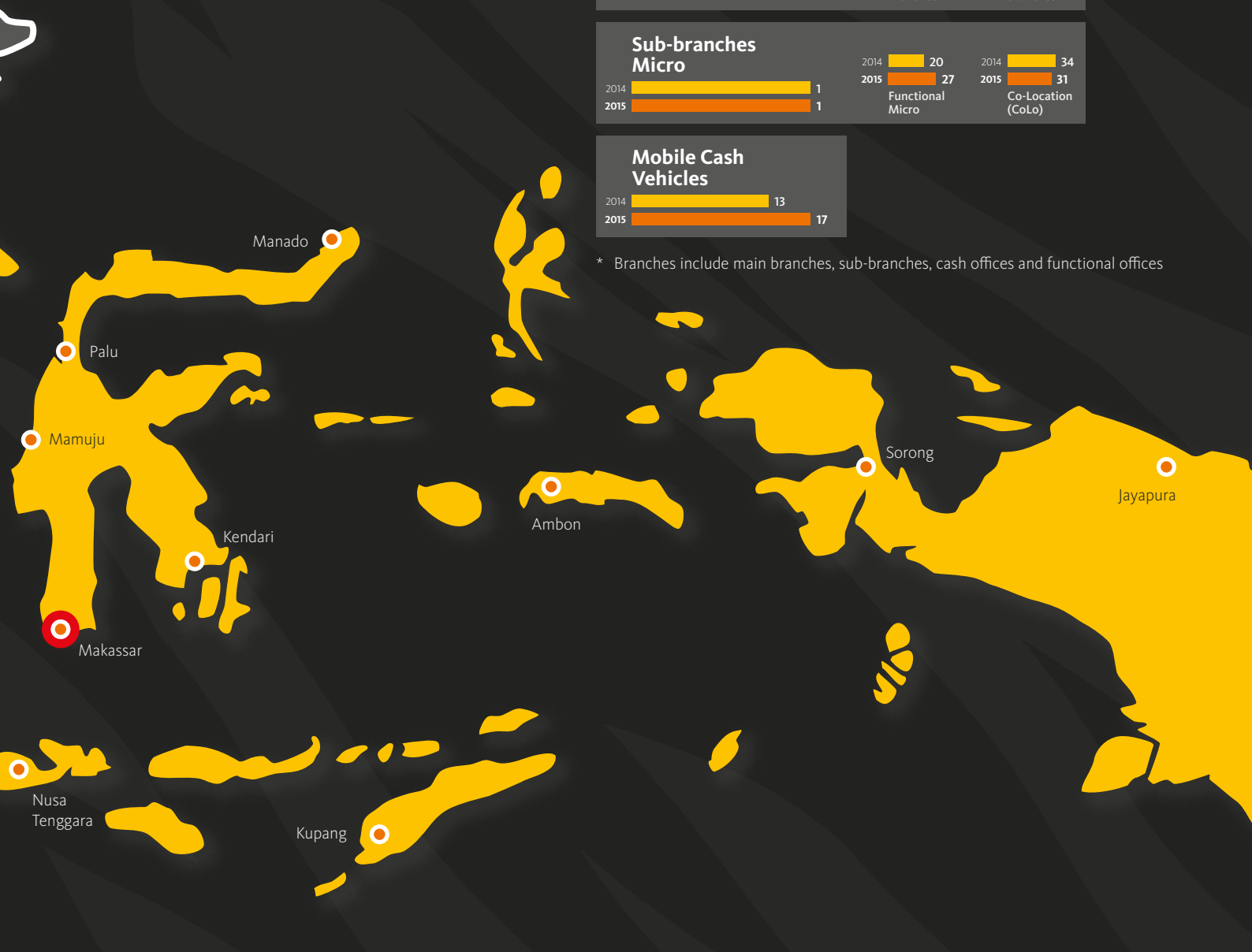
2014	1
2015	1

	Functional Micro	Co-Location (CoLo)
2014	20	34
2015	27	31

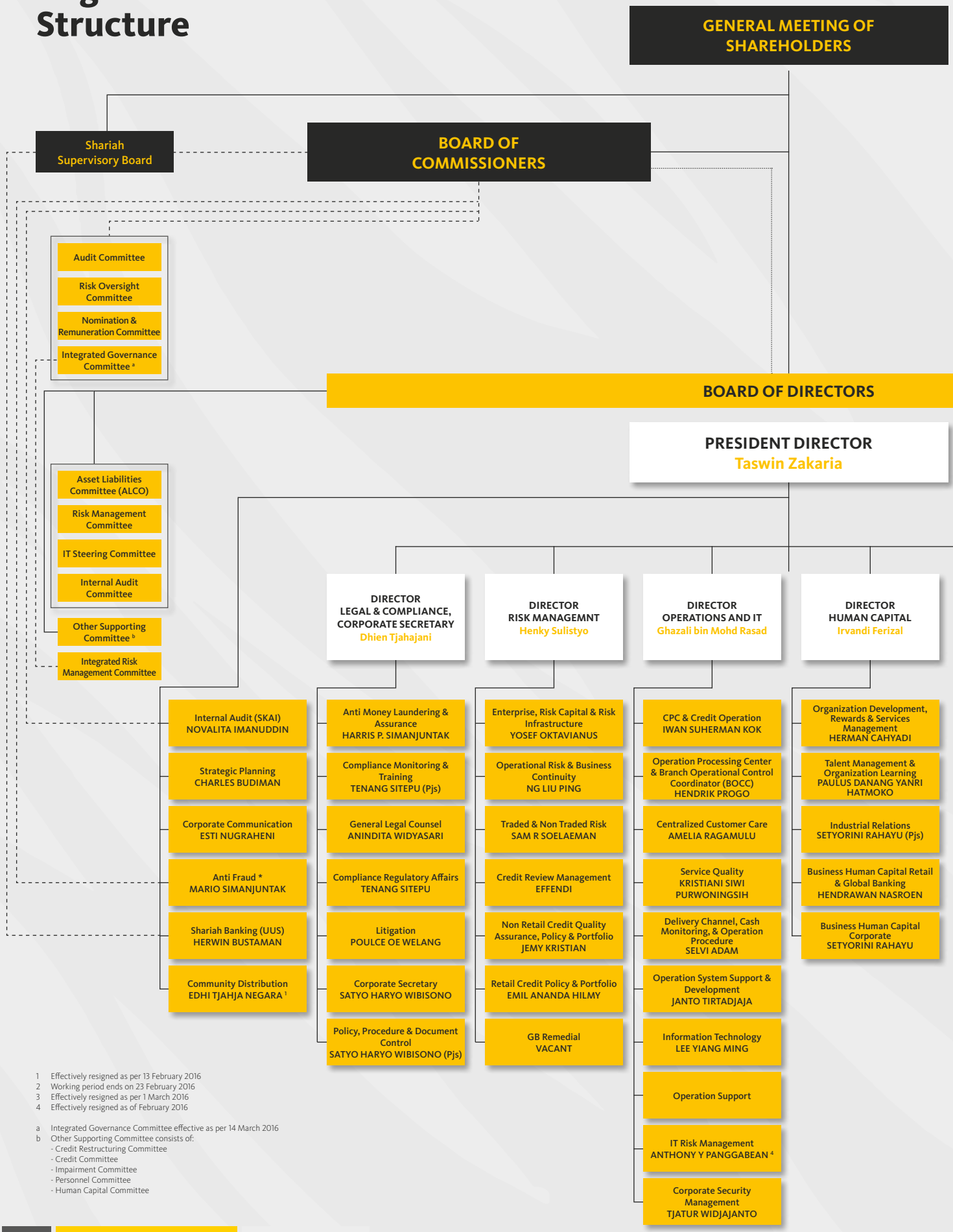
Mobile Cash Vehicles

2014	13
2015	17

* Branches include main branches, sub-branches, cash offices and functional offices

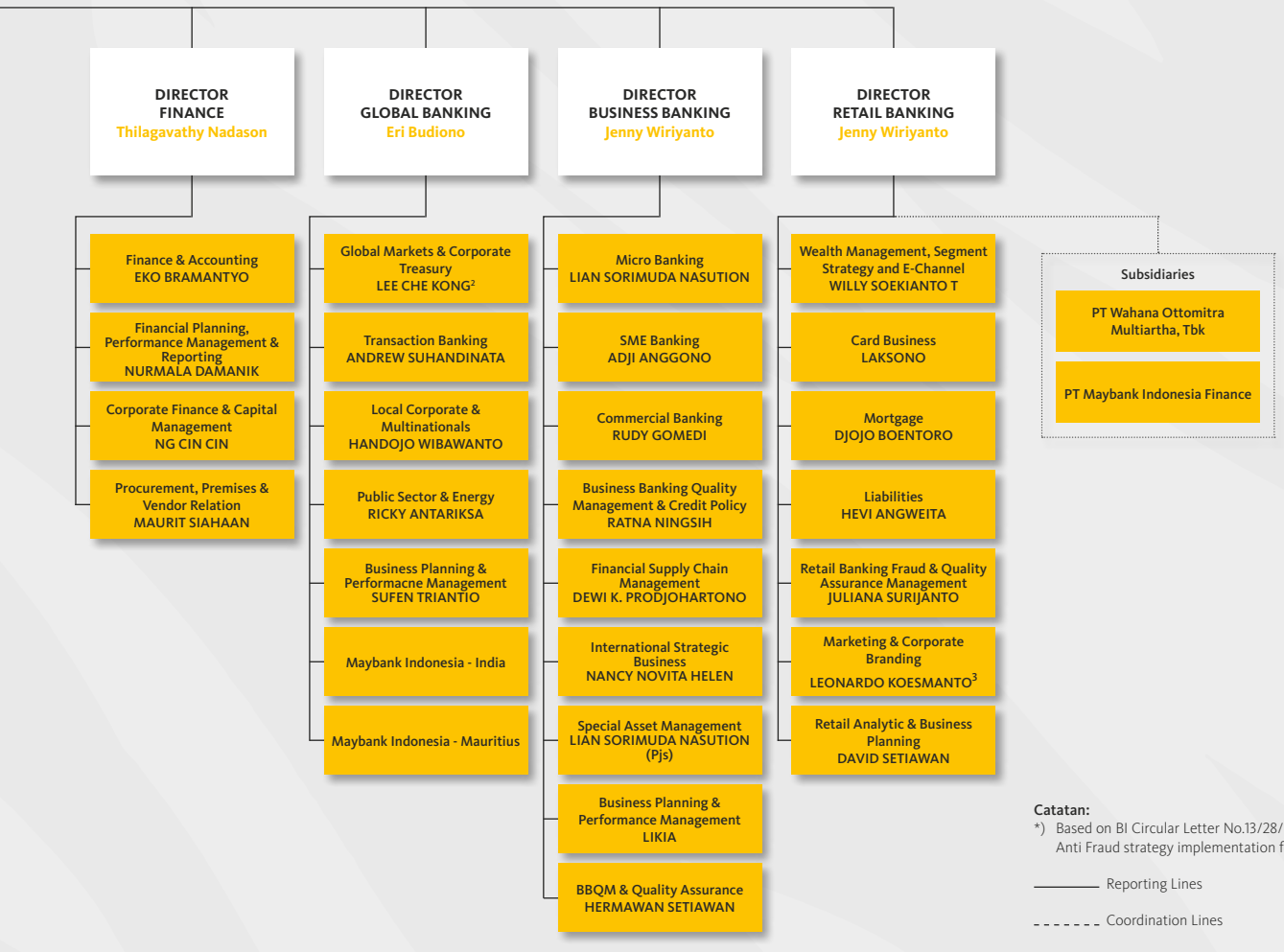


Organization Structure


GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
Shariah Supervisory Board
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Audit Committee
Risk Oversight Committee
Nomination & Remuneration Committee
Integrated Governance Committee a
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT DIRECTOR
Taswin Zakaria
Asset Liabilities Committee (ALCO)
Risk Management Committee
IT Steering Committee
Internal Audit Committee
Other Supporting Committee b
Integrated Risk Management Committee
DIRECTOR LEGAL & COMPLIANCE, CORPORATE SECRETARY
Dhien Tjahajani
DIRECTOR RISK MANAGEMNT
Henky Sulistyo
DIRECTOR OPERATIONS AND IT
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad
DIRECTOR HUMAN CAPITAL
Irvandi Ferizal
Internal Audit (SKAI) NOVALITA IMANUDDIN
Strategic Planning CHARLES BUDIMAN
Corporate Communication ESTI NUGRAHENI
Anti Fraud * MARIO SIMANJUNTAK
Shariah Banking (UUS) HERWIN BUSTAMAN
Community Distribution EDHI TJAHJA NEGARA 1
Anti Money Laundering & Assurance HARRIS P. SIMANJUNTAK
Compliance Monitoring & Training TENANG SITEPU (Pjs)
General Legal Counsel ANINDITA WIDYASARI
Compliance Regulatory Affairs TENANG SITEPU
Litigation POULCE OE WELANG
Corporate Secretary SATYO HARYO WIBISONO
Policy, Procedure & Document Control SATYO HARYO WIBISONO (Pjs)
Enterprise, Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure YOSEF OKTAVIANUS
Operational Risk & Business Continuity NG LIU PING
Traded & Non Traded Risk SAM R SOELAEMAN
Credit Review Management EFFENDI
Non Retail Credit Quality Assurance, Policy & Portfolio JEMY KRISTIAN
Retail Credit Policy & Portfolio EMIL ANANDA HILMY
GB Remedial VACANT
CPC & Credit Operation IWAN SUHERMAN KOK
Operation Processing Center & Branch Operational Control Coordinator (BOCC) HENDRIK PROGO
Centralized Customer Care AMELIA RAGAMULU
Service Quality KRISTIANI SIWI PURWONINGSIH
Delivery Channel, Cash Monitoring, & Operation Procedure SELVI ADAM
Operation System Support & Development JANTO TIRTADJAJA
Information Technology LEE YIANG MING
Operation Support
IT Risk Management ANTHONY Y PANGGABEAN 4
Corporate Security Management TJATUR WIDJAJANTO
Organization Development, Rewards & Services Management HERMAN CAHYADI
Talent Management & Organization Learning PAULUS DANANG YANRI HATMOKO
Industrial Relations SETYORINI RAHAYU (Pjs)
Business Human Capital Retail & Global Banking HENDRAWAN NASROEN
Business Human Capital Corporate SETYORINI RAHAYU

1 Effectively resigned as per 13 February 2016
2 Working period ends on 23 February 2016
3 Effectively resigned as per 1 March 2016
4 Effectively resigned as of February 2016

a Integrated Governance Committee effective as per 14 March 2016
b Other Supporting Committee consists of:
- Credit Restructuring Committee
- Credit Committee
- Impairment Committee
- Personnel Committee
- Human Capital Committee



Catatan:

*) Based on BI Circular Letter No.13/28/DPNP dated 9 December 2011 re Anti Fraud strategy implementation for Commercial Bank

——— Reporting Lines

- - - - - - - Coordination Lines

..... Supervision Lines

Board of Commissioners Profile

Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor

President Commissioner

Malaysian citizen, 67 years old.
Residing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
President Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 28 January 2010 (received BI approval on 1 April 2010).

Experience
Tan Sri is Chairman of Malayan Banking Berhad, Malaysia; Chairman of Maybank Investment Bank Berhad, Malaysia; Director of the ICLIF Leadership and Governance Centre, Malaysia; Chairman of PADU Corporation, Malaysia, a company linked to the Ministry of Education.

He built an outstanding career in the oil and gas industry for 31 years and was the Regional Business CEO/Managing Director of Shell Exploration and Production International B.V. (Netherlands) prior to his retirement in 2004. He was also the Chairman of Maxis Communications Berhad, Malaysia from January 2004 to November 2007, Etiqa Insurance & Takaful, Malaysia from January 2006 until February 2009, Malaysian Rubber Board, Malaysia from February 2009 to May 2010, Director of Capital Market Development Fund, Malaysia from January 2004 to January 2010, Director of Woodside Petroleum Ltd, a company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange, from December 2007 to April 2011, and Director of Financial Services Professional Board, Malaysia.

Qualification
He holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) degree in Mining Engineering from Imperial College of Science & Technology, University of London; Associate of the Royal School of Mines, UK.

Committee Membership:
None

Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias

Commissioner

Malaysian citizen, 48 years old.
Residing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 11 November 2013 (received OJK approval on 3 June 2014).

Experience
He has over 20 years of experience in investment banking, corporate finance and capital markets, having served with various investment and merchant banks such Aseambankers Malaysia Berhad (1992 – 1994), Schroders (1994 – 1995), Malaysia International Merchant Bankers Berhad (1996 - 1997), and J.P. Morgan (1997 – 2005), serving in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore operations, and in Khazanah Nasional Berhad (2005 – 2008). He was appointed as Group President and Chief Executive of Maybank Group on 2 August 2013. Prior to this appointment, he was Deputy President & Head, Global Banking where his areas of responsibility covered corporate banking, investment banking, transaction banking, client coverage, global markets and international business for Maybank Group. He joined Maybank as Head of International on 1 January 2009.

Qualification
Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Pennsylvania State University, USA; MBA in Finance from University of Denver, USA, and the Executive Education Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School.

Committee Membership:
Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Spencer Lee Tien Chye

Commissioner

Malaysian citizen, 64 years old.
Residing in Singapore.
Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 1 December 2008 (received BI approval in February 2009).

Experience
Spencer Lee is now also an Independent Non-Executive Director of Maybank Cambodia PLC since 2 April 2012 and an Independent Non-Executive Director/Boardroom limited Singapore since 27 October 2011. He has served as Non-Executive Director of Maybank Philippines Incorporated since March 2009 until March 2013. He was appointed as Director of Maybank and served as a member of the Credit Review, Audit and Risk Management Committees of the Board and stepped down from the Board on November 2009. He joined Maybank Group in 1975 and served several key positions including Head of Consumer Banking and Country Head for Maybank Singapore before retiring as Maybank advisor in November 2008.

Qualification
Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (England and Wales) and member of Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Committee Membership:
Member of Risk Oversight Committee

Board of Commissioners Profile

Umar Juoro

Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, 56 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 5 September 2002 (received BI approval on 7 November 2002).

Experience
Umar Juoro is a Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Bank Indonesia. Currently, He is also Senior Fellow Asian Competitive Institute Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy National University of Singapore. Previously, he was a member of the National Economic Committee (KEN/Komite Ekonomi Nasional) from 2010 to 2014. Umar Juoro was formerly served as an Assistant to Indonesia's former Vice President/President B.J. Habibie in the field of Economics, Monetary & Industry (1998-1999). He has also been senior researcher at the Habibie Center. He was involved in various consulting projects with the World Bank, ADB, ILO and UNDP.

Qualification
Bachelor in Physics from Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Master of Arts in Economics from University of Philippines, Master of Art in Political Economy from Boston University, USA, and advance studies in International Economics, Kiel, Germany.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Risk Oversight Committee
- Chairman of Integrated Group Corporate Governance Committee
- Member of Audit Committee
- Member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Budhi Dyah Sitawati

Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, 56 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 27 August 2010 (received BI approval on 1 April 2011).

Experience
Budhi Dyah began her career as Auditor at Public Accountant Firm (KAP) Drs. Utomo & Co. (SGV/Arthur Andersen) (1982-1984). She continued as an auditor at Price Waterhouse Sydney, Australia and then at Price Waterhouse Jakarta/KAP Drs Hadi Sutanto & Rekan (1986-1989). Then she became tax consultant and also Tax Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) Indonesia (1989-2005). She was an advisor to the Special Committee on Taxation Act, the Commission XI - House of Representatives of Indonesia (2006-2009), and a Lecturer in MAKSI/ PPAK Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia since 2007 until 2012. She served as a Technical Advisor of PT Prima Wahana Caraka (PwC-Tax, Indonesia) since 2010 until early 2015.

Qualification
Bachelor of Economics Accounting from the University of Indonesia

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Member of Risk Oversight Committee

Achjar Iljas

Independent Commissioner

Indonesian citizen, 67 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 22 April 2013 (received OJK approval on 20 February 2014).

Experience
Prior to his assignment in Maybank Indonesia, he was President Commissioner of BNI Shariah since 2010. He has also served as an Independent Commissioner of BNI 2003-2010 and PT BNP Paribas Indonesia (2005-June 2007). Since 1975 - 2002, he worked at various positions in Bank Indonesia and the latest position was Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia (1998-2002).

Qualification
Bachelor Degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia (1973), Master of Arts in Economics from Duke University (1984) and Master Degree in Business Law from Padjadjaran University (2003).

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Audit Committee
- Member of Risk Oversight Committee

Board of Directors Profile

Taswin Zakaria

President Director

Indonesia citizen, 47 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia
President Director of Maybank Indonesia since 11 November 2013 (received OJK approval on 12 March 2014).

Experience
He has served as Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 16 December 2003 to 11 November 2013. He was also Independent Commissioner of PT Jasa Angkasa Semesta Tbk (2005-2013), President Director of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (2010-2011), Director of Barclays Bank Plc for Indonesia and Head of Regional Asia for Alternate Capital Market/Islamic Finance (2001-2003). He was Vice President of Deutsche Bank AG Jakarta and Head of Debt Capital Market and Liability Risk Management (1997-2001). He started his banking career at Citibank N.A, Jakarta, where he held a position as Head of Corporate Restructuring and Project Finance (1992-1997).

Qualification
Bachelor of Science in Accounting, with Honor (Cum Laude) from The Ohio State University in 1991.

Role and Responsibility
Taswin Zakaria is primarily responsible for establishing strategic policies and providing overall direction for the banking business operation, as well as directly supervising the development of Shariah Banking Business and the Bank's Internal Audit.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Risk Management Committee
- Chairman of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Chairman of IT Steering Committee
- Chairman of Human Capital Committee
- Chairman of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Chairman of Credit Committee
- Member of Integrated Risk Management Committee

Thilagavathy Nadason

Finance Director

Malaysian citizen and Indonesian permanent resident, 54 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Finance Director of Maybank Indonesia since 20 March 2009 (received BI approval on 4 August 2009).

Experience
Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, she served as Director of Finance, Financial Planning & Strategy and General Affairs of PT CIMB Niaga Tbk and Director of Finance and Operations of PT Bank Lippo Tbk. She has 10 years of banking experience. She started her career in PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) for 20 years in Singapore, Hongkong and Indonesia. She was the Transaction Services Partner at PwC handling M&A (Merger & Acquisition) deals and special reviews and investigations before joining PT Bank Lippo Tbk in 2005. She has resided in Indonesia for 18 years and has extensive knowledge of Indonesian and International Accounting Standards, Capital Management & Corporate Valuations as well as Bank Indonesia, IDX and Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) regulations.

Qualification
Bachelor in Accounting from the National University of Singapore. She is member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore, which has been renamed to Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants. Recently completed the Strategic Talent Program from Harvard Business School and Global Senior Management Program from Chicago Booth Business School, University of Chicago.

Role and Responsibility
Thila Nadason is primarily responsible for Finance & Accounting, Financial Planning, Capital Management, Strategy, Assets, Liabilities (including Liquidity) Management, Performance Management, and the Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP) projects. She is responsible for the overall performance, analysing, assessing, and reporting for each line of business, its subsegments, branches, regions, subsidiaries, and bankwide consolidated performance. She also acts as strategic partner for business units by providing recent development and information of banking industry and competitive environment to support business strategic direction. She also functions as one of the main liaisons between Group and the Bank.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Internal Audit Committee
- Chairman of Impairment Committee
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Member of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Member of IT Steering Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee
- Member of Credit Committee (non-voting)

Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad

Operations & IT Director

Malaysian citizen and Indonesian permanent resident, 60 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Operations & IT Director of Maybank Indonesia since 20 March 2009 (received BI approval on 18 May 2009).

Experience
Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he has over 30 years of banking experience from various regional institutions within banking Industry including Chase Manhattan Bank, and Citibank N.A. His most recent position was as the Head of Strategy and Business Development, International at Maybank, where he was tasked to lead some of the new strategic initiatives at Maybank's various international offices including Maybank Indonesia.

Qualification
Diploma in Banking from University of Technology MARA, Malaysia.

Role and Responsibility
Ghazali M. Rasad is primarily responsible for the development and implementation of overall banking operations, development of information technology that give value added to customers as well as improved productivity and effectiveness, and is also responsible for development of service quality.

Committee Membership:
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Member of IT Steering Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee
- Member of Internal Audit Committee

Board of Directors Profile

Jenny Wiriyanto

Business Banking Director

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Business Banking Director of Maybank Indonesia since 29 May 2009 (received BI approval on 20 October 2009) and also currently served as Retail Banking Director.

Experience
Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, she was Executive Vice President of Bank Danamon. Her career as a banker was started in Maybank Indonesia where she spent 15 years sharpening her skills in credit, trade services and cash management. She began her career as an account officer and was promoted as Branch Manager before holding a position as a division head in Trade Services and Transactional Banking. Her latest position in Maybank Indonesia was Senior Division Head SME & Commercial Banking group. Prior to her return to Maybank Indonesia she also worked with PT Bank Lippo Tbk as Senior Vice President for Enterprise Banking Group until 2008.

Qualification
Bachelor in Economics Management from Tarumanegara University, Jakarta and MBA in International Business from National University, San Diego, California, USA.

Role and Responsibility
Jenny Wiriyanto is primarily responsible for business strategic development and performance of Commercial Banking, SME Banking, Micro Banking, International Strategic Business and Financial Supply Chain Management. She is also responsible for business strategic and development of Retail Banking

Committee Membership:
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Member of IT Steering Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee
- Member of Internal Audit Committee
- Member of Impairment Committee
- Member of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Member of Credit Committee

Dhien Tjahajani

Legal and Compliance, Corporate Secretary Director

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Legal and Compliance, Corporate Secretary Director of Maybank Indonesia since 12 March 2014 (received OJK Approval on 20 June 2014)

Experience
She has 25 years of banking experience. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, she was the Legal and Compliance Director in Commonwealth Bank since 2012, her responsibilities are to lead the Compliance Division that cover the Compliance functions, Anti Money Laundering and Sanctions. She was with Barclays Indonesia Bank and PT Rabobank International Indonesia. Appointed as Legal & Compliance Director for DBS Indonesia Bank, Corporate Secretary and with Credit Lyonnais Indonesia Bank, she was the Head of Legal & Remedial Department. She started her career in 1990 with Bank Central Asia.

Qualification
Bachelor of Law from Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, graduated with Diploma of Business from Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia in 1993 and Earned Master of Business Administration from Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia in 1995

Role and Responsibility
Dhien Tjahajani in general, responsible for Compliance, General Legal Councel, KYC & AML, Litigation and Corporate Secretary. She will establish or propose the compliance system and procedures to ensure that the Bank's policies, provisions, systems, procedures and business activities have been in compliance with all applicable rules, including compliancy with Shariah Principles for Shariah Business Unit and to mitigate the Bank's Compliance Risk

Committee Membership:
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Internal Audit Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee

Henky Sulistyo

Risk Management Director

Indonesian citizen, 41 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Risk Management Director of Maybank Indonesia since 28 November 2014 (received OJK Approval on 17 December 2014)

Experience
He has more than 17 years of experience in the Risk Management area in Banking Industry. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he was with American Express Bank Jakarta in 1998 as Treasury Middle Office, then in 2001 moved to American Express Bank Singapore until 2008 as Director, Regional Risk Manager for Asia Pacific. He joined DBS Bank as Vice President, Head of Risk Management Unit for DBS Indonesia for 2 years and repatriated back to DBS Head Office as Vice President – Corporate Treasury in 2010. In 2012, he came back to home country and joined CIMB Niaga as Senior Vice President – Head of Risk Management.

Qualification
Master of Business Administration from La Trobe University, Australia and hold Certified Financial Risk Manager (FRM) dari Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP)

Role and Responsibility
Henky Sulistyo is primarily responsible for producing comprehensive risk management policy and strategy, developing risk management culture at all level of organization as well as ensuring the independency of performance of all risk management units.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Integrated Risk Management Committee
- Chairman of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Chairman of Credit Committee
- Vice Chairman of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Internal Audit Committee
- Member of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Member of IT Steering Committee
- Member of Impairment Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee

Board of Directors Profile

Eri Budiono

Global Banking Director

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Global Banking Director of Maybank Indonesia since 24 April 2015 (received OJK approval on 5 May 2015).

Experience
He has more than 21 years experiences in the field of wholesale and investment banking as well as distressed asset management. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he started his career with ABN AMRO Bank in 1993 as Relationship Manager and worked as credit analyst in the regional office. His last position as Vice President Special Credit Group managing the bank's distressed asset portfolio. Then he joined HSBC in 2000 for 7 years with last position as Head of Corporate Banking responsible for the growth of the corporate and financial institutional business. In 2007 he joined with ASEAN focusing on investment fund based in Singapore seeking growth in capital and distressed asset opportunities. In 2009, he joined PT Rabobank International Indonesia as Corporate and Investment Banking Director.

Qualification
Bachelor of Business Banking and Finance dari Monash University, Australia

Role and Responsibility
Eri Budiono is primarily responsible for business strategic development and performance of Global Markets (Treasury), Transactional Banking and Corporate Banking.

Committee Membership:
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Member of IT Steering Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee
- Member of Impairment Committee
- Member of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Member of Credit Committee

Irvandi Ferizal

Human Capital Director

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Human Capital Director since 1 December 2015 (received OJK approval on 21 January 2016).

Experience
He has more than 25 years experience in the field of Human Capital in various industries. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he was Human Capital Director in various corporations in Mondelez Indonesia-Group (Kraft Food) entity. He started his career in PT Kalbe Farma in 1992 as Training & Development Manager. Then in 1998, he was with TNT Indonesia with his last position as Country HR Director. In 2008, he was with Nokia Siemens Network as Head of Human Resources for Sub Region Indonesia.

Qualification
Bachelor of Psychology Industry and Organization with Honor (Cum Laude) from Padjajaran University

Role and Responsibility
Irvandi Ferizal is primarily responsible for organization development, talent & organizational learning development, employee engagement, business human capital and shared services.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Personnel Committee
- Member of Risk Management Committee
- Member of Human Capital Committee
- Member of Internal audit committee

Lani Darmawan *

Retail Banking Director

Indonesian citizen, 53 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Retail Banking Director of Maybank Indonesia since 22 April 2013 (received BI approval on 22 April 2013).

Experience
Lani Darmawan has 30 years of experience in financial services industry in Indonesia, including 25 years in the banking industry either local or muti national, such as at Bank Central Asia, Citibank N.A., PT Lippo Bank and Standard Chartered Bank – Indonesia, American Express-TRS Indonesia, PT Bank Permata as Consumer Banking Country Head (Consumer Banking Director). Priot to joining Maybank Indonesia, she served as Head of Network at Bank Permata where one of her responsibilities was managing 285 branches in 57 cities in Indonesia encompassing responsibility for balance sheet portfolio and Retail Banking Academy Management.

Qualification
Bachelor degree in Dentistry from Trisakti University.

Role and Responsibility
Lani Darmawan was responsible for the development of business strategy and performance of sales & distribution and retail banking business which included wealth management, liabilities, credit card business, mortgage, auto financing, personal loans and marketing & corporate branding.

* Lani Darmawan has resigned on EGMS 1 December 2015 and effective since 31 December 2015.

Employees Profile

Employees By Position Level

	2015	2014
Executive Vice President	9	5
Senior Vice President	45	41
Vice President	160	150
Assistant Vice President	256	235
Senior Manager	558	528
Manager	1,316	1,303
Assistant Manager	3,176	3,144
Staff	2,684	2,915
Non Staff	314	346
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**

Employees By Education

	2015	2014
Doctorate/S3	1	1
Postgraduate/S2	264	267
Bachelor's Degree/S1	6,100	6,116
Diploma (D1, D2, D3, D4)	1,398	1,463
High school and equivalent	742	800
Secondary school and equivalent	11	14
Primary school and equivalent	2	6
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**

Employees by Employment Status

	2015	2014
Permanent	7,480	7,483
Non Permanent	1,038	1,184
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**

Employees by Gender

	2015	2014
Female	4,625	4,657
Male	3,893	4,010
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**

Total Expenses of Employee Competences Development

Education and Training Expenses (Bank Only)	2015	2014
Ratio (%)	5.44	4.72
Total (in billion Rupiah)	**82.5**	**86.2**

Employee Competency Development by Reflecting Equal Opportunities to Each Organizational Level

Employee training and development programs are designed to improve capabilities, competencies and productivity and are held continuously. Maybank Indonesia always give opportunities to its employees to develop and maximize their potentials. The existing training and development programs are held by reflecting equal opportunities to each organizational level.

In formulating and implementing employee development programs, Maybank Indonesia uses 70:20:10 learning principle (70% on the job learning, 20% learning through mentoring/coaching sessions and 10% classroom learning/training). This composition is intended to ensure that the programs do not introduced theory only, but also emphasize and equip employees with capabilities to implement their knowledge in the field, even with availability of mentors, namely supervisor and senior management, to act as coaches on one on one sessions.

Learning Area Focus	2015		2014	
	# Batch	# Participants	# Batch	# Participants
Technical Program				
Banking Skills (Treasury, Compliance, Audit, Operation, Service Quality, etc.)	247	6,170	204	6,421
Credit Skills	88	2,181	88	1,648
Sales & Consumers	187	4,670	39	1,423
Leadership	269	6,469	7	175
Soft skills			11	308
Induction Program	9	168	8	221
Integrated Program				
Basic Sales Funding	8	203	2	38
Basic Frontliner	6	264	7	329
Officer Development Program SMEC	8	149	3	93
Officer Development Program Funding			4	124
Risk Management Development Program	-	-	-	16
Global Maybank Apprentice Program GMAP)	-	2	-	7
Certification Program				
Credit Certification Program	-	383	-	237
Risk Management Certification		2,053	-	67
Mutual Fund Certification (Waperd)	-	82	4	142
AAJI Certification	-	184	-	12
CWMA Certification	-	-	-	55
Public Training	-	125	-	332

Shareholding Composition

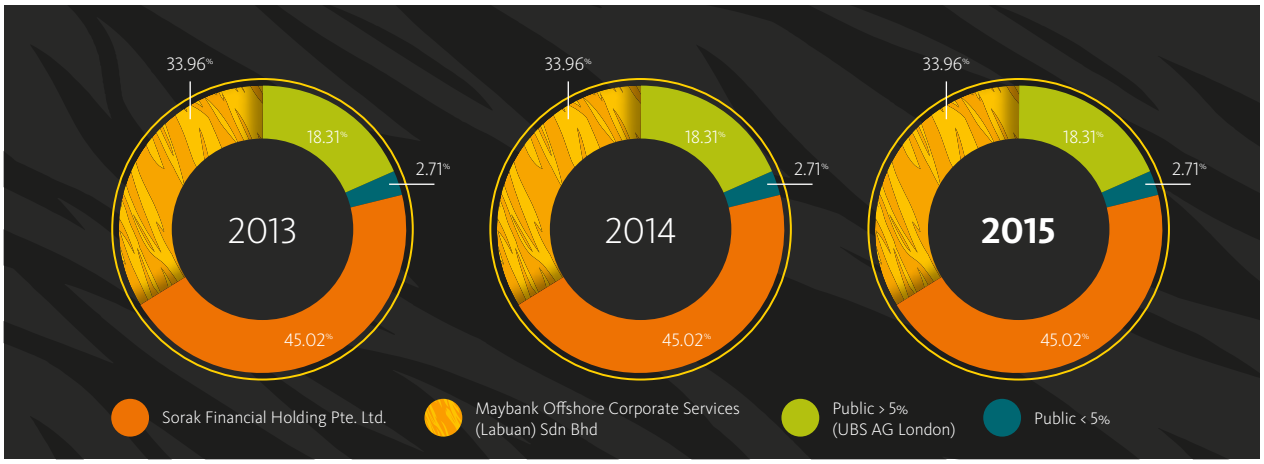
a. Changes in the Composition of Shareholders

Shareholders	31 December 2013 Number of Shares	Composition (%)
Sorak Financial Holding Pte. Ltd.	27,449,983,641	45.02
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd	20,705,915,197	33.96
Public > 5% (UBS AG London)	11,162,535,000	18.31
Public < 5%	1,653,722,819	2.71
Total	**60,972,156,657**	**100.00**

Shareholders	31 December 2014 Number of Shares	Composition (%)
Sorak Financial Holding Pte. Ltd.	30,499,981,823	45.02
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd	23,006,572,441	33.96
Public > 5% (UBS AG London)	12,402,816,666	18.31
Public < 5%	1,837,469,800	2.71
Total	**67,746,840,730**	**100.00**

Shareholders	31 December 2015 Number of Shares	Composition (%)
Sorak Financial Holding Pte. Ltd.	30,499,981,823	45.02
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd	23,006,572,441	33.96
Public > 5% (UBS AG London)	12,402,816,699	18.31
Public < 5%	1,837,469,767	2.71
Total	**67,746,840,730**	**100.00**

Shareholding Composition



b. Shareholding Composition by type of Shareholder

Per 31 December 2015

Type	Total Shareholders	Total Shares	Composition (%)
National Investors			
Bank - Domestic	3	439,095	0.00%
Broker	43	1,570,735	0.00%
Custodian Bank	1	61,666	0.00%
Individual - Domestic	6,294	366,683,029	0.54%
Individual - Foreign	1	323	0.00%
Individual foreign with KITAS - NPWP	7	1,225,029	0.00%
Insurance with NPWP	3	38,231	0.00%
Cooperatives	11	566,421	0.00%
Mutual Fund	9	13,610	0.00%
Mutual Fund more than five years	3	580,867	0.00%
Pension Fund	24	89,751	0.00%
Limited Company Non NPWP	2	439	0.00%
Limited Company with NPWP	188	766,203,947	1.13%
Foundation Non NPWP	4	3,056	0.00%
Foundation with NPWP	3	5,331	0.00%
Sub Total	**6,596**	**1,137,481,521**	**1.68%**
Foreign Investors			
Individual - foreign	177	10,436,155	0.02%
Institution - foreign	579	66,598,923,054	98.31%
Sub Total	**756**	**66,609,359,209**	**98.32%**
Total	**7,352**	**67,746,840,730**	**100.00%**

c. Shareholding Ownership by the Board of Commissioners and Directors

Per 31 December 2015

No.	Name	Address	Total Shares	Percentage (%)
	Board of Commissioners			
1	Tan Sri Dato'Megat Zaharuddin Bin Megat Mohd Nor	No. 4, Persiaran Burhanuddin Helmi, Taman Tun Dr. Ismail, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	-	-
2	Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	No. 5, Jalan Wangsamas 1 Bukit Wangsamas, Wangsa Maju, Kula Lumpur Malaysia 53300	-	-
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	No. 1, Jalan SS 2/8, Petaling Jaya Selangor, Malaysia 47300	-	-
4	Umar Juoro	Bintaro Alamanda III/HE-25 RT. 09/02, Pesanggrahan, South Jakarta	-	-
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Jl. Bunga Cempaka Raya No. 101 Cipete Selatan - South Jakarta	-	-
6	Achjar Iljas	Jl. Gandaria Tengah I/3 RT. 011/01 Kel. Kramat Pela - Kec. Kebayoran Baru South Jakarta	-	-

Shareholding Composition

Per 31 December 2015

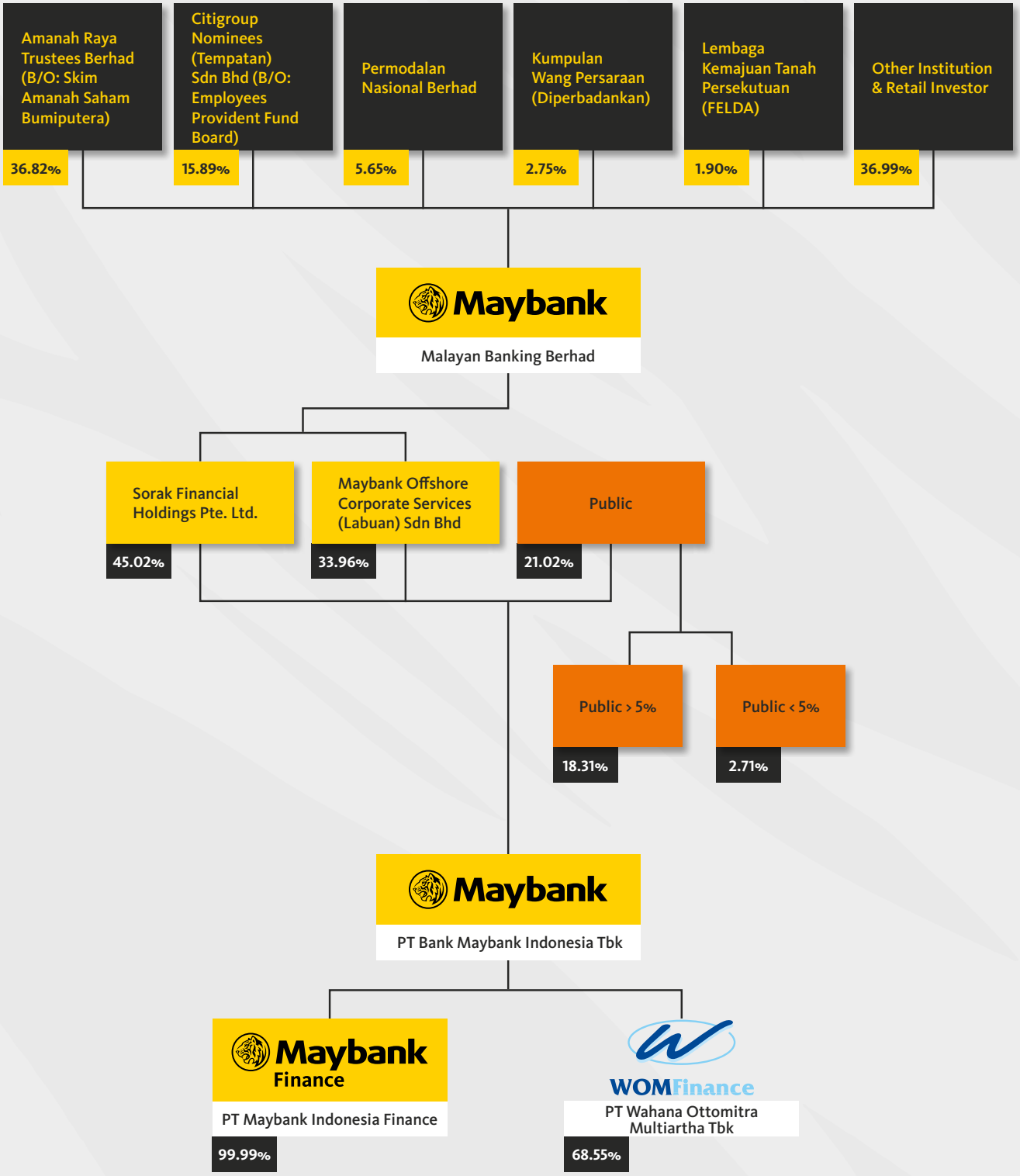
No.	Name	Address	Total Shares	Percentage (%)
	Board of Directors			
1	Taswin Zakaria	Jl. Jaya Mandala I/9 RT. 006/001 Kel. Menteng Dalam - Kec. Tebet South Jakarta	-	-
2	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	Apartemen Oakwood Premiere Jakarta, Jl. Lingkar Mega Kuningan Blok E4-No. 1	-	-
3	Thilagavathy Nadason	Jl. Tirtayasa IV/No. 25 RT. 04/02 Melawai South Jakarta	-	-
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Jl. Niaga Hijau Raya No. 38 RT. 001/017 Kebayoran Lama South Jakarta	-	-
5	Dhien Tjahajani	Aston Rasuna Residence Tower B-20 H Komplek Taman Rasuna, Jl. HR Rasuna Said South Jakarta 12940	-	-
6	Henky Sulistyo	Jl. Taman Brawijaya III/6E RT. 004/003 Kel. Cipete Utara - Kec. Kebayoran Baru South Jakarta		
7	Eri Budiono	Jl. Gedung Pinang Blok PS-24 RT. 014/016 Pondok Pinang, South Jakarta	-	-
8	Irvandi Ferizal	Jl. Balai Pustaka IV/25 RT.011/010 Kel. Rawamangun - Kec. Pulo Gadung Jakarta		

d. Top 20 Shareholders Composition

Per 31 December 2015

No.	Name	Total Shares	%
1	SORAK FINANCIAL HOLDINGS PTE LTD	30,499,981,823	45.02%
2	MAYBANK OFFSHORE CORPORATE SERVICES	23,006,572,441	33.96%
3	UBS AG LONDON 2140724000	12,402,816,699	18.31%
4	PROSPERINDO, PT	762,455,032	1.13%
5	CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A. LUXEMBOURG	302,170,956	0.45%
6	PHILLIP SECURITIES PTE LTD	90,458,414	0.13%
7	RHB INVESTMENT BANK BERHARD	65,299,996	0.10%
8	MAYBANK KIM ENG SEC. PTE LTD A/C CLIENT	64,080,535	0.09%
9	CIMB SECURITIES (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD	62,522,378	0.09%
10	DJUFRI GONO	27,131,100	0.04%
11	UOB KAY HIAN PTE LTD	25,287,691	0.04%
12	PEK BING TJIE (O)	18,055,500	0.03%
13	DJOKO WIHARDJO	17,446,900	0.03%
14	OCBC SECURITIES PTE LTD -CLIENT A/C	17,211,082	0.03%
15	NSL-CLIENT SEGREGATED A/C	14,000,000	0.02%
16	DJUFRI GONO	13,321,600	0.02%
17	HERYANTO ABIDIN LAUW	11,044,000	0.02%
18	TAN TIK KHOEN	7,860,500	0.01%
19	AFFIN HWANG INVESTMENT BANK BERHAD	7,151,221	0.01%
20	ISKANDAR WIDYADI	6,947,700	0.01%

Corporate Group Structure



Maybank Group in Brief

WE ARE A LEADING ASEAN BANK

Maybank is Malaysia's largest financial services group with an established presence in the ASEAN region.

Maybank ranks fourth by assets among banks in ASEAN and is among the top 100 banks in the world, including the fifth largest Islamic bank globally. Net Operating Income for the FY 2015 reached to RM 21.2 billion.

OUR EXISTANCE

Our home markets are Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. We have presence in 10 ASEAN countries with a combined branch network of 1,177 offices in ASEAN. We also have a presence in the international financial centres of Hong Kong, Shanghai, London, New York and Bahrain with associates in Pakistan (MCB Bank with 1,247 branches) and Vietnam (An Binh Bank with 146 branches).

THE MAJOR PLAYER IN THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

We aim to play a major role in the future of ASEAN with the recent establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community in 2015. Our presence in all 10 ASEAN countries places us in a favourable position to support and benefit from the ASEAN growth opportunities as we deliver innovative solutions to our clients. Providing financial services in ASEAN is our strength as we have the heritage, talent and network to capture market opportunities.

Delivering Our ASEAN VISION TOGETHER

Maybank provides a comprehensive range of financial services under three key business pillars: Community Financial Services (including consumer banking, SME and business banking), Global Banking (including corporate banking, investment banking, global markets and transaction banking), and Insurance & Takaful. These pillars are complemented by their international business operations and Islamic financial services.

OUR VALUES

We live our T.I.G.E.R values of Teamwork, Integrity, Growth, Excellence & Efficiency and Relationship Building and adhere to a strict Code of Ethics.

MAYBANK2020 VISION & MISSION

Maybank2020 Vision & Mission
Our Vision: Advancing Asia's Ambitions With You

Our Mission: Humanising Financial Services

Strategic Objectives:
Our Maybank2020 Vision and Mission guides our strategic objectives:

- The Top ASEAN Community Bank
- The Leading ASEAN Wholesale Bank Linking Asia
- The Leading ASEAN Insurer
- The Global Leader In Islamic Finance
- Digital Bank Of Choice

Operational Network of Maybank Group

More than

2,400 **Offices** in 20 countries

More than

45,000 **Employees** serving customers globally

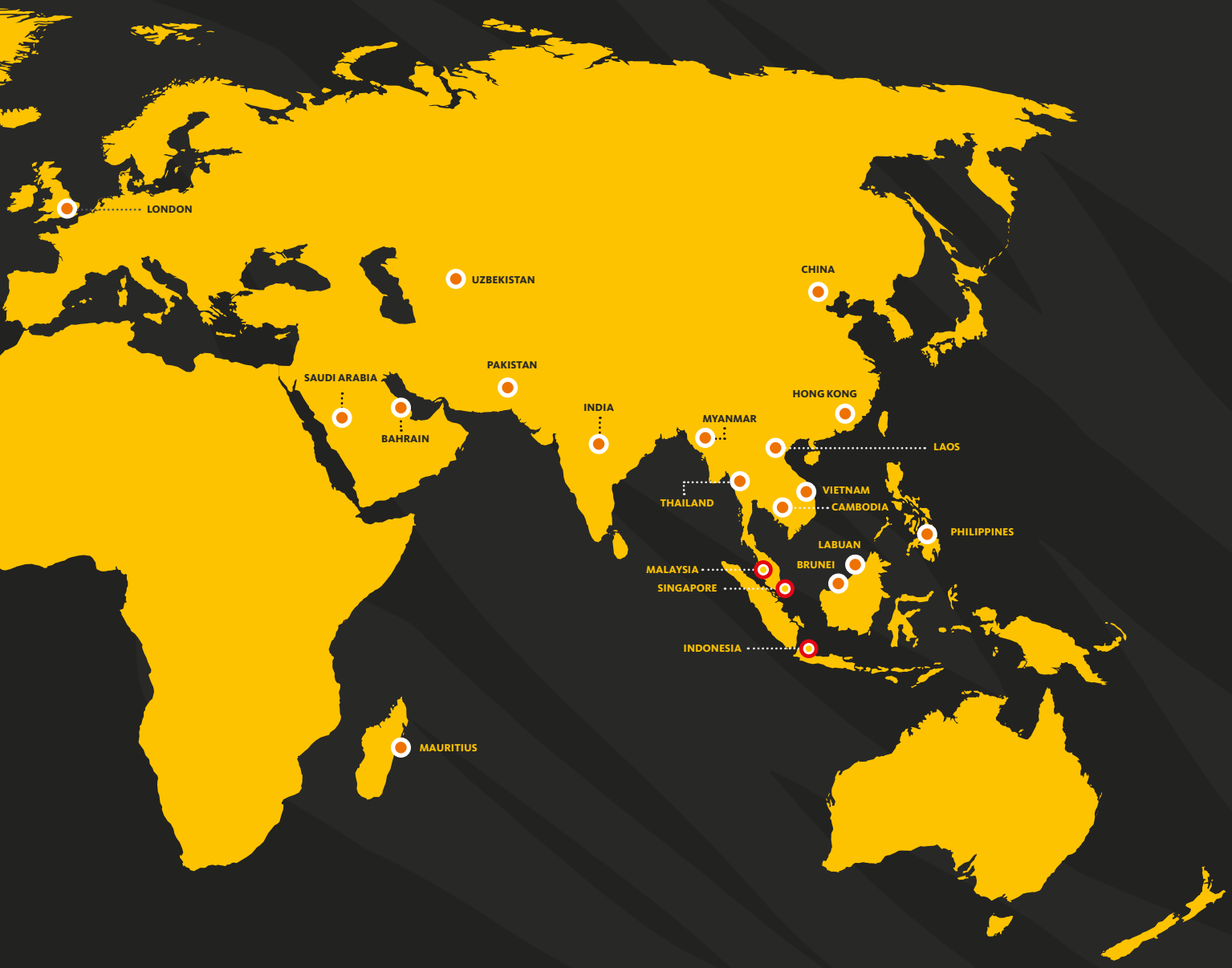
RM708 **billion** Total Assets
The largest bank in Malaysia

HOME MARKETS

MALAYSIA
393 branches;
7 branches via Maybank Investment Bank

SINGAPORE
22 branches;
5 branches via Maybank Kim Eng

INDONESIA
428 branches;
6 branches via Maybank Kim Eng;
1 branch via Maybank Shariah Indonesia



INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

BAHRAIN
1 branch

BRUNEI
2 branches

CAMBODIA
21 branches

CHINA
1 branch

HONG KONG
1 branch;
1 branch via Maybank Kim Eng

INDIA
1 branch via Maybank Indonesia;
1 branch via Maybank Kim Eng

LAOS
1 branch

LONDON
1 branch;
1 branch via Maybank Kim Eng

LABUAN
1 branch

MYANMAR
1 branch

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1 branch;
1 branch via Maybank Kim Eng

PAKISTAN
1,247 branches via MCB Bank;
4 branches via Pak-Kuwait Takaful Company

MAURITIUS
1 branch via Maybank Indoensia

PHILIPPINES
79 branches;
3 branches via Maybank Kim Eng

SAUDI ARABIA
1 office via Anfaal Capital

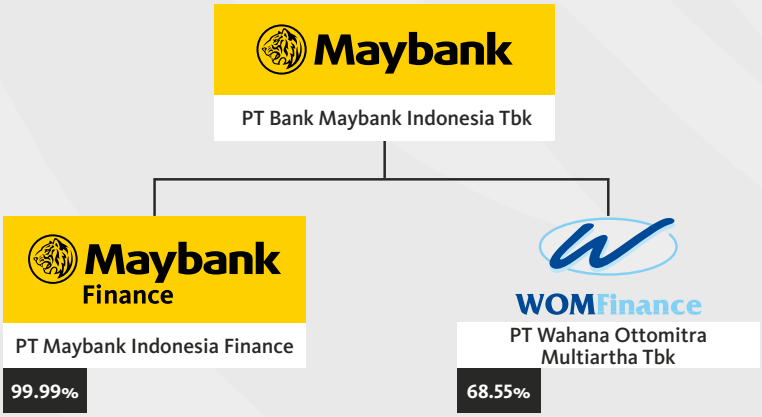
THAILAND
51 branches via Maybank Kim Eng

UZBEKISTAN
1 office via Uzbek Leasing International

VIETNAM
2 branches;
8 branches via Maybank Kim Eng
146 branches via An Binh Bank

Corporate Group Structure

Subsidiaries & Affiliates



Company	Business Activity	% Ownership
Subsidiaries		
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	Financing	99.99%
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Financing	68.55%
Affiliates		
PT Penjamin Kredit Pengusaha Indonesia	Guarantee Funds Services	9.83%
PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura	Venture Capital	9.31%
PT Sarana Sulut Ventura	Venture Capital	7.14%
PT Sarana Jambi Ventura	Venture Capital	4.49%
PT Sarana Bali Ventura	Venture Capital	3.44%
PT Sarana Riau Ventura	Venture Capital	3.39%
PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura	Venture Capital	2.81%
PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura	Venture Capital	2.45%
PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura	Venture Capital	2.41%
PT Sarana Sumut Ventura	Venture Capital	2.32%
PT Sarana Lampung Ventura	Venture Capital	1.69%
PT Sarana Sumbar Ventura	Venture Capital	1.37%
PT Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	0.94%
PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk	Bank	0.20%
PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta	Communication Network System	0.03%

Subsidiaries in Brief

MAYBANK FINANCE

Wisma Ekajiwa Lantai 10
Jl. Mangga Dua Raya
Jakarta 10730
Indonesia
Telp. : 021 - 623 000 88
Fax. : 021 - 623 000 99
Call Center : 0804-1-168-811
Website : www.maybankfinance.co.id

PROFILE

PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (Maybank Finance), previously known as PT BII Finance Center, was established on 13 February 1991 as a company with permits to investment financing, working capital, multi-purpose, and other activities approved by OJK, and also able to engage in activities based on Shariah principles. Currently, 99.99% of Maybank Finance shares is owned by Maybank Indonesia.

The changes of name from PT BII Finance Center to PT Maybank Indonesia Finance was based on Deeds of Minutes of Meeting in Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders No. 105 dated 18 November 2015 and approval from Justice and Human Rights Ministry No. AHU-0947396. AH.01.02/2015 dated 7 December 2015.

Maybank Finance is one of the leading multifinance companies that has been acknowledged as "Best Multifinance" in the category of Multifinance Non-Listed Company with asset between Rp1 to 5 trillion by Indonesia Multifinance Award (IMA) 2015, "Best Multifinance" in the asset category between Rp2 to 5 trillion, the best bond issuance by Investor Award 2015 and "Top 2 Best Financial Performance" with asset between Rp2 to 5 trillion by Warta Ekonomi Award 2015. As of 31 December 2015, Maybank Finance has branch offices in almost all major cities in Indonesia which consists of 30 branch offices and 10 representative offices and manages total asset of Rp4.9 trillion.

VISION

To be a leading finance Company in its market segment and to be caring of the environment and the community especially in the location of the Company's operation.

MISSION

- As the extension of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk to expand the multifinance business.
- To deliver the best economic and social value added to our stakeholders (shareholders, customers, business partners and employees), environment and society.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Maybank Finance has permit to investment financing, working capital, multi-purpose, and other activities approved by OJK, and also able to engage activities based on Shariah principles.

The Board of Commissioners	Name
President Commissioner	Lani Darmawan
Commissioner	Djaja S. Sutandar
Independent Commissioner	Deswandhy Agusman

The Board of Directors	Name
President Director	Alexander
Director	Anton Sutjipto
Director	Miki Effendi

Subsidiaries in Brief

PT WAHANA OTTOMITRA MULTIARTHA TBK

Mega Glodok Kemayoran, Office Tower B
Jl. Angkasa Kav.B-6 Bandar Baru Kemayoran
Jakarta Pusat 10610
Tel: (62-21) 29371345
Fax: (62-21) 65701524
Website: www.wom.co.id

PROFILE

PT. Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk or known as "WOM Finance", was established in 1982 under the name of PT Jakarta Tokyo Leasing. In the beginning, the Company's core business was to provide financing facilities for motorcycles, specifically Japanese made motorcycles with Honda brand.

In 2000, the Company's name was officially changed to PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha in line with its business transformation. The Company no longer provided financing facilities to specifically Honda brand, but also other Japanese made motocycles, such as Yamaha, Suzuki and Kawasaki.

In 2004, the Company became a publicly listed company after holding its Initial Public Offering (IPO) and listing its shares at Indonesia Stock Exchange with ticker WOMF. In 2005 PT Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank International Indonesia Tbk) acquired 43% shares in the Company, hence the Company became one of the subsidiaries in the business group of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (MBI). Other than MBI, the Company's shares are also owned by PT Wahana Makmur Sejati.

In February 2015 the Company held a Limited Share Offering (PUT 1), through Preemptive Rights Issuance (HMETD) with a total share of 1,481,481,220 shares ("rights issue"), causing the Company's total shares to increase to 3,481,481,220.shares. After the rights issue, MBI's ownership in the Company became 68.55% and PT Wahana Makmur Sejati became the second largest owner of the Company's shares with share ownership of 17.6%.

In 2003 to support its business growth the Company for the first time issued bonds worth Rp300,000,000,000. Until today, the Company has held several bonds issuances. In 2015 the Company issued WOM Finance Shelf Registered Bond Tranche III worth Rp1 trillion and Tranche IV worth Rp600 billion and both received AA rating from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia (Fitch Ratings).

The Company performed several internal improvements to realize the Company's vision by continuously improving productivity, efficiency and providing the best services. These steps were in line with the Company's mission which prioritizes satisfaction of the customers and partners. In addition, the Company also selectively developed its business network, products and services, especially to seize opportunities throughout Indonesia. Until 31 December 2015, the Company had eight regional offices and was supported by a network of 181 branch offices throughout Indonesia to serve 1.1 million active customers.

Throughout 2015, the Company won several awards, such as winning first place in Multifinance Listed Company in Indonesa Multifinance Award (IMA) 2015 held by Business Review Magazine and Economic Review in cooperation with National Banking (PERBANAS) Institute. The Company also received several excellence ratings in Financial Insitutions category in Indonesia Good Corporate Covernance Award (IGCGA) 2015 and as Second General Champion among 57 Companies in all industries. In Indonesia WOW Service Excellence Award 2015, the Company succeeded in winning Gold Champion in Service Excellence for Jawa Bali Region and Service Excellence Consolidation Prizer Winner for Sumatera Region.

Based on EGMS on 30 October 2015 stated in the Deed of Meeting Decision Statement No. 72 dated 30 October 2015, the composition of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors of PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk are as follows:

The Board of Commissioners:

1. President Commissioner (Independent Commissioner) : I Nyoman Tjager
2. Vice President Commissioner : Robbyanto Budiman
3. Commissioner : Garibaldi Thohir
4. Commissioner : Thilagavathy Nadason
5. Independent Commissioner : Myrnie Zachraini Tamin

The Board of Directors:

1. President Director : Djaja Suryanto Sutandar
2. Director : Zacharia Susantadiredja
3. Independent Director : Simon Tan Kian Bing
4. Director : C. Guntur Triyudianto*

*effective resignation date on 31 December 2015

The Corporate VISION, MISSION and VALUES

The Corporate VISION is:

To be one of the best consumer financing companies in Indonesia through good corporate governance implementation.

The Corporate MISSION is:

- Placing the satisfaction of customers and business partners as the first priority.
- Establishing IT-based infrastructures to promote sound processing.
- Developing and expanding business network, particularly in potential areas.
- Optimizing company performance

The Corporate Values

The Company defines its Values in form of acronym, namely TIGER as described below:

- Teamwork
  Work together as a team based on mutual respect and dignity
- Integrity
  Honest, professional and ethical in all dealings
- Growth
  Passionate about constant improvement and innovation
- Excellence & Efficieny
  Committed to deliver outstanding performance and superior service
- Relationship Building
  Continuously build long-term and mutually beneficial partnership

Business Activities

Based on Financial Services Authority's Regulation (POJK) No. 29/POJK.05/2014 regarding Arrangement of Multi-Finance Company Business, which includes:

- Investment Financing, in form of procurement of capital goods and services needed for business activities/investment, rehabilitation, modernization, expansion or relocation and investment disbursed to debtors with tenor of more than two years.
- Working Capital Financing to cover expenses for one cycle of the debtor's business activity and is a financing with tenor of less than two years.
- Multi-purpose Financing (Consumer Financing) in form of procurement of goods or services for use/consumption and not for business purposes (production activities) and with predetermined tenor.
- Mixed Financing in form of procurement of goods or services and provision of working capital with financing to be processed accordingly.

The Company also has a Shariah Business Unit (UUS), with activities in accordance with Financial Services Authority's Regulation (POJK) No. 31/POJK.05/2014 regarding Arrangement of Shariah Business Financing, which includes:

- Murabahah Financing which is based on Murabahah, Salam and Istishna' principles
- Investment Financing is a financing which is based on Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Mudharabah Musytarakah and Musyarakah Mutanaqishoh principles.
- Service Financing is a financing which is based on Ijarah, Ijarah Muntahiyah Bittamlik, Hawalah or Hawalah Bil Ujrah, Wakalah or Wakalah bil Ujrah, Kafalah or Kafalah bil Ujrah, Ju'alah and Qardh principles.

Chronology of Stock Listing

Maybank Indonesia held Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 12,000,000 Common Shares on 21 November 1989 and share listing on the Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ) and Surabaya Stock Exchange (BES) with ticker code BNII. The two stock exchange were later merged into the present Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The value of shares offered at IPO was Rp1,000.00 per share.

Since the initial offering, Maybank Indonesia has exercised several corporate actions in terms of equity which affected the number of outstanding shares, such as bonus share distribution, share dividend, stock split, reverse stock, warrant conversion, Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP), and Rights Issue. On 19 June 2013, Maybank, Maybank Indonesia's majority shareholder, relinguished a portion of its ownership in Maybank Indonesia to UBS AG London amounting to 5,065,380,000 shares or equal to 9.00% of the total outstanding shares of Maybank Indonesia.

In June 2013, Maybank Indonesia held Rights Issue VI, offering 4,690,165,987 Series D shares at Rp22.50 per share. Net proceed from Rights Issue VI after costs of issuance amounted Rp1,496,150,854,642. Rights Issue VI effectively increased Maybank Indonesia's total outstanding shares to 60,972,156,627 shares.

On 22 November 2013, Maybank Indonesia performed another share relinquishment to UBS AG London amounting to 5,675,040,000 shares or equal to 9.31% of the total outstanding shares of Maybank Indonesia. Therefore, Maybank's ownership in Maybank Indonesia dropped from 97.29% to 79.98%, while UBS AG London's ownership became 18.31%.

The share sell downs by majority shareholder were performed in order to meet the requirement of Bapepam-LK (now Financial Services Authority, OJK) No. IX.H.1 concerning Open Company Takeover, Attachment to Decision of Chair of Bapepam-LK number Kep-264/BL/2011 dated 31 May 2011.

Furthermore, In 2014, Maybank Indonesia again exercised a corporate action by holding Rights Issue VII, offering 6,774,684,073 shares at Rp221 per share. and raised Rp1,497,205,180,133 in net proceeds after costs of issuance. The realization of Rights Issue VII increased the total outstanding shares of Maybank Indonesia to 67,746,840,730 shares.

Description	Listing Date	Shares Issued	Number of Shares
Initial Public Offering (IPO) (nominal Rp1,000)	21/11/1989	12,000,000	12,000,000
Share Bonus	8/7/1990	28,000,000	40,000,000
Company Listing	18/7/1990	100,000,000	140,000,000
Share Dividends & Share Bonus	6/8/1991	63,000,000	203,000,000
Share Dividends	4/8/1992	60,585,920	263,585,920
Rights Issue I	15/2/1994	52,717,184	316,303,104
Share Dividends	26/8/1996	35,144,789	351,447,893
Share Bonus	26/8/1996	253,042,483	604,490,376
Share Bonus	23/10/1996	362,694,226	967,184,601
Stock Split (nominal Rp500)	4/11/1996	-	1,934,369,204
Rights Issue II	16/1/1997	1,289,579,469	3,223,948,673
Warant Conversion I	1997	10,453,776	3,234,402,449
Warant Conversion I	1998	42,520	3,234,444,969
Warant Conversion I	1999	2,500	3,234,447,469
Share Bonus	8/3/1999	646,888,994	3,881,336,463
Rights Issue III (nominal Rp125)	6/4/1999	62,101,383,408	65,982,719,871
Rights Issue III (continue)	21/6/1999	26,810,616,592	92,793,336,463
Warant Conversion I	1999	23,982	92,793,360,445
Warant Conversion IBRA (C-B)	1999	329,041,216	92,793,360,445
Warant Conversion I	2000	101,862	92,793,462,307
Warant Conversion IBRA (C-B)	2000	216,216	92,793,462,307
Warant Conversion IBRA (C-B)	2001	95,830,560	92,793,462,307
Reverse Stock Split (10:1)	19/6/2002	-	9,279,346,231
Rights Issue IV	11/7/2002	38,504,000,000	47,783,346,23
	2005	82,510,000	47,783,346,231
	2006	381,294,000	48,247,150,231
	2007	416,553,500	48,663,702,731
After ESOP Excersise	2008	1,364,733,500	50,028,436,231
Rights Issue V	2010	6,253,554,529	56,281,990,760
Rights Issue VI	2013	4,690,165,897	60,972,156,657
Rights Issue VII	2014	6,774,684,073	67,746,840,730

Chronology of Other Securities Listing

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk or Bank BII) ("Company") issued Bonds to support its business growth. This bonds were listed at Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX/BEI)..

Bonds Matured in 2015

For Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series A amounting Rp980,000,000,000 (nine hundred and eighty billion Rupiah), reached maturity date on 31 October 2015, the Bank has fully repaid the principal and interest on bonds on 30 October 2015.

Bonds issued by the Bank

On 19 May 2011, the Bank issued Bank BII Subordinated Bonds I Year 2011. Details of the bonds are as follows:

Bonds Name	Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011
Tenor	7 year
Nominal Amount	Rp1,500,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	10.75% (per annum)
Issuance Date	19 May 2011
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAA+ FITCH : AA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	19 August 2011
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	19 May 2018
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets to support business growth of the Company focused on SME, Commercial and Consumer segments
Institution and Capital Market Supporting Professionals	**Joint Lead Underwriters** PT Bahana Securities PT Indo Premier Securities PT Mandiri Sekuritas **Legal Consultant** Melli Darsa & Co. **Trustee** PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk **Notary** Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H. **Auditor** Purwantono, Sarwoko & Sandjaja (Ernst & Young)

Chronology of Coupon Payment

1.	19 August 2011	Rp 40,312,500,000
2.	19 November 2011	Rp 40,312,500,000
3.	19 February 2012	Rp 40,312,500,000
4.	19 May 2012	Rp 40,312,500,000
5.	19 August 2012	Rp 40,312,500,000
6.	19 November 2012	Rp 40,312,500,000
7.	19 February 2013	Rp 40,312,500,000
8.	19 May 2013	Rp 40,312,500,000
9.	19 August 2013	Rp 40,312,500,000
10.	19 November 2013	Rp 40,312,500,000
11.	19 February 2014	Rp 40,312,500,000
12.	19 May 2014	Rp 40,312,500,000
13.	19 August 2014	Rp 40,312,500,000
14.	19 November 2014	Rp 40,312,500,000
15.	19 February 2015	Rp 40,312,500,000
16.	19 May 2015	Rp 40,312,500,000
17.	19 August 2015	Rp 40,312,500,000
18.	19 November 2015	Rp 40,312,500,000

On 6 December 2011, the Company issued 2 (two) Bonds simultaneously, which were:

1. Bank BII Shelf-Registered Bonds I Tranche I Year 2011 Series-A (matured on 6 December 2014) and Bank BII Shelf-Registered Bonds I Tranche I Year 2011 Series-B
2. Bank BII Subordinated Shelf-Registered Bonds I Tranche I Year 2011

Through the Shelf-Registered Public issuance ("PUB") as regulated in Bapepam-LK Regulation No.IX.A.15 on Shelf-Registered Public Issuance dated 30 December 2010.

The details of the outstanding portion of these Bonds are as follow:

Bonds Name	**Shelf Registered Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011**
Tenor	5 years
Nominal Amount	Rp1,560,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	8.75% (per annum)
Issuance Date	6 December 2011
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAAA FITCH : AAA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	6 March 2012
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	6 December 2016
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets to support business growth of the Company, mainly in the form of loans focused on SME, Commercial, Consumer and Corporate segments

Chronology of Coupon Payment

		Series B
1.	6 March 2012	Rp 34,125,000,000
2.	6 June 2012	Rp 34,125,000,000
3.	6 September 2012	Rp 34,125,000,000
4.	6 December 2012	Rp 34,125,000,000
5.	6 March 2013	Rp 34,125,000,000
6.	6 June 2013	Rp 34,125,000,000
7.	6 September 2013	Rp 34,125,000,000
8.	6 December 2013	Rp 34,125,000,000
9.	6 March 2014	Rp 34,125,000,000
10.	6 June 2014	Rp 34,125,000,000
11.	6 September 2014	Rp 34,125,000,000
12.	6 December 2014	Rp 34,125,000,000
13.	6 March 2015	Rp 34,125,000,000
14.	6 June 2015	Rp 34,125,000,000
15.	6 September 2015	Rp 34,125,000,000
16.	6 December 2015	Rp 34,125,000,000

Chronology of Other Securities Listing

Bonds Name	Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011
Tenor	7 year
Nominal Amount	Rp500,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	10.00% (per annum)
Issuance Date	6 December 2011
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAA+ FITCH : AA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	6 March 2012
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	6 December 2018
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets mainly in the form of loans to support business growth of the Company focused on SME, Commercial, Consumer and Corporate segments as well as to strengthen long-term funding structure.
Institution and Capital Market Supporting Professionals	**Joint Lead Underwriters** PT Bahana Securities PT DBS Vickers Securities Indonesia PT HSBC Securities Indonesia PT Indo Premier Securities PT Kim Eng Securities PT OSK Nusadana Securities Indonesia **Legal Consultant** Melli Darsa & Co. **Trustee** PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk **Notary** Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H. **Auditor** Purwantono, Sarwoko & Sandjaja (Ernst & Young)

Chronology of Coupon Payment

1.	6 March 2012	Rp 12,500,000,000
2.	6 June 2012	Rp 12,500,000,000
3.	6 September 2012	Rp 12,500,000,000
4.	6 December 2012	Rp 12,500,000,000
5.	6 March 2013	Rp 12,500,000,000
6.	6 June 2013	Rp 12,500,000,000
7.	6 September 2013	Rp 12,500,000,000
8.	6 December 2013	Rp 12,500,000,000
9.	6 March 2014	Rp 12,500,000,000
10.	6 June 2014	Rp 12,500,000,000
11.	6 September 2014	Rp 12,500,000,000
12.	6 December 2014	Rp 12,500,000,000
13.	6 March 2015	Rp 12,500,000,000
14.	6 June 2015	Rp 12,500,000,000
15.	6 September 2015	Rp 12,500,000,000
16.	6 December 2015	Rp 12,500,000,000

Next, in the second tranche issuance of the PUB as described above, the Company on 31 October 2012 has issued 2 (two) Bonds simultaneously, as follow:

1. Bank BII Shelf-Registered Bonds I Tranche II Year 2012 Series-A (matured on 31 October 2015) and Bank BII Shelf-Registered Bonds I Tranche II Year 2012 Series-B
2. Bank BII Shelf-Registered Subordianted Bonds I Tranche II Year 2012

The details of the outstanding portion of these bonds are as follow:

Bonds Name	**Shelf Registered Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012**
Tenor	5 year
Nominal Amount	Rp1,020,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	8.00% (per annum)
Issuance Date	31 October 2012
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAAA FITCH : AAA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	31 January 2013
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	31 October 2017
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets to support business growth of the Company, mainly in the form of loans

Chronology of Coupon Payment

		Series B
1.	31 January 2013	Rp 20,400,000,000
2.	30 April 2013	Rp 20,400,000,000
3.	31 July 2013	Rp 20,400,000,000
4.	31 October 2013	Rp 20,400,000,000
5.	31 January 2014	Rp 20,400,000,000
6.	30 April 2014	Rp 20,400,000,000
7.	31 July 2014	Rp 20,400,000,000
8.	31 October 2014	Rp 20,400,000,000
9.	31 January 2015	Rp 20,400,000,000
10.	30 April 2015	Rp 20,400,000,000
11.	31 July 2015	Rp 20,400,000,000
12.	31 October 2015	Rp 20,400,000,000

Chronology of Other Securities Listing

Bonds Name	Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012
Tenor	7 year
Nominal Amount	Rp1,000,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	9.25% (per annum)
Issuance Date	31 October 2012
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAA+ FITCH : AA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	31 January 2013
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	31 October 2019
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets mainly in the form of loans to support business growth of the Company as well as to strengthen longterm funding structure.
Institution and Capital Market Supporting Professionals	**Joint Lead Underwriters** PT Bahana Securities PT HSBC Securities Indonesia PT Indo Premier Securities PT Kim Eng Securities **Legal Consultant** Melli Darsa & Co. **Trustee** PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk **Notary** Ir. Nanette Adi Warsito, S.H.

Chronology of Coupon Payment

1.	31 January 2013	Rp 23,125,000,000
2.	30 April 2013	Rp 23,125,000,000
3.	31 July 2013	Rp 23,125,000,000
4.	31 October 2013	Rp 23,125,000,000
5.	31 January 2014	Rp 23,125,000,000
6.	30 April 2014	Rp 23,125,000,000
7.	31 July 2014	Rp 23,125,000,000
8.	31 October 2014	Rp 23,125,000,000
9.	31 January 2015	Rp 23,125,000,000
10.	30 April 2015	Rp 23,125,000,000
11.	31 July 2015	Rp 23,125,000,000
12.	31 October 2015	Rp 23,125,000,000

The Company issued 2 (two) bonds on 8 July 2014, which were:
1. Bank BII Shelf-Registered Sukuk Mudharabah I Tranche I Year 2014.
2. Bank BII Shelf-Registered Subordinated Bonds II Tranche I Year 2014.

The details of these bonds ae as follow:

Bonds Name	**Shelf Registered Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014**
Tenor	3 year
Nominal Amount	Rp300,000,000,000
Profit Sharing Rate	56.76% (per annum)
Indicative Profit Sharing Rate	9.35%
Issuance Date	8 July 2014
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAAA(sy) FITCH : AAA(idn)
First Profit Sharing Payment	8 October 2014
Last Profit Sharing Payment/ Maturity Date	8 July 2017
Use of Proceed	To support the business growth of the Company's Shariah Unit Business mainly for Shariah financing.

Chronology of Profit Sharing Payment

1.	8 October 2014	Rp 7,121,000,000
2.	8 January 2015	Rp 7,236,900,000
3.	8 April 2015	Rp 7,182,655,212
4.	8 July 2015	Rp 7,215,000,000
5.	8 October 2015	Rp 7,236,900,000

Chronology of Other Securities Listing

Bonds Name	Shelf Registered Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014
Tenor	7 year
Nominal Amount	Rp1,500,000,000,000
Coupon Rate	11.35% (per annum)
Issuance Date	8 July 2014
Current Rating	PEFINDO : idAA FITCH : AA(idn)
First Coupon Payment	8 October 2014
Last Coupon Payment/Maturity Date	8 July 2021
Use of Proceeds	To increase earning assets mainly in the form of loans to support business growth of the Company as well as to strengthen longterm funding structure.
Institution and Capital Market Supporting Professionals	**Joint Lead Underwriters** PT HSBC Securities Indonesia PT Indo Premier Securities PT Mandiri Sekuritas PT Maybank Kim Eng Securities (affiliated) **Legal Consultant** Melli Darsa & Co. **Trustee** PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk **Notary** Ir. Nanette Cahyanie Handari Adi Warsito, S.H. **Auditor** Purwantono, Suherman & Surja (Ernst & Young)

Chronology of Coupon Payment

1.	8 October 2014	Rp 45,562,500,000
2.	8 January 2015	Rp 45,562,500,000
3.	8 April 2015	Rp 45,562,500,000
4.	8 July 2015	Rp 45,562,500,000
5.	8 October 2015	Rp 45,562,500,000

Regarding the issuance of the Bank BII Subordinated Shelf-Registered Bonds II Tranche I Year 2014, the Company has received approval from the OJK-Bank Supervisor through letter No. S-87/PB.32/2014 dated 11 September 2014, to consider the Subordinated Bonds as a component of Supplementary Capital (Tier II) in the calculation for the Company's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

The utilization of proceeds from the public issuance of Bank BII Shelf-Registered Sukuk Mudharabah I Phase I Year 2014 and Bank BII Subordinated Shelf-Registered Bonds II Tranche I Year 2014 has been reported to the Financial Services Authority through letter No. S.2014.614/ DIR COMPLIANCE dated 13 October 2014 and No. S.2015.015/ DIR COMPLIANCE dated 14 January 2015.

The Capital Market Supporting Institutions

Public Accountant
Kantor Akuntan Publik Purwantono,
Sungkoro & Surja
Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 2, 7th Floor
Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53
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Website: www.ey.com/id

Share Registrar
PT Sinartama Gunita
Sinar Mas Land Menara I 9th Floor
Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 51
Jakarta 10350 Indonesia
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Notary
Engawati Gazali, S.H.
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Jakarta 10160
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Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn.
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Jakarta Selatan 12190
Tel. (62-21) 520 4778
Fax. (62-21) 520 4779 – 520 4780

Rating Agencies
PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia
DBS Bank Tower, 24th Floor Suite 2403
Jl. Prof Dr Satrio Kav 3-5
Jakarta 12940
Tel. (62-21) 2988 6800
Website: www.fitchratings.com

PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO)
Panin Tower Senayan City, 17th Floor
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Jakarta 10270
Tel. (62-21) 7278 2380
Website: www.pefindo.co.id

Trustee
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
Capital Market Services Department
Plaza Mandiri 22th Floor
Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38
Jakarta 12160, Indonesia
Tel. (62-21) 524 5161
Website : www.bankmandiri.co.id

Company's Website

In applying the principle of transparency in the management of the company, the Bank always adopts the prevailing regulations, including a regulation on transparency in disclosing information about the company stipulated in Regulation of Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 8/POJK.04/2015 regarding Public Company's Website.

Maybank Indonesia currently has an official corporate website accessible at www.maybank.co.id. The Bank always seeks to enhance the website periodically to be more informative, accessible, easy to navigate and user-friendly. The website presents information bilingually, namely in Indonesian and English.

In general, the Bank's website contains:
- General information about the Bank, including: Profile of Maybank Indonesia, Vision and Mission, Profiles of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Board of Shariah Supervisory, Organization Structure, Corporate Group Structure, Subsidiaries and Affiliates, Capital Market Supporting Institutions and Professionals, Awards, Guarantee and Protection, Articles of Association of the Bank, Committees, and Maybank Foundation Scholarship Program.
- Information related to Investors Relation consisting of: Financial Highlights, Annual Report, Financial Statements, Monthly Published Report, Company Presentation, General Meeting of Shareholders, Shares Information, Dividend Information, Corporate Action, Bonds Information, Credit Ratings, Leverage and Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Corporate Research.
- Information about Products and Services offered by the Bank, including those offered by Retail Banking, Global Banking, Business Banking, Global Markets, Shariah and E-Banking.
- The website also contains other information related to branch and electronic networks, Good Corporate Governance (GCG) report, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report, news and information for media.

Components in this website have fulfilled coverage of information that are mandatory to be presented in public company's website in accordance with OJK Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015, namely:
- Information about Issuer or Public Company
- Information for Investors
- Information about Corporate Governance; and
- Information about Corporate Social Responsibility

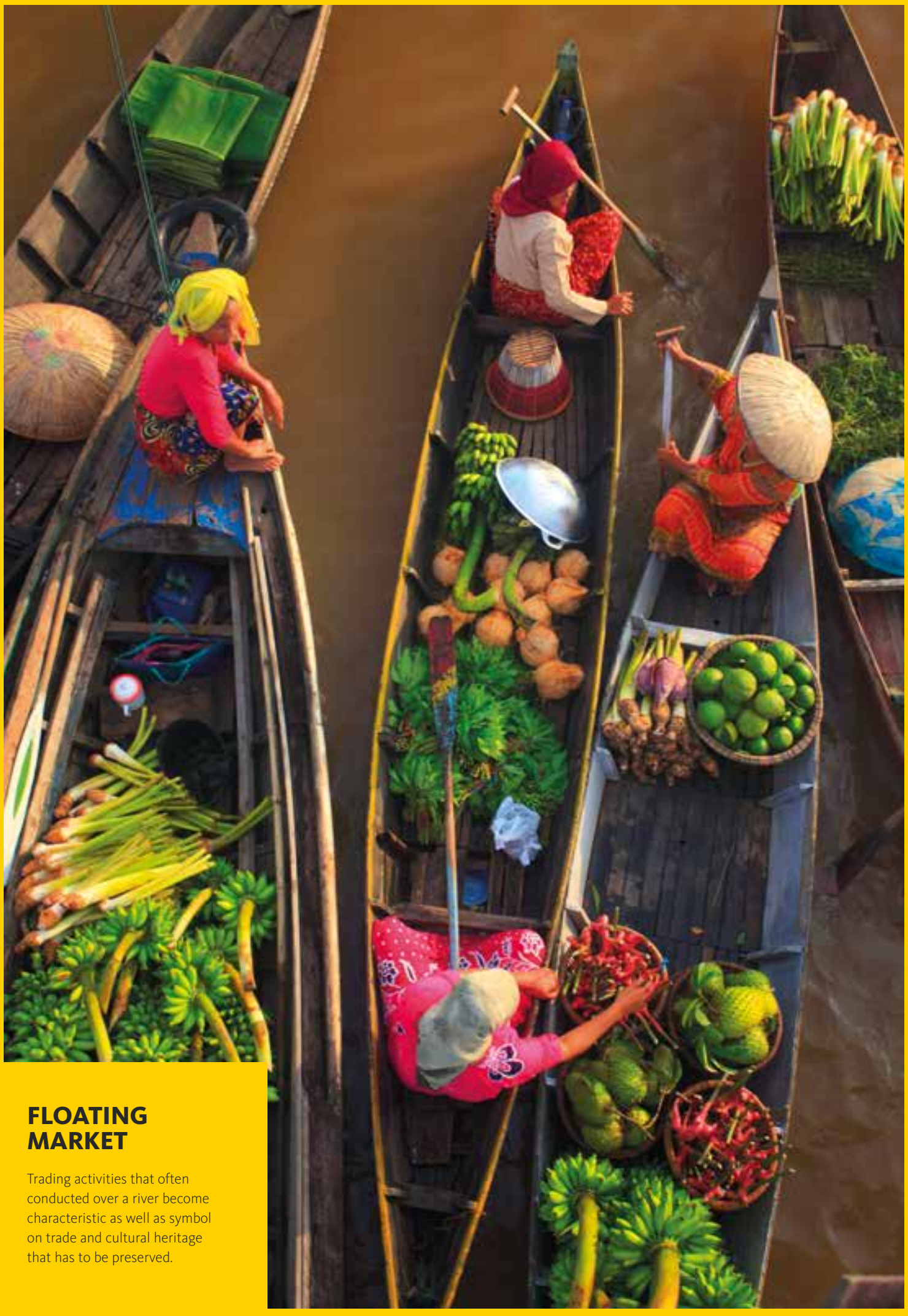
This website also offers career opportunity in the Bank, banking education to customers, and glossary including information about the prevailing interest rates to provide transparent and accurate information to the customers.

What makes us different only makes us stronger.

At Maybank, we believe that the diverse landscape across ASEAN is its biggest strength.

We know that because we are the only ASEAN financial services group to have dedicated ourselves to building a full on-the-ground operation in all 10 countries.

With that comes a unique depth of understanding of ASEAN, as we have witnessed the blossoming of all our nations on this journey of growth together. On this path, we've learnt that strength lies in our diversity and our differences make us uniquely powerful. We've learnt that by always putting people first, we all become partners.



FLOATING MARKET

Trading activities that often conducted over a river become characteristic as well as symbol on trade and cultural heritage that has to be preserved.

Annual Report 2015 PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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Retail Banking
Head Office, Jakarta

Positive values

Centralized Customer Care
Graha Simatupang, Jakarta

Metro Lampung Sub-Branch Office
South Sumatera Region

Fusing and combining positive values that exist in Maybank Group in order to better serve the customers

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL BANKING OVERVIEW

The global and Indonesia's economic growth still posed a slowdown during 2015. Several developed countries in the Eurozone and America have started to sign economic recovery. On other side, the emerging markets economies, such as Tiongkok, experienced a slowdown. It has significantly affected to the domestic economy. Indonesia's slowing economic growth slowed from 5.02% in 2014 to 4.79% in 2015. It was the lowest growth since 2009. Lower than expected of global economic growth, Tiongkok's soft landing economic growth and tumbling commodity prices have affected the national's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and fiscal revenue. Furthermore, people's purchasing power, domestic's industrial and international trading activities performed a sharp declines. For overcoming those conditions, the Government of Indonesia introduced series of policies since the end of third quarter 2015 by issuing seven policy packages of regulatory and structural reform as well as fiscal stimulus. It is expected to be a booster for the national economy. The government's policy packages have focus on Regulatory Simplification, Investment Climate, Supports to Small Enterprises and Cooperatives, Minimum Wage, Tax Incentives, Special Economic Zone, and Simplification of Land Permits.

The uncertainty on the increase of the Fed Fund Rate (FFR) and the Yuan depreciation has given pressures to Rupiah during 2015. The national currency reached the peak level of depreciation against USD at Rp14,600 in September 2015. Finally, in December 2015, the Fed increased the FFR by 25 bps to 0.5%. Against those conditions, Bank Indonesia took several measures to stabilize Rupiah. Following Yuan depreciation, the global capital market condition and commodity prices worsened. At the end of 2015, Rupiah exchange rate depreciated by 11% to Rp13,785, while inflation could be managed to the lowest level in the last five years at 3.35%.

The Situation of Banking Industry in 2015

The economic slowdown in both global and domestic, a declining commodity prices, and Rupiah fluctuation are several factors that affected the national banking industry performance, especially the credit disbursement. However, the national banking statistics showed that the industry managed to maintain its healthy indicators up to the end of 2015. The national banking industry succesfully maintained its sound liquidity and financing level although it faced higher non-performing loans' risk.

Overall, Indonesia's banking sector booked solid performance during 2015. Total loan grew by 10.4% to Rp4,092.1 trillion in 2015, while the third party fund increased by 7.3% to Rp4,413.1 trillion. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) was at 21.39% level. It was higher than 19.57% in 2014 and far above the minimum limit at 8%. Meanwhile, the Non Performing Loan (NPL) was at 2.5%.

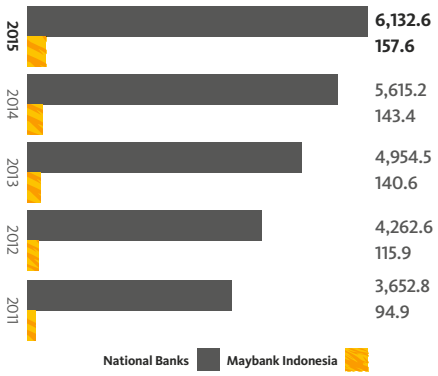
The highest loan growth in 2015 was booked by the investment loan that reached 14.7% of growth to Rp1,035.9 trillion. This was followed by consumption loan growth and working capital loan growth by 9.1% and 9.0%, respectively, to Rp1,105.8 trillion and Rp1,916.3 trillion, subsequently. In 2014, the investment loan experienced the highest growth of 13.2%. It was followed by consumption loan growth and working capital loan growth by 11.5% and 10.8%, respectively.

The sluggish growth of Third Party Fund has caused higher Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) from 89.30% in 2014 to 91.95% in 2015. It indicated the banks' liquidity couldn't offset the loan expansion. Indonesia's banking industry still has a room to expand until the maximum level of LDR at 92%.

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW OF MAYBANK INDONESIA VS NATIONAL BANKING SECTOR

Maybank Indonesia

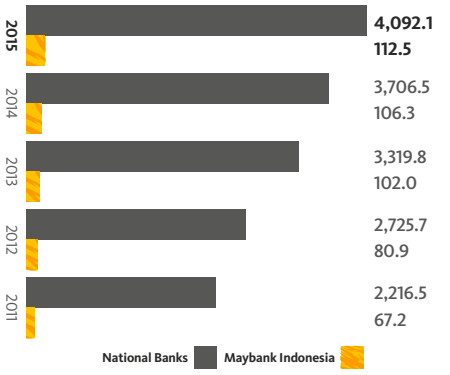
Growth of assets
In 2015, the bank's assets grew by 9.9% to reach Rp157.6 trillion from Rp143.4 trillion at the end of 2014. The bank's market share was 2.57% at the end of 2015 compared to 2.56% in 2014.



National Banks

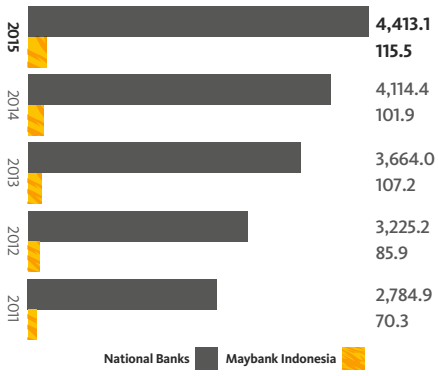
Growth of assets
The national banking sector's assets experienced an increase of 9.2% from Rp5,615.2 trillion in December 2014 to Rp6,132.6 trillion at the end of December 2015, in line with the slowing growth of national GDP.

Growth of Loans
The bank's loan increased by 5.9% to reach Rp112.5 trillion from Rp106.3 trillion at the end of 2014. The bank's market share was 2.75% in 2015 from 2.87% in 2014.



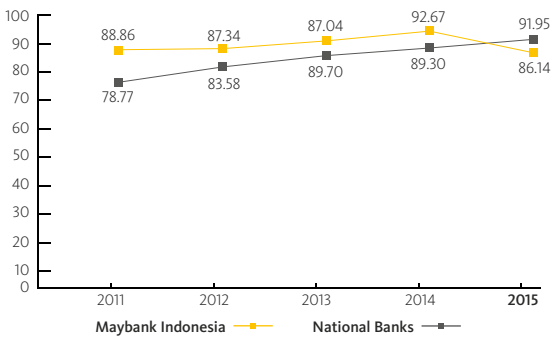
Growth of Loans
The national banking industry's loan grew 10.4% from Rp3,706.5 trillion at the end of December 2014 to Rp4,092.1 trillion at the end of December 2015 as a consequence of slowing economy and declining growth of national GDP to only 4.79%.

Growth of the Third Party Fund
The bank's Third Party Fund increased by 13.4% reached Rp115.5 trillion, increasing from Rp101.9 trillion at the end of 2014. The bank's market share in Third Party Fund was 2.62% at the end of 2015 compared to 2.49% in 2014.



Growth of the Third Party Fund
The national banking sector's total collection of the Third Party Fund increased by 7.3% from Rp4,114.4 trillion at the end of December 2014 to Rp4,413.1 trillion at the end of 2015.

LDR Position (bank only)
For 2015, the bank has LDR at around 86.14% at the end of 2015, an improvement compared to 92.67% at the end of 2014, in line with the banks' strengthening liquidity.



LDR Position (bank only)
The national LDR level tended to decline from 89.30% at the end of 2014 to 91.95% at the end of December 2015 as a consequence of a higher growth o lending compared to the growth of fund collection at the national level.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL BANKING OVERVIEW

Projections of 2016 Economic Growth

The global economic growth is projected to improve in 2016. However, the progress of global economic growth still gets several challenges that similar like in 2015. Meanwhile, the World Bank estimated that global economic growth will reach 2.9% in 2016, higher than 2.4% in 2015. Developed countries are expected to pose an improvement, while total exports from the developing countries are also expected to be higher. According to those conditions, the Federal Reserve is expected to hike its policy rate by 50 bps to 1% in 2016.

Main Indicators	Realization 2015	Projection 2016	Prospects
• GDP	4.8%	5.2%	• The government's infrastructure spending is the main trigger factor of economic growth in 2016
• Loan Growth	10.4%	12.8%	• Loan disbursement is projected to increase, in line with the national economic recovery
• Third Party Fund growth	7.3%	10.1%	• Bank Indonesia's policy rate has been lowered by 75bps to 6.75% as of March 2016. The lower interest rate will encourage demands to loans. It is expected to stimulate Indonesia's economy.
• BI Rate	7.50%	6.50%	
• USD/IDR average exchange rate	13,458	12,992	
• Inflation	3.35%	4.4%	

Maybank Indonesia expects national economic growth to increase from 4.8% in 2014 to 5.2% in 2016. It was in line with stronger domestic economic activities during 2016. Meanwhile, the World Bank expects higher Indonesia's economic growth at 5.3% in 2016. The acceleration of the government's spending in the beginning of the year will be an important factor for the growth given that it can create stimulus to other driving factors.

As the domestic economy activities become stronger, the banking sector is expected to achieve better performance. Loan growth is estimated to reach 12.8% and third party fund to reach 10.1% in 2016. Bank Indonesia's lower policy rate by 75bp to 6.75% from January to March 2016 is expected to boost economic growth. Bank Indonesia's benchmark rate is expected to be lowered again by 25 bps to 6.50% this year. Lower benchmark interest rate can encourage lower operational costs in banking sector so that it can encourage national economic growth through higher lending disbursement.

A conducive situation in the domestic economy is expected to give contribution for strengthening Rupiah this year. A strengthening Rupiah will be supported by foreign fund inflow through domestic financial market and direct investment. Indonesia is attractive for the foreigners given that the country promises relative high potential gain and bolstered by robust economic fundamentals. According to those assumptions, Rupiah is expected to appreciate against USD to 12,500 at the end of the year. Nevertheless, unstable external situations will affect domestic economy. The World Bank has noted risks towards Indonesia's economic prospects. Several risks that will be obstacle for Indonesia are slower-than-expected global economic recovery, especially from Tiongkok, and potential of high volatility in the global financial market. Those risks will strongly influence domestic financial market. Hence, Rupiah's position still has potential to be under pressures due to capital outflow. If this happens, banking sector will meet tight liquidity condition.

Maybank Indonesia's response

The Bank prioritized moves to strengthen liquidity and financing in 2015 through various measures including improving its cash management system and through the launching of Maybank M2U application amid challenging domestic economic situation. The bank's assets reached Rp158 trillion at the end of 2015, an accomplished development supported by moves to strengthen assets and liquidity. The Bank continued attempting to manage lending growth selectively and increased discipline in the management of banks/ capital and liquidity. In line with the bank's strategic plans, Community Financial Services comprising of Business Banking and Retail Banking segments will continue to be the main engine in the bank's business growth in the future.

The Bank's continue strengthening its focus on the re-profiling of corporate portfolio and re-aligning its business with risk appetite. The bank will keep monitoring loan portfolios that are possibly affected by the economic slowdown. Besides, the bank will also actively continue embarking on restructuring programs for NPL debtors and is expecting positive development in the future.

In 2015, the bank successfully booked positive performance, in which net profit increased significantly by 60.9% to Rp1.14 trillion. The increase was supported by operation income that grew significantly while operational costs could be maintained.

Given its visions to be the "leading financial services provider in Indonesia, driven by passionately committed and innovative people, creating value and serving communities", the Bank will continue improving its services, creating innovated products, giving simplified processes and being regionally connected.

The Bank's main priority in 2016 is strengthening the implementation of Indonesia Regional Transformation, which is aimed to improve the penetration of financing in all areas. The Bank has identified 9 (nine) main areas based on respective communities so that it has well-targeted products and financing services based on characteristics of respective areas. The transformation programs has started giving positive results for regional offices' and branches' performances, which were reflected by increasing productivity and significant reduction of branches reporting losses at the end of 2015.

Loan growth will be improved through strategies for capital efficiency and by maintaining assets' quality. Meanwhile, the Bank will continue focusing to mobilize current account saving account to improve liquidity.

Although facing challenging global and domestic economy, transformation and integration programs performed up to 2015 has made the Bank optimistic on business opportunities in Indonesia and keeps its spirit for sustainable business growth in the future.

BUSINESS REVIEW

RETAIL BANKING

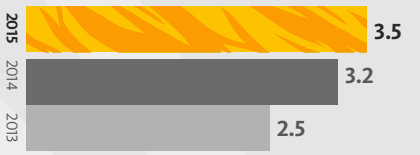
"The bank continues the regional transformation strategy to seize banking potentials in respective areas optimally through integrated services to maximize branches network capabilities according to the location they operate."

Retail Banking Loans
(in trillion of Rupiah)

Mortgage Loans
(in trillion of Rupiah)

Auto Loans
(in trillion of Rupiah)

Credit Cards + Personal Loans
(in trillion of Rupiah)



The bank runs its Retail Banking by applying TigerWay concept to precisely fulfill customers' needs, more than selling banking products but also understanding customers' needs.

Retail Banking encompasses individual loan facilities, deposits (third party fund) and banking services. The bank applies customer-focus approach in serving customers by providing the best products and services for customers' satisfaction.

Products and services includes: Mortgage loans, Auto Loans, Credit Card and Personal Loans. Retail Banking loans contributed 40% to the bank's total loans in 2015.

Moreover, Retail Banking also provides Regular and Premier Wealth services for customers.

Retail Banking Performance

In 2015, the national banking industry faced huge challenge following domestic economy slowdown which impacted to the weakening of people's buying power. Although liquidity was not as tight as previous year, demands for loans declined. To attract customers in such condition and increase customer loyalty, the Bank focused on products and services quality improvement in accordance with customers' needs.

Human resources' competencies and capabilities were continuously developed to be the leader services quality, which is part of the Bank's "customer focus" in providing the best for customers.

During the year, the bank continues the regional transformation strategy to seize banking potentials in respective areas optimally through integrated services to maximize branches network capabilities according to the location they operate. Through regional empowerment, the Bank was able to disburse credits in accordance to the needs of communities in surrounding areas. Currently, the Bank has 456 branches (including 27 micro functional offices) operating across Indonesia.

Overall, Retail Banking grew above the industry average growth, except for Credit Card segment. Mortgage grew by 12.6%, Credit Card by 10.5%, Four-wheelers Auto Loan by 6.3%, whilst Two-wheelers Auto Loan decreased by 1.9%.

Product and Program

Loans

Bank offers various retail loans facilities for customers, starting from mortgage for houses and apartments, credit cards, personal loans which are known as unsecured loan, to Auto Loans for four wheelers and two wheelers, the services are provided by the bank's subsidiaries, which are Maybank Finance for four-wheel-vehicle and WOM Finance for two-wheel-vehicle.

Mortgage Loans

Mortgage is loan for property ownership i.e. houses, apartment, home store, and land from developers (new) and from individual owner (secondary). Currently, the Bank offered 5 varians mortgage products: Kredit Kepemilikan Properti (KPP), Kredit Konsumsi Beragun Properti (KKBP), KPR Plus, KPR Bebas Bunga and KPR Floating Rate.

The products were designed in response to customers' needs and in line with customer focus strategy, thus customers may obtain the right loans that suit their needs and capabilities. The Bank applies a credit scoring system in the approval process through auto-approved and auto-reject system to generate timely credit approval process. The Bank also implements regionalization program to standardize mortgage application process across Indonesia.

In 2015, mortgage loans grew by 12.6% to Rp18.1 trillion. Bank Indonesia's policy to lower Loan to Value (LTV) ratio gave positive impacts to the Bank's mortgage loans performance. However, domestic economic slowdown has lowered people's buying power.

To maintain mortgage loans growth, the Bank has established cooperation with big developers in Indonesia. By the end of 2015, the Bank has signed cooperation agreements with 1,045 developers.

RETAIL BANKING

For 2016, the Bank plans to focus on upper middleclass and new-working-class segments to support growth in mortgage.

Kredit Properti
Mimpi punya rumah
Punya rumah impian
Miliki rumah impian dengan 3 solusi pilihan
Solusi Kredit Properti :
• Floating Rate : BI Rate +3,50%
• Fixed Rate : bunga tetap hingga 10 tahun
• Bebas Bunga : meringankan beban bunga dari saldo rekening
Info: www.maybank.co.id/kpp
Maybank

Auto Loans

The Bank, through its subsidiaries: Maybank Finance (previously known as BII Finance) and WOM Finance, acknowledge customers' needs of vehicles, either the four-wheel or two-wheel. To ensure sustainable Auto loan performance and maintain healthy loans portfolio, Auto Loan division monitors the performance of subsidiaries and establishes cooperate with other financial institutions.

The Bank also cooperates with financial institutions through channeling joint financing to grow Auto Loan portfolio. Currently, the Bank has established cooperation with 13 financial institutions under the concept with robust and healthy portfolios. The Bank also continuously explores potentials for cooperation with other financial institutions.

In 2015, automotive industry was under pressure due to weakening purchase power. This situation gave significant impact to Bank's Auto Loan and caused Maybank Finance and WOM Finance performance recorded lower than target growth for the year. Four-wheelers price increase as well as tight competition amongst multi finance had also squeezed the Bank's profit margin in this sector.

Credit Card Business

Responding to tight competition in the credit card market, the Bank continuously endeavors to provide the best service quality based on customers' needs and adheres to market condition. Various initiatives have been executed to increase customer loyalty and brand awareness.

The bank offers two types of credit cards - Individual Customer Credit Card and Corporate Credit Card. Several types of Individual Customer Credit Card are Maybank Visa Infinite, Maybank Platinum (Visa/Mastercard/JCB), Maybank Gold and White Card.

Corporate Credit Card is issued in cooperation with Global Banking and offered to corporate customers to assist in monitoring the expenses of the corporation's executive staff that typically derived from business travelling and business entertaining activities. Additionally, the Bank also issues Purchasing Credit Card as payment instrument for seller/contractor/shops (retailers) to purchase goods for their inventories or services obtained directly and regularly from producer/office, direct vendor/manufacturer (distributor).

The weakening of public's purchase power has challenged Credit card business in 2015. Not only affecting lower transaction volume, NPL ratio also rose to 2.8% in 2015 from 2.2% in previous year.

The Bank attempts to increase credit card penetration to SME Banking customers. SME Banking launched a credit card bundling program for SME debtors with credit facilities above Rp2 billion, through this program, debtors are granted with Infinite credit card and are able to enjoy exclusive benefits, such as free annual fee in the first year and easier credit processes without verification.

Personal Loans

In 2015, the Bank continued to try to popularize its alternative lending product, ie. personal loans. Personal Loans is expected to set off the slowdown in the performance of credit card segment through simplified online credit application, both via website and/or SMS.

Personal Loans interest rate is imposed based on Risk Based Pricing in accordance with customers' risks factors and tenor of up to 5 years. As a result, Personal Loans grew by 13% to Rp1.2 trillion in 2015.

Deposits

Profitability is one of the Bank's main pillars in operating its business in 2015. Through effective management of margins and liquidity, the Bank successfully increased its interest margin by 52 basis points. Compared to last year, the Bank's low-cost funds increased by 4.9% and remain to be the Bank's main focus.

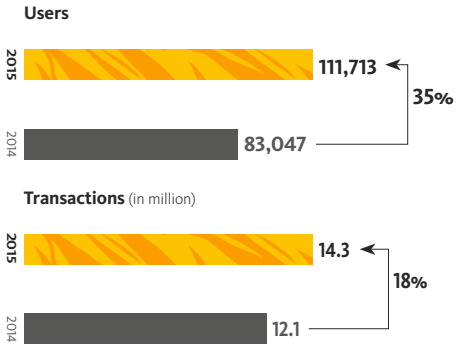
The Bank consistently performs massive customer acquisitions through program Bingkisan Beruntun which already held seven times, and local activities in branches through mobile cash offices in schools, and supports new payroll account opening in many factories in Indonesia. Optimization of existing customers potentials is also carried out through customer care and cross selling to the Bank's subsidiaries.

In total, Deposits grew by 13.4% to Rp115.5 trillion in 2015 from Rp101.9 trillion in the previous year.

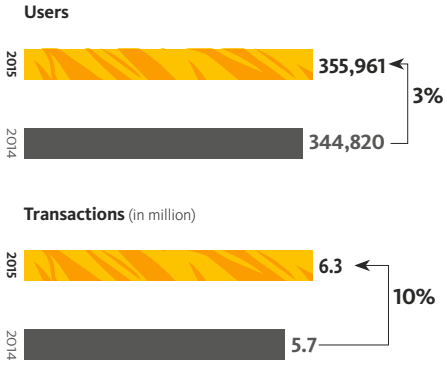
E-Channel Facilities

In line with Maybank's vision of Humanizing Financial Services, the Bank continues to develop e-channel services to facilitate customers in performing banking transactions. In 2015, various initiatives were carried out to develop e-channel services, such as: Launching of Maybank2u application, which is an internet-based mobile banking service and upgrading of debit card infrastructure and ATM network to chip technology in order to improve the security of customers' transactions in accordance with Bank Indonesia's policy. The various developments have given positive contributions to Maybank through improvement of customers' loyalty as well as increasing in transaction and fee-based-income from e-channel by 20% in 2015.

Maybank2u Internet Banking



Maybank SMS+

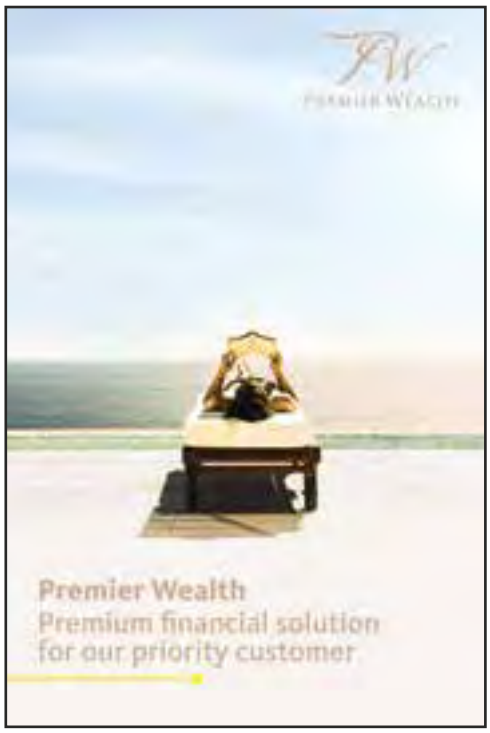


RETAIL BANKING

Services

Wealth Management - Premier Wealth

The Bank's premium customer services, which previously named Platinum Access, has been renamed into Premium Wealth along with changes in the Bank's identity under Maybank Group. There was a significant increase in 2015 for Wealth Management products penetration through the Bank's distribution channels. Almost all marketed products have recorded value that increased beyond the average of growth in related industry.



This priority banking services with exclusive branches provides special facilities, such as dedicated Relationship Manager, as well as high quality investment products designed as alternative financial solutions to serve and fulfill the needs of premium customers. Wealth management services offers end-to-end benefits carried out personally by competent, professional and certified Relationship Manager to assist customers in managing their finances.

Available products include a number of investment instruments such as deposits, government's bonds, mutual funds, bancassurance, which are designed specifically to generate optimum return in short and long term. The Bank addded one Investment Manager in 2015 : Maybank Asset Management, in order to complete investment products that Bank offered.

Encountering 2016, the bank will develop Wealth management service, especially to acquire new customers. Strategy will be applied through network development, productivity improvement, addition of products and identification of potential customers through the Bank's internalnetwork.

To expand the business, there was development in Wealth Management Product through addition of new partners for life insurance from one of leading insurance company. Through this strategic alliance, the Bank shall increase the list of quality life insurance products to meet customers' needs for protection.

Bancassurance

The bank act as a selling agent of insurance products that are linked with investment. To develop these products, the Bank cooperates with leading insurance company.

For 2015, there was additional retail insurance product called Asuransi Umum Ritel, which was issued by PT ACE Jaya Proteksi, to complement existing bancassurance products.

Bancassurance products for life insurance is marketed using reference system through all of the Bank's branches and through cross-selling to credit cards and other products. Cross-selling efforts and branch offices' role as a service selling gateway are supported by software developed by the Information Technology Department.

Mutual Fund Investment Products

The Bank cooperates with several leading Investment Manager to market mutual fund products. In 2015, the Bank continued to sell RIKA (Periodical Investment Plan) to customers who want to invest in periodical basis, either in small or big amount.

To adjust with customer profile, the Bank carries out performance analysis and applies risk management. The analysis results are conveyed to customer along with basic information such as market outlook, NAV performance and others.

Retail Banking Achievement in 2015

1. **Third Party Fund**

   In 2015, Retail Banking successfully recorded a Third Party Fund of Rp58.5 trillion, grew by 11.6% from Rp52.4 trillion in 2014. Low cost funds (current account and saving account) contributed 44.05% of total deposits, slightly lower from 44.69% in 2014.

2. **Retail Loans**

   In 2015, retail loans grew by 9.0% to Rp45.2 trillion from Rp41.5 trillion in 2014. The composition of retail loans was still dominated by mortgage and auto loans.

   Mortgage loans grew by 12.6% to Rp18.1 trillion from Rp16.1 trillion in 2014. Meanwhile, Auto loans grew by 6.3% to Rp23.0 trillion from Rp21.6 trillion whereby four-wheeler auto loans composition reached 62%.

   Credit card segment grew by 10.5% to Rp2.3 trillion from Rp2.1 trillion in 2014, with number of cards growth of 1.4% whilst transaction volume decreased by 4.7% in 2015. Meanwhile, Personal Loans grew by 12.8% reaching Rp1.2 trillion from Rp1.1 trillion in 2014.

3. **Retail Loan Quality**

   The Bank seeks to extend loans with prudent banking principles, especially taking into consideration the economic slowdown in 2015. At the end of the year, the gross NPL for retail loans reached 1.38%, slightly increased from 1.04% in 2014. However, the NPL level remained below projection.

4. **Wealth Management**

   For Wealth management, in 2015, the total Third Party Fund grew by 16.8% compared to 2014. The additional new customers reached 697 customers and total managed portfolio grew by 12.6%.

Retail Banking Plans and Strategy in 2016

1. Focus on Mortgage Product and Maybank Finance, and improve collection system and portfolio management across retail banking products
2. Maybank Finance will expand partnerships with well-known dealers and continue to increase its market share.
3. Deepen relationship with developer and property agents, strengthen key product differentiators, continue to improve customer experience through digital processing for better TAT, and discipline portfolio monitoring.
4. Fully implementation of application score for Credit Card and Personal Loans and behavior score for credit card. Alignment of Portfolio Quality Review to all retail business and improve collection productivity with the support of analytic result.
5. Strengthen new CASA acquisition through sales productivity improvement, with focus on Community-based customers (School, Women, Merchant) and cross selling
6. Penetration to millennial segment (13-26 years old) by introducing Savings and debit cards through digital networks as well as providing distinctive atmosphere in several branches to be more relevant to the targeted market segment.
7. Enhance and increase SuperKidz proposition through the pillars of Study, Play, Save, Donate.
8. Introduce Ladder Time deposit to attract customers desiring flexible deposits and offer attractive interest rate for low-nominal time deposits, which are expected to reduce early termination of time deposit.
9. Continue "Shariah First" program, which prioritize the offerings of Shariah-based products to our customers.

BUSINESS BANKING

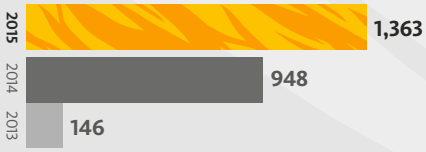
"The Bank endeavors to improve the performance of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector by encouraging entrepreneurs' skill development through various training and establishment of business communities"

Business Banking Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)

Commercial Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)

SME Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)

Micro Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)



Maybank Indonesia was awarded as the "Best SME" in the 9th Annual Alpha Southeast Asia Awards

BUSINESS BANKING

Business Banking Directorate serves Commercial, SME and Micro business sectors. The segment contributed 41% to the total Bank loans as of 2015.

Business Banking Performance

In 2015, Business Banking recorded a positive performance with a loan growth of 12.5% to Rp45.9 trillion from Rp40.8 trillion from previous year. The growth was supported by all sectors, including Micro Banking, which grew by 43.7% amid less conducive economic situation.

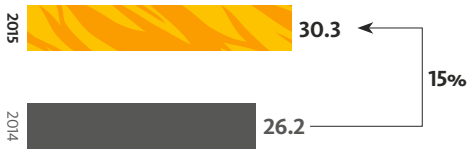
MSME sector recorded a positive loan growth with well-managed quality. As of December 2015, the contributions of MSME loans reached 21.96% of total Bank loans, surpassing minimum target set by the government of 20% by 2018. The Bank is committed to continuously grow the composition of financing for MSME sector and support government priority sectors.

The Bank successfully grew its MSME loans in 2015 above industry average despite slowing domestic economic growth in line with the weakening purchasing power. This showed the strength of MSME sector's condition in facing economic turbulence both in domestic and international level. Government's and business world's supports in this sector also aid the sustainability of MSME loan growth.

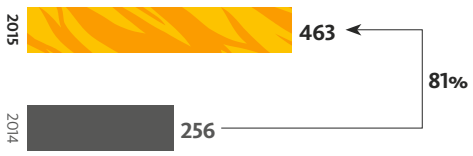
The Bank continues to focus in achieving maximum growth in MSME sector by providing and developing well-targeted banking-service products. The Bank endeavors to improve the performance of MSME sector by encouraging entrepreneurs' skill development through various training and establishment of business communities. The Bank's business development focus to regional areas through regional transformation is also expected to increase the sector growth significantly. Additionally, the presence of regional CEO provides the ability to establish communities in accordance with each region's distinctive abilities in growing MSME sector.

The total Third Party Fund raised by Business Banking reached Rp30.3 trillion in 2015, grew 15.5% from 2014.

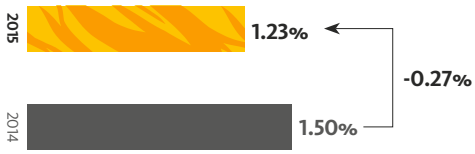
Third Party Fund
(in trillion Rupiah)



Fee Based Income
(in billion Rupiah)



Assets Quality
(% Impaired Loan)



The Bank divided the range of financing for customers of Business Banking as follows:

- Commercial, for customers that require financing Rp15 billion to Rp450 billion financing.
- Small and Medium Enterprises, for customers that require financing Rp250 million up to Rp15 billion financing.
- Micro Enterprises, for customers that require financing up to Rp250 million financing.

MSME business sector is the most resilience sector, even during a crisis. A study carried out by the Cooperatives and MSME Ministry showed that as many as 57 million entrepreneurs is categorized as MSME but only 30% of them has been tapped by banking networks. The data indicates huge potentials in this sector.

The Bank gives great attention to this sector with various strategies through end to end approach (upstream to downstream), from micro retail level through distribution networks to suppliers/ producers level. The Bank applies community-based approached, which is adjusted with the characteristic of areas where the Bank's branch offices operate. This approach also opens up more business opportunities for the Bank. Micro unit through PIJAR is designed specifically to serve micro entrepreneurs who continues to grow in Indonesia as the backbone

BUSINESS BANKING

of the economy. This effort is in line with the government and the authority's strategy to improve financial inclusion across Indonesia.

Continue BERPIJAR

Since mid 2014, the Bank's Micro business focus has been carried out through PIJAR (Pilihan Bijak Mitra Usaha) by establishing, training and developing micro communities through six pillars, namely customer segmentation, market share, products & services, operational excellence, channel & distribution and sales & coverage model.

Other than PIJAR, the Bank also has Sahabat BPR Program, which establishes partnerships with Rural Banks (BPR) and cooperatives as well as other financial institutions to empower micro business. This program is completed with cash management and/or payment gateway features for BPR through CoOl Banking and provides working capital for BPR to accommodate their liquidity needs.

The two efforts are in line with Government's efforts to improve financial inclusions across Indonesia. The Bank also organizes mentoring and training programs for micro entrepreneurs to further improve this sector.

To maintain the credit quality, micro banking unit applies quality monitoring zone, in which every month all units are analyzed and categorized in certain groups so that further steps can be taken to maintain the quality of related units.

In 2015, the Bank developed a mobile application to use CLAPS to assist Mitra PIJAR in collecting installment from debtors and input the data into the system online using Android-based cellular phones.

SME Business

To improve this segment, the Bank continuously endeavors to accelerate credit process to improve services speed (time to market). The Bank decentralized and entrusted credit committee at regional level to approve credit proposals while implementing four eyes principles and prudent banking. Through the application of Lean Six Sigma, the Bank conducted streamlining end to end process project for SME credit process, each stages of credit process was analyzed to identify existing profligacy and how to minimize them, to create an effective work cycle without reducing quality.

Continuous development was also done on Information technology infrastructure to support customer service in SME segment. Through Information Technology system, the dependency on human intervention can be reduced to become more efficient. This year, the Bank developed new Loan Origination System (LOS) for SME loans providing Straight-Through Processing services.

The Bank has CoOLPay2 system, which is a more updated development from CoOLPay, with features that enable customers to conduct receivables and loans management, as well as monitoring on documents and payment flow efficiently.

In this segment, the Bank exercises cross selling to create added value to customers as well as increase the Bank's revenue, including by providing credit card facilities to SME debtors with loan facilities of more than Rp2 billion. Through this program, debtors are granted with Infinite credit card and are able to enjoy exclusive benefits, such as free annual fee in the first year and easier credit processes.

SME Banking also continuously improves the skill of managers to motivate teamwork and performance of their marketing team. In addition, a series of sales booster program were held to increase sales' productivity. All of these actions were taken so that employees feel that they are an important part of the company and ready to work maximally.

Commercial Business

Commercial Banking applies weighted risk approach on growth potential industries, such as trade, financial service, manufacture, consumer goods, construction, hotels and restaurants, telecommunication and agriculture.

The Bank has in place reliable human resources structures, both in local and regional level, to serve customers in the segment. The presence of Relationship Manager with high capabilities to handle multi transaction, either inter-branches or cross regions, generates optimal fee based income.

Generally, supported with comprehensive and high quality financial service, the Bank attracts customers and consequently increase loans portfolio in this segment.

Business Banking Performance 2015

Micro Loans
Micro loans grew 43.7% to Rp1.4 trillion in 2015, from Rp948 billion in 2014.

SME Loans
SME loans portfolio grew 10.4% to Rp17.8 trillion in 2015, from Rp16.1 trillion in the previous year.

Commercial Loans
Total commercial loan increased by 12.6% in 2015 to Rp26.7 trillion, from Rp23.7 trillion in 2014.

Third Party Fund
Amidst challenging economic situation in 2015, Business Banking Third Party Fund reached Rp30.3 trillion, grew by 15.5% from Rp26.2 trillion in previous year.

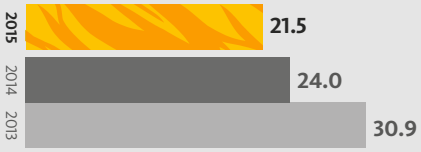
Business Banking Plans and Strategies 2016

- Increase fee-based income by maximizing trade and foreign exchange potentials of Commercial and SME customers.
- Focus micro segment growth through communities, micro retail supply chain industry, and Mass Acquisition.
- Tighten monitoring of early alerts & watch list, and recovery of special asset.
- Focus on Digital channel – placement of e-BiS champion in every region to encourage CASA growth and activate customers transaction activities the Bank.
- Apply need-based approach.
- Focus CASA growth through provision of integrated financial solution to targeted communities.

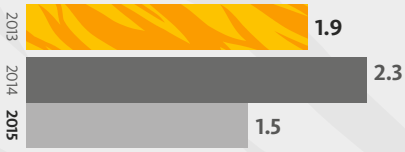
GLOBAL BANKING

"The economic situation in Indonesia and in international, which was less conducive in 2015, contributed on impacting the Global Banking segment, along which the Bank continued its initiatives to perform re-profiling of loan portfolio of Global Banking in line with Bank's risk appetite."

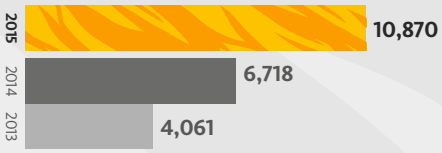
Global Banking Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)



Trade Assets
(in billion Rupiah)



CoOL Banking Customers



Assets Under Management
(in billion Rupiah)

The Bank is actively performing portfolio restructuring and has showed improvement in the quality of bank assets. The Bank has strengthened its focus on the re-profiling of corporate portfolio and the re-aligning of business with risk appetite that has been re-defined to increase the quality of corporate loan portfolio.

Global Banking Performance

The economic situation in Indonesia and in international was unfavorable in 2015, which contributed on impacts to the Global Banking segment. The ongoing decline of commodity prices, particularly crude oil, and volatility on Rupiah exchange rate made corporate segment under pressures.

The Bank continued its initiatives to perform re-profiling of Global Banking loan portfolio to match the tolerance level of existing risks. The growth of loan is focused on the acquisition and development of big-scale local corporate customers and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

In addition to declining performance of several customers in the segment, adjustment in portfolio align with risk appetite level contributed to declines in loans of Global banking by 10.7% to Rp21.5 trillion in 2015 from Rp24.0 trillion.

Changes have also been performed by improving discipline on loan processes by every Relationship Manager through completion of all requirements in origination process to assist business in documentation and monitoring, which will also help in the on-boarding process of new clients, to achieve a set target.

Global Banking has services such as Corporate Banking, Transaction Banking, and Global Markets to serve various industry sectors, including consumption product, energy, infrastructure, agro-business, property, and telecommunication. In 2015, loan portfolio in shipping sector dropped because it was included in avoided industrial sector at this moment.

In facing currently less conducive economic situation, the Bank continues its efforts to manage exposure of a number of corporate debtors affected by the slowing economic growth. We continue actively encourage restructuring programs for such debtors and expect for positive development in the future. The Bank continues examining all debtors potentially affected by economic slowdown and continues strengthening the focus on re-profiling of corporate portfolio and business re-aligning in accordance to risk appetite that has been re-defined to increase the quality of the loan portfolio.

Products and Services

Corporate Banking

The Bank keeps managing its loan portfolio towards local large corporations and SOEs to increase the quality of its loans. Loans are given under various schemes, including bilateral loan, club deals, project financing, and syndicated loans. The Bank constantly monitor customers' performance to see the risks exposure, particularly in sectors that are sensitive to the movement of commodity prices and currency.

Corporate Banking managed to book nine key deals, of which four of them were from SOEs, which are:

- The Bank established a cooperation with PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk through a bridging loan facility amounting to USD100 million or Rp1.3 trillion (in an exchange rate of Rp13,100) under Musyarakah principle.

- The Bank established financing with SOEs in contractor business through working capital facilities.
- The Bank established a strategic partnership with PT Aneka Tambang (ANTAM) through the provision of supports for Shariah investment financing amounting to USD100 million. The financing facility will be used by ANTAM to support the financing of its ferronickel expansion project "Proyek Perluasan Pabrik Feronikel Pomala (P3FP)", which is located in Pomala, Southeast Sulawesi, and to support capital expenditure.
- The Bank also disburse the first Shariah Invoice Financing amounting to Rp225 billion to support the capital expenditure of the biggest SOE in construction business in Indonesia.
- The execution of Cross Border deals with Group Maybank for 3 (three) corporate customers in sector transportation, telecommunication, and financial institution .

Transaction Banking

Transaction Banking Facility covers the issuance of L/C. Bank Guarantee, Internet Banking (CoOLBanking, CoOLPAY, Maybank 2 Enterprise), TradeConnex & e-Custody, Securities Services, and et cetera.

During 2015, Transaction Banking continued increasing its facilities and services for corporate customers such as establishing a partnership with PT Kal Star Aviation through CoOLPay service system owned to facilitate transactions by customers community of travel agents in ticket payment. A partnership was also established with Dompet

GLOBAL BANKING

Dhuafa and Rumah Zakat through services in the collection of zakat fund, infaq and sadaqah through Virtual Account as a form of the realization of Maybank Indonesia Shariah First vision.

The Bank is also in collaboration with Maybank Group in giving cash management services and trade finance and other banking products to regional customers, including to regional-scale firms running business in plantation sector. Cash Management also expands its services to Shariah customers through M2E in doing internet-based banking activities.

In 2015, Cash Management launched new services namely MYR Remittance, as a competitive service in MYR currency to Malaysia. The Bank also played an active role in supporting the government's program by launching tax collection using Modul Penerimaan Negara Generasi 2 to ease customers pay taxes via branch office or via online service.

In addition, in 2015, the Bank collaborated with Maybank IB Kuala Lumpur for custodian services by giving securities' safe keeping services with total Asset Under Custodian reaching Rp4 trillion.

Global Markets (GM)

Global Markets provides services such as forex transaction (retail and corporation), fixed income, derivatives (hedging), and other services. In 2015, the Bank used system platform similar to Group Maybank so that it is excellent in operational matters and in measurement of risks parameter.

Despite the economic challenges particularly in the banking sector in 2015, Global Markets managed to maintain it's consistency in performance. The main revenue driver in trading is foreign currency product, although it was reduced by the declining profits in fixed income product, which was due to global economic slowdown and market uncertainty, particularly in the first quarter of 2015. In terms of trade volume, foreign currency transactions dropped from USD70 billion in 2014 to USD53 billion in 2015; while fixed income also dropped from USD10 billion to USD7 billion in 2015.

On the sales side, Global Markets booked an increase in profit by 18% in foreign currency, fixed income and derivatives interest rate. The total income in the second semester contributed 60% to the overall income in 2015, which indicate opportunities for sustainable growth in 2016.

Following the implementation of new trading system (kondor+) last year, in 2015 Global Markets continued the implementation of an integrated RET-AD system for the transaction of foreign currencies with customers which will go live in early 2016. This system will help sales to offer best prices efficiently for customers based on their risk profiles. This is an addition to the implementation of a new business model by centralizing FX hub (contact center) of branch offices to the headquarters to increase productivity, handling, and transaction monitoring, which ultimately increase customers' satisfaction.

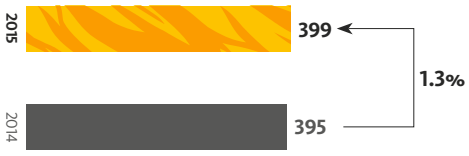
Increasing the quality of the sales team by giving intensive and sustainable training about technicality and knowledge of products is an important target in supporting Global Markets' main focus next year to continue enhancing its services to all customers across Indonesia.

Maybank will remain as one of the primary dealers in 2016, giving benefits for the bank to obtain investment sources from primary bond market and fulfill customer's demand, as well as giving competitive prices.

Global Markets has seen increases in demand towards hedging products from big companies and small-medium enterprises (SMEs), therefore the development of hedging business will be one of the main focuses. On top of the hedging business, Global Markets continues it's market penetration and customers' participation in existing products such as foreign currency, fixed income, and cross currency swap, as well as assessment toward new clients from other industries.

Individual customers will also be offered structured products to fulfill their business and yield enhancement needs. This hedging strategy gives opportunity to the customers to negotiate deals in foreign currency by calculating the potentials volatility and secure margin upfront.

Total Income (GM)
(in billion Rupiah)



In 2015, Global Markets successfully issued NCD Rupiah amounting to Rp935 billion with each tenor of 9, 12, and 18 months to strengthen the structure and diversify bank's financing sources.

Global Banking Achievement in 2015

Loans

The total Global Banking loans dropped by 10.7% in 2015 to Rp21.54 trillion, and NPL rose significantly to 12.98% from 5.21% at the end of a year earlier. This was caused by the declining domestic and global economic condition affecting to worsen loan quality of several customers. The Bank also attempted to perform Global Banking loan portfolio re-profiling by focusing more on Large Local Corporates and SOEs.

Third Party Fund

The total customers' deposits collected by Global banking in 2015 increased by 12.5% to Rp27.4 trillion.

Plans and Development Strategies of Global Banking in 2016

Overcoming 2016, Global Banking has prepared plans and strategies as follows:

- Continuing focus on Top Tier companies and SOEs
- Focusing on the growth of current account saving account (CASA) and increasing activities of customers; operational account
- Increasing customers services, cross selling culture, and collaboration with Transaction Banking and Global Markets
- Improving the ATMR return rate by performing capital efficiency
- Maintaining the quality of assets sustainably
- Focusing the lending to prospective sectors such as food and beverage, infrastructure and services, telecommunication and technology as well as construction
- Performing cross selling to customers who haven't owned loan facilities by offering products schemes that suit customers' needs, increasing the number of integrated products and increasing the activities of customer's account
- Continuing the disciplinary process of loan origination
- Keep increasing the group capability and regional collaboration

SHARIAH BANKING

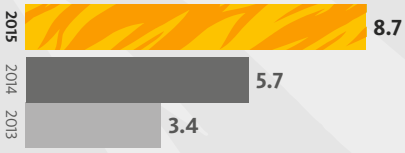
The adoption of Shariah First selling strategy, embraced since 2014, has significantly contributed towards Shariah Banking Unit's performance and continue showing rewarding result in 2015.

As a country with the largest Muslim population, Indonesia remains to be potential market for Shariah finance. Indonesia in fact has the potential to become one of the major drivers in developing the Shariah finance globally. Besides (i) large population with growing middle class, (ii) abundant natural resources and (iii) diversified economic sectors, Indonesia also has numerous infrastructure development that can be funded with Shariah financing. Domestically, while Shariah banking is still consolidating their portfolio as a consequence of sluggish domestic and global economy, the regulator continues encouraging Shariah financing industry to grow faster and healthier by introducing several stimulus packages.

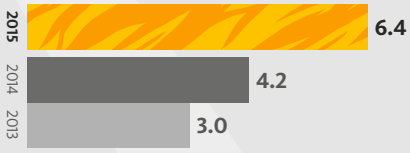
Given the above potentials and in line with Maybank Group's vision to be the Global Leader in Islamic Finance, the Bank is committed to make Shariah banking as one of the Bank's unique & competitive advantage. The Bank has completed the revamp of its Shariah business model in 2013 (from monoline business to product & sales management) which was followed by (i) improvement in the Shariah governance, (ii) strengthening understanding on Shariah products and (iii) implementation of the Shariah First selling strategy in 2014.

With the success of the implementation of "Shariah First" strategy, the Bank has decided to continue adopting the abovementioned strategy to accelerate the growth of Shariah banking in 2015, including programs that have proven to give results as well as several new initiatives to strengthen Shariah Governance and also sharpen the positioning of the Bank's Shariah Business Unit (UUS) among its target market.

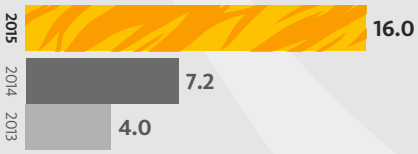
Shariah Financing
(in trillion Rupiah)



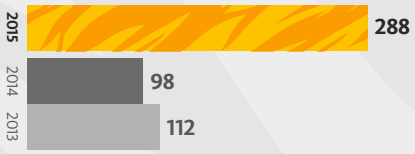
Customer Deposits
(in trillion Rupiah)



Asset
(in trillion Rupiah)



Net Profit
(in billion Rupiah)



Layanan Syariah kini hadir di seluruh Kantor Cabang Maybank
Segera buka Maybank Tabungan iB, Gratis Asuransi senilai 20x saldo akhir bulan sebelumnya!
www.maybank.co.id/TabunganSyariah
Maybank

With the success of the implementation of "Shariah First" strategy, the Bank has decided to continue adopting the abovementioned strategy to accelerate the growth of Shariah banking in 2015, including programs that have proven to give results as well as several new initiatives to strengthen Shariah Governance and also sharpen the positioning of the Bank's Shariah Business Unit (UUS) among its target market.

SHARIAH BANKING

The implementation of Shariah First selling strategy is not only applied in Retail Banking and Business Banking but also in Global Banking. To date, the Bank remains the key player in penetrating corporate clients with Shariah products. This effort hopefully can help the Shariah banking industry to grow rapidly and be able to open corporate clients eyes that Shariah banking can provide financing in large amount and/or through syndication.

Shariah Banking Performance

Shariah First selling strategy, implemented since 2014, has given significant contribution to the company's performance and continued showing encouraging results in 2015. The Bank was able to book a growth in Shariah assets of 122.7% to Rp16.0 trillion at the end of December 2015 (from Rp7.2 trillion in December 2014). At the end of December 2015, the Total Shariah Assets have reached more than 10% of the Bank's Total Assets. The total Shariah financing also grew 52.7% to Rp8.7 trillion from Rp5.7 trillion at the end of 2014. The total Shariah Third Party Fund also grew 53.6% to Rp6.4 trillion from Rp4.2 trillion. Meanwhile, net profit grew 193% to Rp287.9 billion in December 2015 compared to Rp98.4 billion in a year earlier. However, in line with sluggish economy, the Non-Performing Financing rose to 6.05% compared to 1.00% at the end of 2014.

Several financing worth to be noted that were disbursed in 2015 are:

- The biggest long-term Shariah bilateral financing in Indonesia, with USD100 million in total facility under a 10 year tenor given to PT. Antam (Persero) Tbk
- Long term Shariah bilateral financing that was given to a joint venture involving two big companies, which are Astra Group and Pirelli Group, amounting to USD85 million.
- Through one of securities companies in our group, Maybank Kim Eng, together with several others Joint Lead Managers, we have helped PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in the issuance of Global Sukuk worth USD 500 million -the first Global Sukuk issued by an Indonesian corporation.

From all the above initiatives, the Bank successfully increased its rank to number 1 among Shariah Business Units (which at the end of 2014 remained at the 4th place) and became number 5 among all Shariah Banks and Shariah Business Unit (of which previously was ranked number 8th at the end of 2014). It is wished that all the efforts that have been invested by the Bank to date will be beneficial to Shariah banking industry specifically and Shariah financing industry in general. The Bank also commits to actively playing a key role in helping the development of Shariah banking industry by launching innovative products and penetrating corporate clients (apart from retail, micro, small medium enterprises and commercial clients)

Shariah Governance

To further strengthen the Shariah Governance, the Bank has implemented the Shariah Compliance Policy (SCP) which elaborates the summary of Shariah principles to ensure the fulfillment of Shariah principles in the Bank's business activities. In addition, the Shariah Governance Framework (SGF) has also been updated in 2015.

SCP, which was developed based on Shariah principles elaborated in the fatwa of the National Shariah Board - Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI) and in the regulations of Shariah banking, will be renewed in 2016.

With SCP, the Bank is effectively and efficiently able to communicate and implement Shariah regulations into internal stakeholder to ensure the fulfillment of Shariah compliance in all Bank's Shariah business activities.

Development Program in 2015

The development of Shariah business has became the Bank's priority business by implementing the selling strategy of "Shariah First." Apart from using the leverage model, which is the utilization of conventional infrastructure to market Shariah products, the Bank has also performed realignment of Shariah branch structure and leveraging of conventional branch.

Apart from implementation of the above strategies, the Bank has also launched new products to complete existing products and perform several sales tactical campaigns to boost growth in the branches. The branches have also been expanded particularly by adding more Shariah Office Channeling (OC) in new conventional branches. At the end of 2015, the number of Shariah offices networks were 7 Shariah Branches offices, 2 Micro Sub-Branches, 2 Shariah Micro OC and 410 OC.

Plans and Expansion Strategies of Shariah Business in 2016

Forward looking, the Bank will continue to pursue "Shariah First" strategy to accelerate the growth of Shariah banking in 2016. The Bank's commitment in expanding its Shariah financing can be seen from its plan to issue Senior Sukuk worth of Rp700 billion (scheduled second quarter 2016) in which the fund will be channeled to blue chip companies including SOEs as well as commercial customers, small-medium enterprises and retail.

The Bank will also continue launching innovative Shariah products such as Cross Currency Hedging iB, Inventory Financing iB, Overdraft iB, Invoice Financing iB, and strengthening Shariah Governance.

Last but not least, the Bank will also launch e-Learning Mastering Product of Shariah Banking (Financing) and e-Learning Mastering Product of Shariah Banking (Wealth Management), which are the continuation of the e-Learning Mastering Product of Shariah Banking (Funding). We expect that all of these efforts will be able to help accelerating the growth of Shariah Banking but yet within the prudent principles.

MAYBANK FINANCE

In 2015, Maybank Finance successfully booked growth of financing of 18.51% to Rp4.6 trillion from Rp3.9 trillion in a year earlier.

Indonesia Multifinance Award 2015

Majalah Investor - Refrensi Investasi Awards Tokoh Finansial Indonesia 2015

Maybank Finance faced challenging year in 2015. As a business running in consumer sector, the decline in economic growth directly affected the company's performance, although the company continued attempting to maintain financing quality at a healthy level.

The Company's Performance

Maybank Finance focuses on the financing of four-wheel vehicle with a market share of upper middle class that are more resilient to changes in prices and interest rates. Nevertheless, slowing domestic economic growth in 2015 that has caused people's declining purchasing power has resulted in many debtors pending their monthly installment. Similar tend occurred in almost all of financing companies.

Car sales in 2015 only reached 1.01 million units, declining by 16.1% from a total of 1.21 million units sold in 2014. Dealers were in difficulties to sell cars ue to weakening economic activities, which were marked by a war of discount among car dealers.

In 2015, Maybank Finance remained experiencing financing growth of 18.15% to Rp4.6 trillion from Ro 3.9 trillion in a year earlier. The financing quality was maintained to remain within the safe level, yet it cannot be denied that declining economic condition has caused Non-Performing Loan (NPL) level slightly increased to 0.35% from 0.18%.

The company's profit before tax in 2015 reached Rp332.4 billion, declining by 5.95% from Rp353.4 billion in 2014. The result of the sluggish economic activities was also seen from the Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) positions, which dropped to 7.28% and 26.51% respectively, from 9.47% and 39.40% in 2014.

All of the above achievements were obtained from Maybank Finance's hard works to increase the business volume in 2015, by various marketing programs, such as:

1. Performing special promotion programs in cooperation with a number of prominent car's APM (brand holders agents) during the IIMS (Indonesia International Motor Show) and GIIAS (Gaikindo Indonesia International Auto Show) in August 2015.
2. Directing debtors to ADDB (late installment payment) financing products that resulted in higher revenue.
3. Cooperating with dealers through the creation of subsidized products.
4. Diversifying financing products such as the launching of IMBT financing product in the end of 2015.

Products and Services in 2015

In line with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. 29/POJK.05/2014, business activities of financing firms comprise of :

1. Investment financing
2. Working capital financing
3. Multipurpose financing
4. Other financing business activities based on approval from OJK.

In 2015, Maybank Finance's business activities cover investment financing and multipurpose financing, whose details as follows:

1. Investment Financing
   Investment financing is all types of leasing financing/leasing for business whose products and benefits are:
   a. Finance Lease IDR and USD
      This is a financing with business utility leasing scheme for heavy equipment and industrial machineries as well as for vehicle used for productive purposes. Benefits for debtors are debtors can have the equipment for productive aims during a certain period of time depending on the debtors' economic ability.
   b. IMTB (Ijarah Muntahiyah Bin Tamliq)
      This is a financing using business utility leasing scheme for heavy equipment and industrial machineries under Shariah akad (contract) for productive purposes. Benefits for debtor are debtors can have the equipment during a certain period of time depending on the debtors' economic ability.
   c. Installment Financing
      This is financing with consumers' financing for productive vehicle, such as pickup, blindvan and boxcars. Benefits from debtors are can possess goods for productive purposes during a certain period of time depending on the debtors' economic ability.

2. Multipurpose financing
   This is all type of consumers' financing for goods/products and services giving benefits as follows:
   a. Multipurpose Financing for Goods
      This is financing using consumers' financing scheme for non-productive cars (passenger car). Benefits for debtors are debtors can have foods for the productive purposes during a certain period of time depending on the debtors' economic ability.
   b. Multipurpose Financing for Services
      This is financing using consumers' financing scheme for education. This product will be carried out in 2016.

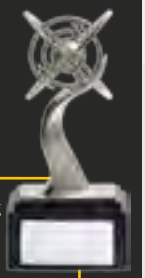
Plans and Development Strategies of Maybank Finance in 2016

In 2016, Maybank Finance will sustainably attempt to increase the company's financial performance by applying strategies as follows:

1. Concentrating financing business of four-wheel vehicle to selective market target.
2. Participating in the development and promotion of Shariah financing products
3. Utilizing more maximally Maybank's branch offices across Indonesia to increase financing of four-wheel-vehicle.
4. Increasing the speed of loan application process.
5. The development of information technology system sustainably to accommodate rapid business development.
6. Strengthening the implementation of risk management by maintaining good quality assets.
7. Creating loyalty program that can establish long-term relationships with partner dealers and customers.
8. Increasing the quality of human resources through training, e-learning and knowledge management programs.

WOM FINANCE

WOM Finance managed to book higher revenue by 11.4% to Rp1.7 trillion in 2015 from Rp1.6 trillion in a year earlier.



Djaja Suryanto Sutandar (President Director), achieving an award for the Most Promising Category in the Asia Pacific and Entrepreneurship Award 2015.

Indonesia Good Corporate Governance Award 2015

Indonesia WOW Service Excellence Award 2015

Indonesia Multifinance Award 2015

Amid slowing economic growth, WOM Finance continues implementing prudent principles in running its business. This is carried out in attempt to maintain the assets' quality, align with improvement program performed since 2014.

Company's Performance

Along with domestic economic slowdown that has caused in declining people's purchasing power, demand on automotive also weakened. In 2015, motorcycle sales in Indonesia dropped by 17.6% to 6.5 million units compared to 7.9 million units in a year earlier. This directly affected the performances of financing companies, including WOM Finance, recalling that the majority of motorcycle users in Indonesia remained using financing companies' services to have motorcycle.

The sluggish global economic growth caused many domestic companies to reduce production and several of them have to reduce employment. This caused weakening purchasing power, coupled with the high loan interest rate. Bank Indonesia could not cut the benchmark interest rates because it has to maintain the stability of Rupiah exchange rate.

While in 2014, WOM Finance could disburse financing to 595,000 units of motorcycles, in 2015 the financing could only be disbursed to 565,000 units. In total, consumer financing dropped by 15.25% to Rp3.73 trillion from Rp4.4 trillion in 2014.

However, WOM Finance still managed to book increase in revenue by 11.4% to Rp1.7 trillion in 2015 from Rp1.6 trillion in a year earlier. Meanwhile net profit dropped by 57.8% to Rp15.7 billion from Rp37.2 billion. The assets' quality remained at a safe level although the gross Non-Performing Loan slightly rose from 2.75% in December 2014 to 2.97% in December 2015.

Company's Initiatives

To increase the quality of financing, in 2015 WOM Finance issued Continuous Bonds I Stage III and Stage IV in April 2015 and December 2015 respectively amounting to Rp1 trillion and Rp600 billion, giving interest rate ranging from 9.25% to 10.8%. These bonds were less expensive compared to the average financing sources received by the company so that it can improve its margins.

Meanwhile, from the marketing side the company continues attempting to expand its sales through digital channels recalling on the high increement on technologies' exposure from the society. This is also performed to reduce high acquisition costs. Initiatives performed to develop digital channels are by creating an Android-based application and establish sales cooperation with a telecommunications operator for blasting link promotion system.

The company's management also consistently applies policies that have been determined in the Human Capital Roadmap. The internalization of working culture is performed massively to support improvement and the empowerment of human resources target. The preparation of parameters and equipments for the Human Capital management are also performed through the arrangement and mapping of successor for particular position levels. Meanwhile arrangement on organization is performed align with the policies of organizational arrangement in Maybank Indonesia as the parent company.

In 2015, WOM Finance received a number of awards, including the 1 Rank of Multifinance Listed Company in the Indonesia Multifinance Award 2015 held by Magazine Business Review and Economic Review, in cooperation with PERBANAS. The company also seized the excellence ranking for the category of financing firm in the Indonesia Good Corporate Governance Award 2015.

Plans and Development Strategies in 2016

WOM's plans and business strategy for 2016 include:

1. Increasing profit margin by improving pricing scheme and reduction in acquisition costs.
2. Increasing the disbursement of multipurpose financing by establishing cooperation with telecommunication companies.
3. Optimizing process and productivity for effectiveness and cost efficiency.
4. Performing human resources planning based on productivity.
5. Strengthening the company's fundamental and infrastructure (branch and IT) to support business growth.
6. Reducing credit costs with healthier quality of portfolio.

FUNCTIONAL REVIEW

HUMAN CAPITAL

"In accordance with the mission of Humanising Financial Services, the Bank adopts a framework of human capital development that emphasizes the development for processes of Recruit Right, Develop Right, Perform Right, and Reward Right."

Number of Employees

Asset per Employees
(in billion Rupiah)

Loan per Employees
(in billion Rupiah)

Deposit per Employees
(in billion Rupiah)

Developing Human Capital through the mission of Humanising Financial Services

The launching of the ASEAN Economic Community brings challenges to the Human Capital (HC) Directorate in implementing the strategies to support the Bank to achieve its vision and mission. In executing the mission of Humanising Financial Services, the emphasis of the Bank's human capital development framework has been to Recruit Right, Develop Right, Perform Right, and Reward Right. A comprehensive Talent Management structure is provided to ensure business sustainability, increase competitive advantage through training and certification to develop employees' competitiveness and productivity, and create a favourable working environment to encourage the performance of all employees. Through the right program, the role of Human Capital is to be the strategic business partner for Bank advancements as well as to be a contributor to the growth of the national economy.

Human Capital Development Roadmap is implemented using the four framework pillars:

1. Encourage productivity through capability enhancement
   Preparing the organization of the future by maximizing the organization structure, its functions, strengthening the front office level, as well as improving performance with skills development and rewards with the appropriate recognition mechanisms.
2. Renew employee energy and engagement to support growth and development
   Internalizing the Bank's vision and mission into the working culture of Maybank fortified by the spirit of service as based on customers' and employees' needs.
   Enhancing the role of Senior Management in the effective communication to the line managers below in order to foster the spirit of employee engagement.
3. Develop leadership and talent management
   Building sustainable leadership development framework, career path, integration of talent management and succession planning.
4. Transform the professionalism of Human Resources
   Building capability of Human Capital, creating employee experience, as well as synergies between directorates, improving processes and the human capital management system.

HC performance is reflected through implementation of its various programs and strategies, where successes were due to involvement of all line managers, participation of all employees as well as communication and synergy among working units in the Bank. In 2015, HC carried out various initiatives to improve productivity of the Bank, including productivity analysis and review of the Bank's organization structure, including the implementation

> The vision of Human Capital development is to support the Bank's vision to become a Leading Financial Services Provider in Indonesia through the provision and development of innovative and dedicated human capital.
>
> As an organization, the mission of Maybank HC development is to drive high performance through the collective strength of individuals in the organization with the creation of a proper, comfortable and conducive work environment.

HUMAN CAPITAL

of the Indonesian Regional Transformation (IRT), aimed to maximize the potential and uniqueness of each region as well as ensure Maybank Indonesia's distribution network is aligned with the needs and potential of each region to provide maximum contribution to the Bank. Other initiatives related to productivity improvement of each region are the implementation of Performance Monitoring Program (PMP), emphasizing the functions of coaching and monitoring of line managers to sales people at the branches.

Another initiative of Human Capital was on the improvement of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) aimed to increase the effectiveness of service to all employee and MyHR2u applications, which can be accessed by mobile phones anywhere and anytime and where such access has been proven efficient. In addition, HC also took part in the rebranding project responsible for the communication process to all employees aimed at providing a proper understanding of the purpose of rebranding and disseminating management directions when required. HC Management believe that communication with employees is key in maintaining employee engagement with the Company, which in turn plays a role in the Company's efforts to control and minimize employee turnover. In 2015, HC successfully controlled the employee turnover rate at 8.73%.

Implementation of Training, Competency Development, and the Costs Incurred

Training and employee development programs had been designed to increase employee capabilities, competencies and productivity and were implemented on an ongoing basis. Maybank Indonesia continued to provide opportunity for each employee to develop and maximize their potential. Training and competency development of all employees was carried out to reflect equality based on the identified opportunity at each level of the organization.

In designing and implementing employee development programs, Maybank Indonesia uses the learning approach of the 70:20:10 principal (70% of learning in the workplace, 20% through mentoring/coaching, and 10% in the classroom/training). The composition is intended to ensure that the Human Capital Bank not only provides theories, but also emphasizes on the capability to do an on-the-ground implementation approach with his or her senior to act as the mentor and one-on-one counsellor.

Another training method is the coaching program for executive levels, from leaders, senior management level to the Board of Directors. The purpose of this coaching is in line with the Maybank Indonesia belief that one of the best training methods is the people-to-people approach allowing training to be provided in private. The mentor in this program may be drawn from members of the Board of Directors, internal as well as external coaching.

To improve the effectiveness of training, human capital development provides employees of Maybank Indonesia with a Buku Pengembangan Karyawan Maybank Indonesia (Development Manual Book for Maybank Indonesia Employees) and training calendar. The new training regulations were made available in early 2015 and since February 2015 employees have been submitted their individual development plan through the online system MyPDP.

Learning Area Focus	2015 # Batch	2015 ∑ Participants	2014 # Batch	2014 ∑ Participants	2013 # Batch	2013 ∑ Participants
Program Technical						
Banking Skills (Treasury, Compliance, Audit, operation, Service Quality)	247	6,170	204	6,421	178	5,744
Credit Skills	88	2,181	88	1,648	94	2,285
Sales & Consumers	187	4,670	39	1,423	44	2,023
Leadership	269	6,469	7	175	74	1,746
Soft skills			11	308	57	1,450
Induction Program	9	168	8	221	3	228
Program Terintegrasi						
Basic Sales Funding	8	203	2	38	9	215
Basic Frontliner	6	264	7	329	5	105
Officer Development Program SMEC	8	149	3	93	7	135
Officer Development Program Funding			4	124	7	139
Risk Management Development Program	-	-	-	16	-	
Global Maybank Apprentice Program (GMAP)	-	2	-	7	-	15
Certification Program						
Credit Certification Program	-	383	-	237	-	155
Risk Management Certification		2,053	-	67	-	197
Mutual Fund Certification (Waperd)	-	82	4	142	-	-
AAJI Certification	-	184	-	12	-	-
CWMA Certification	-	-	-	55	-	-
Public Training	-	125	-	332	-	517

In addition to in-class learning, the Bank also provides learning through the e-learning method.

Maybank Indonesia e-learning program has a variety of modules that have been accessed by most of its employees, including:

- Know Your Customer
- Operation Risk Management
- Living the core value of TIGER
- Code of Conduct
- Information Security Awareness
- Business Continuity Management
- LEAN

Education and Training Expenses (Bank Only)	2015	2014	2013	2012
Ratio	5.44%	4.72%	5.31%	5.19%
Total (in billion Rupiah)	Rp 82.5	Rp 86.2	Rp 97.4	Rp 90.6

HUMAN CAPITAL

Career Development

In 2015, employee development in Maybank Indonesia was implemented based on the needs of each Directorate and unit. In addition to deepen the employees' knowledge and improve their competency, the employee development program was also carried out based on level or position of employees and classified into five levels as follows:

- Foundation level designed for Clerical up to Officer Level focusing on Maturity and Execution.
- Intermediate 1 Level designed for levels up to the Senior Manager focusing on Relationship Building.
- Intermediate 2 Level designed for AVP and above, with VP Level focusing on Influence and Empowerment.
- Advanced level designed for SVP to EVP Level focusing on Strategic Direction and Alignment
- The C levels allocated to respective Directors focusing on Visionary Direction and Alignment

Diversity

The Bank promotes diversity of human resources when managing its organization. The Bank believes that diversity incompetency, professional and educational backgrounds are needed to operate a reliable banking operation. Profiles of our employees show there are gender equality in recruitment (including at the senior management level) with a fairly balanced composition between female and male employees.

Implementation of Talent Management

Implementation of Talent Management at Maybank Indonesia begins with identifying employees categorized as Talent. These employees have been selected through the Talent Classification process, have worked and been assigned in Maybank Indonesia for more than six months or have P2K. Maybank Indonesia categorizes its employees into six levels of Talent Classification: High Potential 1 (HP1), High Potential 2 (HP2), Critical Resources (CR), Core Contributors (CC), an Under Achiever (UA) and Under Performer (UP). Employees are categorized as Talents if they are in HP1, HP2, and CR. The results of this Talent Classification are used to define the type of development required for each employee. In determining the Talent Classification, a calibration process is performed by the Line Managers and escalated to the associate unit leader assisted by BHC team and Talent Management of Maybank Indonesia.

Remuneration

In accordance with the Bank's strategy to strengthen performance-based culture, the emphasis of remuneration is performance based, in which the remuneration policy guides employees' compensation structure to accommodate their contribution and performance. Employees who perform will receive variable pay in the form of sales incentives and bonuses in accordance with the Bank's liabilities and performance. The Bank's target of Annual Total Cash received by the best employees is above the market median.

The Bank's Total Rewards philosophy is set based on a holistic approach, providing compensation to employees in the form of financial and non-financial rewards. The Total Rewards philosophy integrates every component consistent with the culture and values of the organization and is aimed to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve the Bank's business objectives.

In a high-performance work culture and environment, employee productivity is measured based on performance. Throughout 2015, the Bank's remuneration has been implemented based on employee performance. In implementation of salary increase, certain adjustments have been made by the management to focus on higher fixed-pay for middle to lower level compared to the senior level, which implies this level is directly impacted by inflation or increases in market consumer goods. During 2015, increases in remuneration which were set by the Government were including the administering of social security (BPJS) for health in January and BPJS for retirement in July. To address these remuneration changes and adapt to the Company's ability, a breakthrough was made by providing flexi medical benefits in order to add flexibility for the Company's costing. The flexi benefit program is designed to set the cost of provided health care to be utilized at a maximum where employees are able to adjust their needs for required health insurance. Implementation of the BPJS pension provided by the government also complemented the existing pension benefits provided by the Company. This adjustment is part of the arrangement to make the total costs effective and accountable.

Total Rewards philosophy is based on 3P which stands for Position, Performance, and People (individual competencies) resting on fair and competitive remuneration principles, or "reward right" in managing equality and gender in salary structure and other remuneration. The differences in the level positions only occur based on competance and performance. The Total Reward philosophy covers compensation packages in fixed and variable pay for short and longterm. To maintain competitive advantage for compensation, Maybank Indonesia takes part in compensation surveys conducted by consultants such as Tower Watson and Hay Group.

The Bank also appreciates employees who has joined the bank for a certain period that is given in periodical programs. The bank also provides a retirement preparation program for employees entering retirement age. This remuneration programs consist of severance program, DPLK for retirements, and BPJS Pension. The purpose of this program is to insured the welfare and continuity of the retire. Contributions are based on the regulations, that is from both the Bank and the employees.

In implementing "perform right" and "reward right", starting from 2014 the Bank launched Sales Incentive Program (SIP), an appreciation program for employees in sales jobs by giving compensation based on their performance. In addition to financial compensations, every year the Bank hold an Employee Awards Night to appreciate employees who are high-performers (high achievers), considered the best in each categories (best employee, best salesperson, best branch, best area), and for employees who have contributed to various initiatives implemented by Maybank Indonesia.

Recruitment

2015 is the year when Maybank Indonesia continued to improve productivity focusing on sales and service positons. Similar to the previous year, Maybank Indonesia implemented several recruitment strategies to meet the Bank's human resources needs.

Meeting talent needs through pipeline program/fresh graduates recruitment

Meeting talent needs of frontliners, the sources for recruiting candidates include:

1. **Job Fair *&* Campus Hiring**
   Maybank Indonesia participated in various Job Fairs in big cities in Indonesia, whether the ones organized by the private sector or by cooperation with local banking organizations. The Bank also actively participated in similar events organized by campuses, named Campus Hiring. The target market is for entry level positions for frontline positions. These activities provided the Bank with the opportunity to promote the importance of frontline positions and their promising career path.
2. **Guest Lecturing**
   Throughout 2015, Maybank Indonesia continued to work with several universities such as the University of Indonesia, Gadjah Mada University, Bandung Institute of Technology and several leading private universities. In these activities, Maybank Indonesia, has the opportunity to share general knowledge to the students, such as introduction to the working environment in general and the banking industry in particular, from the Bank's senior bankers.
3. **Management Development Program (MDP)**
   To secure candidates for front liners from the top ranking universities, the Bank recruited and enrolled these new recruits to the fast track program in the form of in-class and on the job training, known as the Management Development Program (MDP). MDP generates bank officers specializing in funding and lending. In 2015, 149 university graduates joined the program.
4. **Community Services Internship Program (CSIP)**
   The CSIP is a 12 month apprenticeship program aimed for students at a minimum of D3 qualification. Throughout 2015, a total of 343 participants joined this program and a number were recruited as employees of Maybank Indonesia.

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5. **Global Maybank Apprentice Program (GMAP)**
   This is an exclusive two-year development program where participants receive a holistic learning experience through on the job training and international assignments across the Maybank network. In 2015, Maybank Indonesia recruited five GMAP participants coming from the Maybank GO AHEAD Challenge (MGAC) competition.

- Remapping and communicating the career path available to all employees.
- Structured and measurable skill and expertise development programs
- Policy realignment to cater the need of both the Bank and the employees.

Maybank GO AHEAD Challenge (MGAC) 2015

Pro Hire/Experienced Talents Fulfillment

Experienced and pro hire talents are acquired through channels proven effective to the Bank. Media channels used are career portals such as LinkedIn, Jobstreet and JobsDB. The Bank, however, always gives priority to internally sourced candidates with the potential to grow and with characteristics in line with the Maybank Indonesia working culture, to fulfill key and vacant positions within the Bank. Fulfillment of talents from within the Bank is done through referrals from the employees themselves, putting forward the Know Your Employee process. Human Capital also continues to develop its network in the financial industry to obtain information on candidates with the right competencies and experience for the Bank from the banking and financial industry. This search process is known as external talent mapping.

Managing Turnover in 2015

Maybank Indonesia implemented the following to manage employee turnover as follows:

- The right employee selection process covers recruitment, and placement in the right position in accordance to the capabilities and aspiration of the employees.
- Clarity in communication related to the compensation benefits which are competitive with the market.

Human Capital's future plans in managing turnover in 2016 are:

- Improving Employer branding by re-arranging the WOW On-boarding Program to increase employee experience and employee engagement
- Prioritizing working experience by increasing the roles of the line managers in coaching and communicating between line managers and teams to create improved employee engagement
- Enhancing the role of line managers as mediators in delivering management's messages to their respective teams
- Alignment of career paths and learning road maps
- Improving the quality of development programs
- Conducting "Gen Y" study to understand and accommodate Gen Y needs and the generation gap within the Company

Support Unit of HC Services

One of the breakthroughs of HC services to employees was the development of the Employee Self -Service (ESS), named My HR2U, as part of the Bank's HC Information system initiative. MyHR2U is an application that facilitates the employees to do a variety of HC related processes such as information on benefits, administrative information, performance assessment, and online training. This application also assists in the implementation of programs that require employee involvement.

MyHR2U application can be accessed via internet and web, allowing employees to access these applications wherever they are as long as there is an internet connection. Furthermore, Maybank Indonesia plans to develop the system to create a MyHR2u mobile application enabling employees to access the system online easily anytime and anywhere.

Employee Welfare

One of the efforts of Maybank Indonesia in recognizing employees with outstanding performance in the previous year is in the form of non-financial compensation. The awards were presented in the annual event of Maybank Indonesia Awards Night where the categories covered include "Best Employee Awards" for the selected outstanding employee, "Best of the Best Awards" for best business areas and branches, "Best Individual Achievement Awards" for the employees of business units with best achievements.

In addition to the awards, other non-financial compensation provided by Maybank Indonesia was leveraging Maybank's presence in the region and the world by offering employees the opportunity for assignment in Maybank offices outside Indonesia. This opportunity enables employees to develop their soft and hard skills and apply them when returning to Maybank Indonesia.

Furthermore, the Bank provides interest rate subsidies on home ownership, car ownership, education and health which can help employees to have better facilities than taking loans from other Banks. The Bank also provides special interest savings and deposits to employees, enabling employees to save their earnings at their own workplace.

For employees who became victim of disasters, especially natural disasters, the Bank provides disaster loan assistance to reduce the burden from the experience. Employee solidarity for natural disasters was formed through Simpati savings aimed for employees to help other employees in need of help due to a disaster.

In accordance with Indonesian Government Regulation No. 45, 2015, related to the Implementation of Retirement Insurance Program, Maybank Indonesia has enrolled its employees in the government's retirement and health insurance programs. These programs co-exist and complement the Bank's own pension fund and health programs as employee welfare benefits.

For health insurance benefit, in practice, Maybank Indonesia provides its employees with choices of whether using health insurance program of BPJS or commercial health insurance.

Maybank Indonesia is committed in providing compensation based on the individual needs in line with the mission of Maybank Indonesia of Humanising Financial Services. Maybank Indonesia aims its remuneration policy to create convenience for employees and increase employee engagement with the Bank.

Retirement and Employee Attrition

Maybank Indonesia does not want employment termination to occur, however if situation is unavoidable, the termination process is in compliance with the labor law.

The attrition rate in 2015 is decreased by 8.6% compared to 2014. The reasons for attrition were due to normal retirement, early retirement, resignation, termination of employment due to prolonged illness, death and termination of employment due to fraud or due to organizational restructuring.

In 2015, to prepare employees entering retirement, Maybank Indonesia implemented the Retirement Preparation Program to ensure the retirees are mentally prepared and have adequate knowledge and are equipped to address changes in routines when retired. With proper training, retirees will give direct and indirect contributions to the Bank, one of them are giving the Bank's a positive reputation.

This program targets employees at officer or assistant manager level who are entering the pre-retirement period. The program lasts for three days and includes an introduction and understanding of the preparation period for retirement, health awareness, financial management, and workshop on starting new business. In 2015, 40 people, employees and their spouses participated in the program.

HUMAN CAPITAL

HC Award

In 2015, Maybank Indonesia was awarded as the Most Attractive Employers based on the survey of Universam, a multinational institution and a pioneer in Employer Branding in the Asia Pacific. Maybank Indonesia ranked 1st among international banks in Indonesia, reached 6th for cross industries in Indonesia and 45th in all industries in Indonesia.

Furthermore, Maybank Indonesia also received awards from SWA magazine as first in Performance Management and second in Reward Management. Maybank Indonesia was also awarded the Employer Branding in social media managed by LinkedIn, where the followers grew over 700% compared to 2013 and became a LinkedIn Case Study on branding strategy.

Maybank Indonesia is proud of these achievements, in which all of the Bank's employees contributed in building a favourable image of the Bank as a home and place to grow a career. The recognition and awards received will be maintained and improved as Maybank Indonesia continues to aspire to be an Employer of Choice.

Industrial Relations

Maybank Indonesia regards its employee Labor Union (Union) as a partner in building and maintaining harmonious industrial relations in the workplace. Accordingly, the Bank continually strengthens the constructive yet harmonious communication with the Union. The Bank and its Union signed the Renewed Collective Labor Agreement (CLA) 2011-2013 on August 3, 2011, which was extended to August 3, 2015 upon negotiation between Union officials and the Bank's Negotiating Committee. The CLA extension was made official through the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration of Indonesia Letter No.Kep.15/PHIJSK-PKKAD/II/2015 dated February 27, 2015.

To maintain communication with the Union throughout 2014 – 2015, Maybank Indonesia held eight formal and informal meetings to ensure the gaps in understanding and expectations of both parties to the CLA were identified and addressed, and commonalities discussed toward workable and mutually beneficial proposals to be agreed in a formal negotiation session. The aim of both Maybank Indonesia and the Union is to continue building relationships and trust toward a productive work environment.

Currently, Maybank Indonesia has three (3) unions, namely:

1. Labor Union of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia,Tbk.
2. Employees Union of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk based on the Registration No. 149/I/N/I/2002, dated January 24, 2002;
3. PK NIKEUBA SBSI PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk based on Registration No.393/I/P/I/2006 dated January 4, 2006 whose name changed to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Labor Union, Tbk validated through Letter from Dept. of Center Jakarta No:2412/-1.835.2 dated December 3, 2015.

Employee Engagement

In 2015, Maybank Indonesia focused its engagement activities to improve the two-way communication between management and employees.

This is evident from the "Leaders-On-The-Go" initiative (a similar program is under way in Maybank Group), where members of the Bank's Board of Directors are actively engaged with employees through visits to branch offices and business units.

Other regular activities include support for employee health club, Health Talk activities, and Maybank sport event (Pesta Sukan), in which the Bank participates in seven sport events. This year the Bank ranked 5, up from rank 7 and 6 in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

Toward the end of the year, the focus of the Bank's engagement activities shifted to ensure a seamless corporate re-brand transition from BII to Maybank Indonesia. One of the activities, which involved all employees, was the "My Bank Is Maybank" training, wefie and selfie competitions. The outcome of these activities was to strengthen the TIGER culture emphasizing the three Working Characters: Performance, Compliance and Accountability, using intensive social media so as to increase staff engagement as seen in the hashtag #maybankindonesia.

Leaders-On-The-Go

Employee Gathering

Employee Sport Clubs

Corporate Social Responsibility Tiger's Camp

Employee Demography

Employees by Level

	2015	2014	2013
Executive Vice President	9	5	6
Senior Vice President	45	41	34
Vice President	160	150	135
Assistant Vice President	256	235	231
Senior Manager	558	528	468
Manager	1,316	1,303	1,189
Assistant Manager	3,176	3,144	3,208
Staff	2,684	2,915	3,420
Non Staff	314	346	318
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Employees by Education

	2015	2014	2013
Doctorate/S3	1	1	2
Postgraduate/S2	264	267	278
Bachelor's Degree/S1	6,100	6,116	6,125
Diploma (D1, D2, D3, D4)	1,398	1,463	1,478
High school and equivalent	742	800	1,068
Secondary school and equivalent	11	14	44
Primary school and equivalent	2	6	14
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

HUMAN CAPITAL

Employees by Age

	2015	2014	2013
17-25	1,181	1,396	1,633
26-30	2,252	2,162	2,097
31-35	1,496	1,507	1,447
36-40	1,192	1,213	1,334
41-45	1,286	1,355	1,452
46-50	794	781	825
Above 50	317	253	221
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Employees by Tenure

	2015	2014	2013
Less than 1 year	1,331	1,477	1,636
1 - < 3 year	1,929	1,896	1,836
3 - < 5 year	1,107	1,217	1,243
5 - < 10 year	1,175	902	1,008
10 - < 15 year	740	835	958
15 - < 20 year	1,245	1,469	1,412
Over 20 years	991	871	916
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Employees by Directorate

	2015	2014	2013
Business Banking Directorate	650	598	397
Finance Directorate	190	204	226
Global Banking Directorate	165	193	232
Human Capital Directorate	229	194	262
Legal, Compliance & Corp Secretary Directorate	84	137	127
Operations & IT Directorate	1,386	1,450	1,780
President Director Directorate	4,760	179	173
Retail Banking Directorate	941	5,614	5,726
Risk Management Directorate	113	98	86
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Employees by Employment Status

	2015	2014	2013
Permanent	7,480	7,483	7,760
Non Permanent	1,038	1,184	1,249
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Employees by Gender

	2015	2014	2013
Female	4,625	4,657	4,755
Male	3,893	4,010	4,254
Total	**8,518**	**8,667**	**9,009**

Plans and Strategies in 2016

The development of Indonesia's macro economy and the impact to the banking industry are bringing challenges in implementing the Human Capital strategy. The intensity due to the ASEAN Economic Community, changes in the banking regulation, as well as the global economy challenges have added complexity of their own for the Bank in navigating its way, particularly with reference to meeting human capital needs for the Bank in line with its vision and mission going forward.

The framework of the Bank's HC strategic development focuses on improving productivity development and strengthening the culture, and employee engagement across the Bank, as well as on implementing comprehensive talent management to ensure business sustainability.

The human capital work plan is as detailed below:

1. Continuing and improving the implementation of the sustainability principles in managing human resources within the framework of Recruit Right, Develop Right, Perform Right and Reward Right.
2. Refining and improving the recruitment process by developing customized recruitment profile guidelines based on client needs (customer centric based) and centralized data of the human capital recruitment system.
3. Providing comprehensive training to the line managers and staffs in the recruitment unit to increase their skills in conducting interviews.
4. Aligning the recruitment and on boarding processes from the beginning of recruitment process, preparation on training/orientation period, as well as placement of the new employees by implementing a structured buddy system (involving an intensive two-way communication between line managers with the new employee), to ensure that employees are able to quickly and appropriately adapt to the working environment and contribute to the Bank.
5. Increasing employee competitive advantage by maintaining the principle of Develop Right through training and certification, International Assignment Program, GMAP and Talent Pipeline Program.
6. Undertaking policy reforms related to Human Capital to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of HC management, while maintaining compliance with the regulations and taking into account any impact to the Bank.
7. Implementing human resources optimation plan to improve the Bank's productivity while empowering employees by increasing their competency and expertise in anticipating and supporting business needs.
8. Building and fostering the culture of Humanising Financial Services and strengthening the Bank's values (TIGER values) as well as creating strong engagement among employees. This is carried out through consistent and open communication among employees, between employees and management, and lines of business, and enhancement of team building activities.
9. Aligning the positions within the Bank, adjusting to the directions from the Group, while maintaining market competitiveness to attract and provide talent development opportunities to support sustainable human resources.
10. Evaluating the outsourcing management policy by adopting Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and clear regulations in line with prevailing laws.
11. Maintaining the implementation of Performance-based Total Rewards as the underlying philosophy for managing a more competitive remuneration and improved employee engagement.

OPERATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Maybank has a policy framework and operational development strategies as outlined in the "Operation & IT Excellence Challenges 2015", where the policies are regularly updated and adjusted to the dynamics of the business and operations of Maybank Indonesia from year to year.

Many initiatives were undertaken by the Operations & IT Directorate in 2015: the cost efficiency strategy through Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP), increased Service Level Index (SLI) and Service Level Agreement (SLA), centralized or regionalized operational processes, regulatory fulfillment of operating systems, continued automation process, and streamlined operational processes to improve operational productivity both in Maybank Indonesia headquarters and branches.

The policy framework and operational development strategies outlined in "Operations & IT Excellence Challenges 2015" are constantly updated and adjusted, aligned with businesses and operations of Maybank Indonesia from year to year. Performance and development of Maybank Indonesia's Operations & IT in 2015 is described in the following reviews.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Bank emphasizes the strategic role of IT (Information Technology) to support the vision and mission of the Company in product development and improvement of banking services to fulfill customer needs. Competition in the banking industry requires the Bank to be able to respond to increased customer needs by providing additional products with easier and faster transactions.

After implementing a number of new IT transformation initiatives in 2015, which included development of integrated IT with Maybank Group, in 2016 in addition to continuing the integration with Maybank Group, the Bank will also focus on increasing the customer banking experience by utilizing an advanced technology infrastructure. This is aimed to provide innovative banking products in line with the advantages offered from digital technology aligned with penetration in usage by the community as well as increased diversity of customer needs both in Indonesia and in the region, while concurrently improving business efficiency.

In addition, in 2016 the Bank will concentrate on improving system stabilization to manage and improve the SLA (Service Level Agreement) and therefore enhance customer convenience in doing transactions and making investment with the Bank.

Overall, a massive investment in IT has provided an opportunity for the Bank to meet growth aspirations in all business units.

IT investment in 2016 will cover all banking areas: Retail, Micro, SME, Commercial, Corporate, Operational, Compliance, Risk Management, and Shariah.

The realization of IT projects in 2015 to support the increased revenue and the implementation of Digital Banking

- New Digital Banking Experience with "Mobile M2U"
  Mobile platform based on the internet banking system was implemented in February 2015. M2U Mobile is an additional channel and available for IOS or Android platform users, enabling customers to experience easier and quicker transactions anywhere and anytime using gadgets or through internet banking.
- Implementation of 3D Secured Online Transactions
  The Bank supports the increasingly popular online transactions. For additional security, the Bank implemented the 3D Secure system in November 2015. This new system provides automatic protection with additional password protection in addition to the standard safeguards provided by credit cards, for every purchase via online transaction. Customers will experience safe and easy transactions, because it uses a different password sent directly to the customers' Bank-registered mobile phone number.
- PIN-based Credit Card Transactions
  The PIN-based Project for the Credit Card system is an application enhancement whereby a PIN is an authentication method for each credit card usage at merchants. The customers are allowed to use a verification method through signature verification or personal PIN during offline shopping. This additional protection is expected to reduce transaction fraud thus improve the Bank's income.
- Maybank2E (M2E)
  Maybank2E is a new cash management system, uniform across the Maybank Group. The implementation was completed in early December 2015. This system is used to facilitate corporate and commercial customers, both in Indonesia and offshore, to manage their entire portfolio, both in Maybank Indonesia and Maybank in other countries. Corporate and commercial customers will gain more convenience by having additional functionality from this system, e.g. for liquidity management, tax payment notifications, automated requests for checkbook and corporate bill payments such as mobile phones and the company's credit cards.
- Chip-based Debit Card (NSICCS)
  This feature was developed as a protection for customers through a chip installation on ATM/Debit cards. With ATM/Debit new chip-based card, customers can transact at ATM networks as well as shop at merchants more securely. It is the Bank's commitment to provide maximum protection for customers when doing online and offline transactions.

> In 2015 Maybank Indonesia implementd various IT Transformation initiatives covering new IT developments and integrated IT initiatives with Maybank Group.
>
> In Operations, throughout 2015 Maybank Indonesia executed 56 programs and development projects.

OPERATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Loan Origination System (LOS) and Credit Scoring for SMEs
  As the Bank's form of commitment to support loan application processes for the SME segment, the LOS system was implemented in March 2015. This system is used to automate the credit worthiness assessment process, loan approvals and accelerated disbursement to customers. With this system, the process of financing the SME segment has become more efficient, hence increasing opportunities for increased revenue.

Realization projects in 2015 that are strategic and support the stabilization and security of the Bank

- **Improved banking services for customers**
  Customer needs for availability of reliable financial services prompted the Bank to improve infrastructure and network at the branch and headquarter levels. The Bank installed new devices to optimize and speed up the system response for transactions as well as improve system availability. The Bank's success in this improvement is indicated by the high level of ATM service availability and internet retail and corporate banking services (M2U and CoOLBanking).
- **Core Banking Modernization**
  Core banking system modernization aims to enhance the capabilities of existing systems, such as scalability and feature enhancements for loans and deposit products both conventional and Shariah. This major initiative is expected to support business development and growth, which in turn will increase the Bank's revenue. This project is a two year undertaking where in November 2015 the project was in its fifth phase out of a total of six phase.
- **DLP (Data Loss Prevention)**
  The project aims to prevent the leakage of sensitive customer data to outside parties through e-mails. It is critically important to minimize banking fraud and securely maintain Bank data. In line with the Bank's commitment to enhance the security framework, this initiative provide added security for customers when doing transactions.
- **Disaster Recovery Test**
  The Bank is committed to maintaining continuity of its IT banking services and operations during disaster conditions. The Bank maintains a disaster recovery infrastructure (Disaster Recovery/DR) capable of operating all banking business should the Bank's IT system in the main data center fail to work. The Bank's DR Infrastructure reliability is tested two times a year and was also used to opearate the Bank's IT operations for one week without any difference in service levels. This was an outstanding achievement to be able to operate the Bank's main applications simultaneously.

  The 2015 cost of Maybank Indonesia's IT developent reached USD 9,124,494.

IT Human Capital Development

- **Employee training in Information Technology**
  As part of the IT governance framework, the development of IT Human Capital is aimed to increase the competence levels of all IT personnel and IT users as part of the IT governance framework, which serves as the central feature in maintaining IT services across the network. Accordingly, the Bank is continually improving the competency of IT personnel and users through series of training programs. In order to improve their competency, in 2015 the Bank provided training both internally and externally with a total of 62 IT training programs attended by 170 employees.
- **Increased Productivity**
  To increase productivity of IT personnel, the Bank intends to maximize existing work processes as required. The Bank evaluates existing processes to be adapted to current conditions. Productivity is being improved and aligned with the Bank's efforts to comply with IT governance. As an example is the Bank's effort to renew and automate SDLC (System Development Life Cycle) process to enhance the Bank's IT quality and control.

Implementation of IT Governance

During 2015, the Bank implemented IT Governance as follows:

- Reviewed, developed and socialized the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and the Bank's new policy, which prioritizes a continuous improvement process by undertaking a reviews and making SOPs and existing policies align with the current banking business environment.

In addition, the Bank also socialized SOPs and policies to all relevant employees.

- Security Awareness Training
  Each employee must follow the Bank's Security Awareness training to increase their knowledge and sensitivity to the Bank's security aspects in every business process.
- Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
  The RCSA process is embedded in any IT development, where this assessment process is independent at every stage of development to mitigate the risks.

IT Development Plan in 2016

- **Increased customer convenience in accessing Maybank Indonesia banking services by utilizing digital technology advantages**
  To meet the customer needs and faster Bank business activities, the Bank plans to integrate more features and services into its digital based banking channels.
- **Expanding banking access to the entire community**
  In line with the commitment to help economic growth, the Bank supports government's initiatives to improve banking services to the public. For example, the Bank supported 'Laku Pandai' and developed a financing system for Indonesian offshore workers (TKI).
- **Infrastructure**
  This activity focuses on providing additional hardware capacity to anticipate future customer transactions and provide improved availability at the Data Centre as well as the DRC (Disaster Recovery Centre). In addition, the updating of the Data Center will be in accordance with international standards and is expected to be completed by early 2017.
- **Increased system stability**
  This activity focuses on existing and new systems and implemented in 2015. Priority was given to improve stability of the system with direct impact to customers and their needs, to ensure they are provided with value added banking services.

OPERATIONS

Throughout 2015 Maybank Indonesia conducted 56 programs, projects and development initiatives. These initiatives have led to improved customer service, system automation, centralization/ regionalization of operational processes, compliance to regulatory provisions, systems, operating performance, productivity, lower error rate, work processes simplification and more.

To improve operational performance, Maybank Indonesia has taken the following initiatives:

- Implementation of New Governance Online System application development to improve operational quality through monitoring based on Governance Officer (GO) findings during branch audits. This application reminds the GO branch officer on the findings in sequential stages. Data findings can also be used or accessed by officers at headquarter, regional and branch levels to determine the operational risk profile of the respective branch, so they can take preventive or corrective action in accordance with the conditions.
- SKN BI-NG (National Clearing System-Bank Indonesia New Generation)
  Implementation of the New Generation Clearing System in June 2015 is in line with Bank Indonesia's target. With implementation of SKNBI NG, the process of sending data, which had previously been decentralized in each clearing area, has now become centralized in Jakarta, so it is easier and more efficient for maintaining, controlling and managing the system. In addition, implementation of SKNBI NG improve SLAs for LLG delivery to BI where previously it had been same day to the current two hours from the time the branch receives the transaction.

OPERATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Gen II RTGS and BI-SSSS (Real Time Gross Settlement Generation II, Bank Indonesia Scripless Security Settlement System)
  Implementation of BI-RTGS system Gen II and BI-SSSS in Maybank Indonesia successfully implemented as per BI's target schedule of November 2015. In the implementation, Maybank Indonesia also improved internal processes, where previously the automation process had required human intervention to upload and download as well as data conversion, now the uploading, downloading and data conversion processes are performed by a scheduler. In having implemented this, the SLA for RTGS delivery is sent to BI in one hour from receipt by the branch counter.
- NSICCS (National Standard Indonesia Chip Card Specification)
  The development of ATM cards from magnetic stripe to a chip-based technology was implemented in Maybank Indonesia in applications, infrastructure and ATM machines, enabling Maybank Indonesia to become one of the banks able to implement NSICCS in 2015. Given the implementation NSICCS has been postponed by the regulator to 2020, the replacement of ATM cards to chip-based is being implemented as Business as Usual.
- Automation for Collateral Valuation embedded in LOS CUBES SME Phase 1 (Loan Originating System CUBES SME)
  The initiative to develop the SME Loan Appraisal Application will support the acceleration of the application and loan approval processes, in addition to improving the efficiency of operational costs by savings in paper usage (paperless process).
- Enhancement of Customer FX Settlement Process
  Customer FX Settlement was improved by simplifying the process using a new format and template to prevent misunderstanding on the latest information exchanges between the related parties. This also impacts the LHBU reporting on transactions which had previously been carried out by headquarters.
- Automation of XD1.4 Report (Mutual Fund Report) to OJK
  This mutual fund report automation will support the OJK policy, so that the process works faster and more accurately, avoiding human error.
- Custody System Interface to C-Best (The Central Depository & Book Entry Settlement System)
  The development of data interface application of CIS (Custodian Information System) to C-BEST is in line with the KSEI requirement, where currently Maybank Indonesia is the only bank that has implemented out of the SubReg non-bank.
- Develop new Screen for ATM card replacement to support NSICCS
  Simplification process of ATM card replacement aligned with NSICCS is now more easily and quickly served by customer service through a single screen application for the replacement of magnetic stripe ATM card to an ATM chip card.
- Duplicate checking validation for incoming RTGS initiative
  Development of this application is to avoid duplication of crediting the RTGS to customers. This application provides alerts and will reject if the transaction that has been credited is re-processed by a user or operator.

Awards and certifications received in 2015

The Operations Directorate received the following awards and recognitions throughout 2015:

- Award from DeutscheBank, USD STP Excellence Award
- Award from DeutscheBank, EURO, STP Excellence Award
- Award from Citibank, USD STP Excellence Award
- Award from JP. Morgan, Elite Quality, USD Clearing

Plans and Strategies 2016

The operational development strategies and plans set for 2016 are described in the Operation and IT Directorate plans to:

- Improve SLA-SLI on trade service processing, applications and credit approval (SME & Commercial) and SKN and RTGS.
- Accelerate the refund process of customers' failed transactions at Maybank Indonesia ATMs.
- Continue Centralization and Regionalization initiatives in every line of operational processes to support future business development and growth .
- Continue monitor and improving ATM/CDM uptime in order to achieve an uptime standards sets by Maybank.
- Continue the e-statement program for the monthly statement to support the go-green and paperless programs.
- Continue automation initiatives in various manual operational processes to achieve maximum efficiency level.
- Continue SCMP (Structure Cost Management Program) initiative by taking measures including the implementation of security alarm devices at branch offices if considered economically feasible to replace the function of security, negotiate CIS tariffs and calculations with related vendors, and to review limits of ATM cash replenishments.
- Maintain the TOP 1 achievement in the best service category based on ISMS (Institute of Service Management Study- Trisakti) survey.
- Maintain and improve quality and service standards of Maybank Indonesia's Customer Care (Call Center and E-mail) through external ratings of Care CCSL's survey agency to remain in the TOP 3.
- Maintain and improve customer satisfaction levels through various external surveys such as CCSE-Index, Care CCSL (Center for Customer certification & Loyalty) and others.

SERVICES

ONE Commitment In Delivering CARE, Passionately.

Service is an important part of the Bank and directly related to customers. The Bank implemented various initiatives in 2015 to boost customer experiences, fulfill customer needs, and exceed expectations.

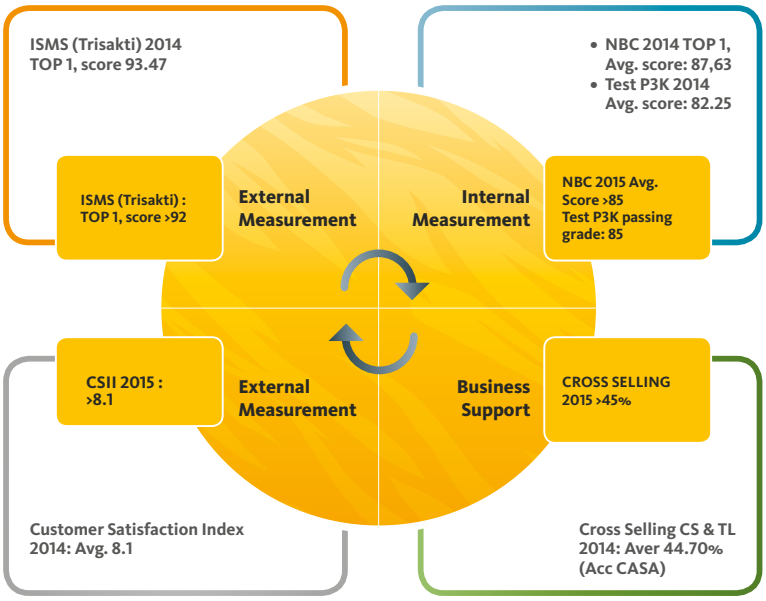
Customer Satisfaction Index
by Maybank Indonesia and
DEKA Marketing Research

Customer Satisfaction Index
by Independent Parties
Institute of Service Management Studies
(ISMS) - Trisakti

Service Quality Improvement

"**To be the Top of Mind Banking in Customer Experience which deliver Excellent Class of Service Delivery and High value of Process Innovation**" is the service vision of Maybank Indonesia. The key "To Be Top of Mind Banking in Customer Experience" is to always go the extra mile – service excellence with CARE (Customer Are Really Everything) Spirit to gain customer loyalty and engagement. Creating "WOW Customer Experience" is one of the ways for Maybank Indonesia to win customers' hearts. Various programs and activities to improve service quality of Maybank Indonesia focus on people, mindsets and the WOW Customer Experience, as carried out consistently and continuously to make service excellence and Customer Engagement as competitive edges that foster the business growth of Maybank Indonesia amidst the tightening competition in the banking industry.

SERVICE QUALITY GOAL 2015


ISMS (Trisakti) 2014
TOP 1, score 93.47
• NBC 2014 TOP 1, Avg. score: 87,63
• Test P3K 2014 Avg. score: 82.25
ISMS (Trisakti) : TOP 1, score >92
External Measurement
Internal Measurement
NBC 2015 Avg. Score >85
Test P3K passing grade: 85
CSII 2015 : >8.1
External Measurement
Business Support
CROSS SELLING 2015 >45%
Customer Satisfaction Index 2014: Avg. 8.1
Cross Selling CS & TL 2014: Aver 44.70% (Acc CASA)

Service Quality Improvement Commitment in 2015

In 2015, with the Service Spirit: **One Commitment in Delivering CARE, Passionately** as foundation for Service Strategy Implementation, Maybank Indonesia focused on People Development, Service Mindset and Innovation Process, with objectives to develop competencies of Service Teams to always provide excellence services and to make customers feel more at ease as base of the WOW Customer Experience campaign.

To measure the level of customer satisfaction on services and products as well as to monitor the quality of Service Teams, Maybank Indonesia collects the Voice of Customers through Your Voice Brochure, where customers can leave suggestions or compliments for services provided by Service Teams.

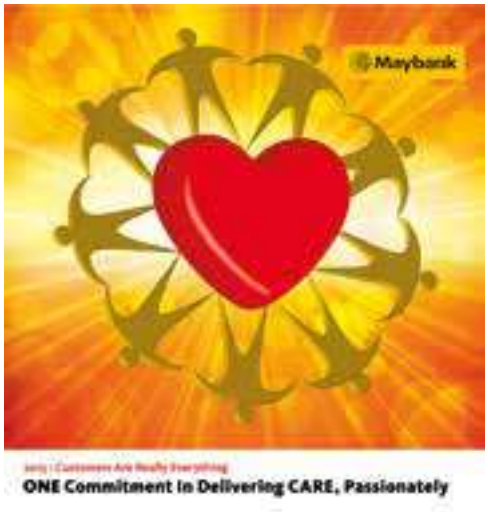
Maybank Indonesia also used results of the ISMS - Trisakti (Institute of Service Management Studies) index, which measures customer satisfaction in the National Banking Industry in five aspects: Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Empathy and Tangible. Maybank Indonesia also used Internal Mystery Shopping to measure the implementation of Service Standards of Frontliners and in other public areas such as Banking Halls, ATM Rooms, Rest Rooms, and Service Quality Accessories. In addition, Maybank Indonesia also teamed up with a third party to measure CSI (Customer Satisfaction Index) score with parameters:

1. Customer Evaluation
2. Customer Needs, Expectations and Motivation
3. Customer Banking Habits

> Various programs and activities to improve service quality at Maybank Indonesia focuses on the area of people, mindsets and the WOW Customer Experience, which are carried out consistently and continuously to make service excellence and Customer Engagement competitive edges to foster business growth of Maybank Indonesia.

SERVICES

Maybank Indonesia sets the development of Service Values, Service Standard and Service Commitment in line with the focus of a new services strategy, continuing the improvement of communication and CARE (Customer Are Really Everything) campaign as Service Spirit as a base for Service Team work process in all branches. Maybank Indonesia also strives to embed service excellence as a culture through Service Value implementation, which includes: ownership, collaboration, persistence to grow with the service excellence spirit, with full commitment supported by all levels, starting from Top Management to Service Team.



As a commitment to provide excellent service to customers, Service Quality held a Kick Off Service 2015 as a starting point in the implementation of Service Strategy 2015 and the launch of Service Tagline & Symbol 2015. In this ceremony, the entire Top Management of Maybank Indonesia made a commitment to support the development of a quality service culture and implementation of Service Strategy Program in 2015.

Maybank Indonesia uses the Red Heart and Golden People symbols for the implementation of Service Strategy and Service Value in 2015. The Red Heart represents hearts of customers that are strongly protected by all directorate staff (9 Golden People) and the goal of the teamwork spirit. The Golden People holding hands represent commitments of all Directorates in Maybank Indonesia to "keep" Customer Satisfaction in efforts to achieve the best performance (Top 1).

Programs Awareness and Service Improvements

In 2015, in its effort to become Top of Mind Banking in Customer Experience, Maybank Indonesia, through Service Quality Division, focused on development programs for Service Leadership, Service Ownership, Service That Sells Mindset and Service Satisfaction - Loyalty implementation. This was carried out to ensure a paradigm shift from Customer Expectation to Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty. Several programs were realized to ensure business growth and service quality improvement, including:

A. Awareness and Service Improvement Programs

The program consists of Product Test, Process & Procedure Knowledge (P3K Test) to drive up the performance of Team from Branch Offices, which include Front Liners, Supervisors, Service Manager, Marketing and Security. Service Team also receives Visual Media regularly from Service Quality email containing education on standard of services, processes, and procedures applied in Maybank Indonesia. Operations Afternoon Sharing (SAS) is also conducted regularly at the branch offices to improve and to level the knowledge of the service team.

B. Service Excellence and Branding Program

The Bank implemented a mentoring program in which the Service Quality/Service Champion team accompanied the branch team to improve service performance. The Bank also gave training/briefings to selected Service Champions to equip them in serving as Service Champions 2015. The service strategy initiative from Maybank Group in form of a pocket card service credo which contains Service Vision, Service Motto, five Steps of Service and Service Values. These are also equipped with Phone Ethics as a reference for all Maybank Indonesia employees, both in branch teams and employees at the head office in communicating via telephone. The bank also implemented a Care System web application to provide information about activities, reports and programs related to branch team services and service quality management activities as well as reporting to service teams. Customer Service is also equipped with an E-Sales Kit, which contains complete information about products of Maybank Indonesia (conventional and Shariah) and Maybank Indonesia E-Channels.

For customers, the Bank shows its appreciation to loyal customers through the Customer Experience Day.

Barefoot Leadership, or leadership footstep, is an activity which involves the Board of Directors of Maybank Indonesia in which a Director plays a role as a Teller or Customer Service greeting a customer who is doing a transaction. The objective is to provide visual inspiration about journeys of Maybank Indonesia's BOD, who in the past might just have been an ordinary employee in their previous companies, with providing excellent services to customers as part of their career path until today.

C. Effective Monitoring & Measurement Program

The measurement of service quality, or Service Delivery, of the Branch to customers was conducted by 'mystery' shoppers through a National Branch Competition program. To appreciate the individual performance of Customer Service and Tellers, Supervisors installed Twinkle Star/Gold Star on Rainbow Plates available at CS/Teller work areas. Periodically a survey was also conducted to monitor and determine Customer Needs, Wants, Motivation, and Expectations of the Services and Products of Maybank Indonesia. For Senior Service Managers, Service Managers, Supervisors, and Officers, the Bank provides standardized and automated Key Performance Indicators (KPI) so that service teams have standardized benchmarks as performance assessment indicators.

D. Reward & Recognition Program

The Bank gives appreciation and rewards to Service Teams, Supervisors and Service Managers for their achievements in cross selling through the Service That Sells - Service Incentive Program. For employees in branches or head office who have demonstrated the best service and performance in working performance and attitude, the Bank gives appreciation through Recognition Card and Wow Card programs. The Bank also held National Service Award 2015 to motivate Frontliners (Security, Tellers, Customer Service, Supervisors and Service Managers) to boost their service performance.

Customer Complaint Management Policy

In handling the customer complaints, Maybank Indonesia always refers to regulations set by Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, where the management is centralized in a special unit named Customer Feedback and Resolution Management (CFRM), synergizing with Maybank Group and part of the Centralized Customer Care (CCC) Division.

The presence of the dedicated unit is to handle customer complaints received by Maybank Indonesia related to financial aspects, and also to support the business units. This unit has certainly given a positive impact in handling customer complaints received by Maybank Indonesia, supported by Customer Handling System (CHS) applications, which facilitate all frontliners to monitor complaints so as to provide maximum service to customers.

This unit is also the Bank's representative to act as a mediator representing the Bank in facilitating and mediating in the event of disputes between customers and the Bank, and plays an active role in monitoring the movement in numbers of customer complaints. If there are issues that may cause an increase in number of calls/complaints, then it will be immediately handled by related parties. Reports on numbers of customer complaints are regularly discussed with the Board of Directors as well as related divisions, serving as a customer service development mechanism.

As part of Maybank Goup, which is the fourth largest financial institution in Asia and has the mission of Humanising Financial Services, Maybank Indonesia has a commitment to always provide the best services by prioritizing customer protection. To facilitate customers of Maybank Indonesia in getting information and submitting complaints, Maybank Indonesia has provided access for customer complaints through various services such as conventional branches, Call Center Services, e-mail services, as well as social media services including Facebook and Twitter.

SERVICES

Maybank Indonesia call center can be accessed via 2 (two) telephone numbers, namely 69811 for mobile phones and (021) 1500611 accessible from throughout Indonesia. In line with the current communication era, Maybank Indonesia provides email access at CustomerCare@Maybank.co.id, allowing Maybank Indonesia to continuously provide service to its customers.

Details of Customer Complaints

Customer complaint settlement is one form of customer protection improvement in order to guarantee customer rights related to the Bank. Customer complaints that are not followed up immediatelymay potentially impact the Bank's reputation risk, which in turn may diminish the public trust toward banking institutions.

With the current complaint governance, Maybank Indonesia refers to customer experience principles and strives to settle complaints using win-win solution principles. This brings positive impacts, especially in terms of number of complaints received, which dropped compared to the previous year. The number of complaints is as follows:

Types of Customer Complaints	Number of Customer Complaints			Resolved Complaints		
	2013	2014	**2015**	2013	2014	**2015**
Complaints with Financial Impact	10,209	13,138	6,711	10,209	13,138	6,665*
Complaints with Non Financial Impact	24,881	17,378	15,578	24,881	17,378	15,292*
	35,090	30,516	22,289	35,090	30,516	21,957

* The difference is complaints in process that will be resolved in the next month

Form of Complaints

	2013	2014	**2015**
Banking Mediation	0	1	1
Complaint in Mass Media	28	26	15

Type of Product and Complaint Problem

	Complaint Category						
	Interest/ Profit Sharing /Profit Margin	Fines/ Penalty	Administration Fees/ Provision/ Transaction	Transaction Failure/Delay	Billing Amount/ Account Balance	Others	Total
Type of Product	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1. Third party funds							**63**
1.1 Current Account	0	0	3	0	1	1	5
1.2 Savings account	0	0	52	0	3	2	57
1.3 Time deposit	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1.4 Inter-Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Fund Disbursement							**13**
2.1.1. Investment Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.1. Working capital Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.3. Consumer Loans	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
2.2 Inter-Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Type of Product and Complaint Problem

	Complaint Category						
	Interest/ Profit Sharing /Profit Margin	Fines/ Penalty	Administration Fees/ Provision/ Transaction	Transaction Failure/Delay	Billing Amount/ Account Balance	Others	Total
Type of Product	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
3. Payment System							**6,635**
3.1 ATM/Debit Card	0	0	0	5,763	0	0	5,763
3.2 Credit Card	0	0	567	0	102	12	681
3.3 Prepaid Card	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Direct Debit	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
3.5 Standing Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.6 Travellers Cheque	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.7 Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.8 RTGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.9 Electronic Banking	0	0	0	183	0	0	183
3.10 Remmitance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Joint Product							**0**
4.1 Bancassurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2 Mutual Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.3 Others (please state) (Western Union)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Other Products							**0**
5.1 Bank Guarantee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2 Trade Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.3 Derivatif	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.4 Wealth Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.5 Safe Deposit		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	623	5,954	119	15	6,711

Result of Customer Satisfaction Survey/Service Quality

	Standard Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015
Banking Call Center	79	79	79	82	**83**
Credit Card Call Center	78	78	77	76	**78**

SERVICES

Awards

Programs that have been carried out have allowed Maybank Indonesia to win a number of awards, including:

1. **Winning TOP 1 Award as "The Best Bank in Customer Satisfaction" from Institute of Service Management Studies (ISMS) 2014-2015.**
   An award given to Maybank Indonesia as a Bank with the Best Customer Satisfaction level in Indonesia (Jakarta) six years in a row. The parameters used were Reliability, Responsive, Assurance, Empathy, Tangibles, Branch Office Services and ATM services.
2. **Excellence Service Experience Award 2015, Grade: Excellent**
   The parameters used were Customer Sense Experience, Emotional Experience, Customer Position, and Problem Solving.
3. **Service Quality Award 2015**
   Maybank won SQ Golden Award 2015 for category of Regular Banking Industry (Domestic) - Diamond, and Service Quality Golden Award 2015 for category of Industry Regular Credit Card - Diamond.
4. **WOW Service Excellence Award 2015 Maybank** Indonesia won four categories in WOW Service Excellence Award 2015:
   1. The Best Indonesia WOW Service Excellence Award 2015
   2. Gold Champion for Sumatra Region
   3. Gold Champion for Sulawesi Papua Region
   4. Silver Champion for Java Bali Region
5. **Contact Center Service Excellence Award (CCSEA) 2015**
   "Exceptional" in Customer Service Email Center and Regular Banking categories, "Excellence" in Platinum Credit Card dan Regular Credit Card categories, and "Good" in the new category ATM Contact Point from Carre-Center for Customer Satisfaction Loyalty (Carre-CCSL).

Plans and Strategies in 2016

Maybank Indonesia's strategy is to improve its services "To Have Indonesia's Best Customer Care Center focusing on Humanising Customer Services to build a very positive customer experience through the centralization of services across business units".

For 2016, the service implementation strategy will develop toward Customer Experience, in line with Maybank Indonesia Service Grand Vision, namely "To Be: Top of Mind Banking in Customer Experience", which delivers service excellence and service delivery and a high value of innovation. A strong Branding Service Delivery and improvement in Service Leadership and Service Team Quality are the provisions that support the Company's focus in 2016 to develop a Customer Centric culture. Besides continuing to run various programs of 2015, Maybank Indonesia also plans new programs in 2016, such as:

1. Service Champion for Head Office
2. Customer Experience Awareness for Staff
3. Online Customer Satisfaction Pre-survey
4. Service Excellence Recognition
5. Customer Appreciation Program
6. Development of the Maybank New Service Standard

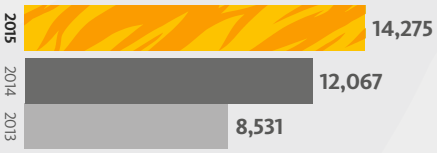
MARKETING AND NETWORK

Throughout 2015, the marketing strategy for the Bank's products was focused on the "mass affluent" segment, where the Bank offered savings products that provide benefits more suitable to this segment.

Branches
(including micro functional office)

ATM + CDM

Total Internet Banking Transaction
('000)



Mobile Banking Users
('000)

Marketing

The Bank is confident of its ability to meet the needs of customers and even exceed their expectation as the main factors that determine success in the banking industry. The Bank pays close attention to three main aspects, namely: service quality, presence in the market/community and the Bank's quality product features and services. Therefore, the Bank always ensures that these three aspects are carefully considered in implementing programs and initiatives in marketing the Bank's products to provide optimum impact and customer satisfaction for the quality of products and services rendered as exceeding their expectations.

Marketing Strategy

Throughout 2015 the marketing strategy for the Bank's products focused on the "mass affluent" segment in which the Bank offers savings products that are more suited to the lifestyles of this segment. By saving at Maybank Indonesia, lifestyle needs are fulfilled based on customers' savings balances, and we have prepared gifts in form of items needed to fulfill their lifestyle. We also provide various facilities for our credit card products.

For loan needs, we offer Non-Collateral Loan products with a competitive interest rate. For mortgage needs we offer a variety of housing loan products tailored to customer's needs and with a quick process.

MARKETING AND NETWORK

> To provide the excellent services to all customers from all existing business segments, the Bank has implemented an integrated service by taking advantage of all Bank networks as points of sale for customers. The integration enables all customers to use all types of Bank networks and their features as needed.

In marketing our products, we strive to improve efficiency by transferring our marketing activities to digital channels. For Maybank Indonesia customers, we offer our products by way of "cross selling", utilizing email marketing so that the information we present is in accordance with our customers' profiles. Meanwhile for 'New To Bank' potential customers, we also have started to shift our marketing activities to digital media, such as digital placement and social media.

Rebranding

After operating the Bank under the trademark of Bank Internasional Indonesia for more than seven years, Maybank Group felt that it was time to leverage their brand Maybank Indonesia as part of the Group with a stronger branding value. According to a research from Brand Finance in 2014, the brand value of Maybank in Indonesia reached USD148 million. We feel that for the future, the use of brand Maybank will provide added value to customers in the form of quality and trustworthy services. Also for the Bank, standard branding maximizes cost savings of marketing as branding can be widely utilized (economies of scale).

With the approval of the request for the change of the Bank by the FSA at the end of September 2015, we immediately made changes in all branches of branding and communication materials. Targeted branding replacement projects in all branches will be completed by the end of the January 2016.

Position and Market Share

As one of the leading Banks in Indonesia, Maybank Indonesia faces tight competition against financial and non-financial institutions. Despite the challenging economy in 2015, the Bank increased its market share in assets to 2.57% from 2.55% in 2014. Meanwhile, the Third Party Fund market share also increased slightly to 2.62% from 2.49% in the previous year. For loans, the market share slid to 2.75% from 2.87% in the previous year in line with prudence to maintain loan quality amidst the challenging economic situation.

	2014		2015	
	Position	Market Share	Position	Market Share
Asset	10	2.55%	10	2.57%
Loan	10	2.87%	10	2.75%
Deposit	10	2.49%	9	2.62%

Marketing Communication

In raising awareness, a comprehensive communication to all levels of society is needed. With the increasing usage of internet, both through computers and smartphones, communication has shifted to digital media. Digital media has become an important medium for promotion and communication in line with technological advancement. In this media, social media is used in order to be more visible and to build community and loyal customers. Besides social media, ad placements at news-based or information-based commercial websites also help to raise awareness.

Apart from the high usage of gadgets, the use of other communication media such as print ads and outdoor media are still used to reach the wider community.

Network Development

Branch network development is an important pillar in realizing the growth of the Bank. In line with the implementation of Bank Indonesia/Financial Services Authority regulation in planning the development of the branch network, the Bank has considered the regulation concerning the availability of core capital allocation and balancing the branch deployment based on zones.

Strategies and Initiatives in 2015

To provide the excellent services to all customers from all existing business segments, the Bank has implemented an integrated service by taking advantage of all Bank networks as points of sale for customers. The integration enables all customers to use all types of Bank networks and their features as needed. The Bank integrates 3 (three) large networks as points of service, namely:

- Conventional Network in communities, i.e. branches and frontliners by leveraging the marketing staff, ATM and CDM.
- Primary Alternative Network, through PW (Premier Wealth), Shariah, Micro Service and MKK (Cash Vehicle Unit).
- Virtual Network through Telesales, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking and Customer Care Center.

Important initiatives taken by the Bank in 2015 were as follows:

- Business development through the opening of 5 conventional branches, some branch relocation, closing of sub-branch office, development of electronic network that consists of 58 ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) and 4 Mobile Cash Vehicle . The Bank also continued to develop the micro-business segment (Microbanking Unit) by expanding the micro office network by 7 Functional Offices and the placement of Microbanking Units at existing branches (Co-Located).

- Implementing the Indonesia Regional Transformation initiative, which is the Bank's effort to empower more Regional Offices in managing business development, market expansion efforts, human resources management, operational and risk management, adhering to the prudential principles and service excellence.

Until December 2015, PT. Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk had 456 branches under 12 Regional Offices including 2 offshore branches. The distribution of the branch network covered 34 provinces throughout Indonesia including Regional Level II. The management plans to keep expanding the branch network selectively in order to provide the best service to customers and optimizing the branch location through relocation of the branch offices to better location to optimize market opportunities in all regions in Indonesia.

MARKETING AND NETWORK

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Regional Offices	9	11	12	12	12
Total Conventional Branch Offices	343	395	413	416	417
Total Main Branch Offices	73	76	79	79	79
Total Sub-Branch Offices	268	312	327	330	334
Total Cash Offices	2	7	7	7	4
Total Overseas Branch Offices	2	2	2	2	2
Total Shariah Branch Offices	5	6	7	9	9
Total Shariah Main Branch Offices	5	5	5	7	7
Total Shariah Sub-Branch Offices	0	1	2	2	2
Total Shariah Channeling	94	105	269	449	411
Total Micro Sub-Branch Offices	0	0	0	1	1
Total Micro Functional Offices	0	0	0	20	27
Microbanking Co-Located	0	0	30	34	31
Total Mobile Cash Vehicle (MKK)	0	0	7	13	17
Total Branches*	**350**	**403**	**422**	**448**	**456**
ATM + CDM	1,152	1,317	1,524	1,530	1,605

* Total Branches = Total Conventional Branch Offices + Total Overseas Branch Offices + Total Shariah Branch Offices + Total Micro Sub-Branch Offices + Total Micro Functional Offices

ATM & CDM Network Expansion

To facilitate customers for cash withdrawals, cash deposits and various other transactions, the Bank continues to expand the ATM & CDM network. Maybank Indonesia's ATM has superiority in that it has interconnection with other ATM networks, namely:

- Three Main Local Networks: ATM Bersama, Prima, ALTO
- International Networks: Maybank, MasterCard/ Cirrus, Visa/Plus, JCB, MEPS.

Since Maybank Indonesia's ATM network is connected to Maybank ATM networks in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam, Maybank Indonesia's customers are able to make transactions at ATMs of Maybank Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam without charges. Similarly, customers of Maybank Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam can freely use the Maybank Indonesia ATM network.

In 2015, the Bank focused on consolidating and optimizing the ATM network to support the Bank's business strategy, such as payroll and ATM placements at strategic and potential locations.

Despite the challenging economic situation, the Bank still made investment for the development of ATMs & CDMs, where the number of ATMs & CDM sincreased 5% to 1,605 units in 2015, up from 1,530 units in 2014.

The following is Maybank Indonesia's ATM & CDM network expansion in the last five years:

ATM & CDM	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total	**1,605**	1,530	1,524	1,317	1,152

To improve transaction security through ATMs, Bank Indonesia issued a regulation concerning chip technology implementation on ATM/Debit cards which will be gradually implemented starting on 1 January 2016. In 2015, the Bank undertook various development related to the ATM network to meet Bank Indonesia regulations, namely:

- Upgrading host system and ATM machines to support chip card transactions
- Maybank Indonesia Certification as an issuer and acquirer, for standard chip card NSICCS (Indonesian National Standard Chip Card Specification) and Visa/MasterCard EMV
- End-to-end testing process with various parties

As of end of 2015, Maybank Indonesia's ATM network was capable of processing transactions from Chip Debit/ATM Cards and since 1 December 2015, the Bank also started to distribute Chip Debit/ATM cards to customers. By implementing Chip ATM/Debit cards, the security of transactions using Debit/ATM cards and the ATM network of Maybank Indonesia is improved.

In May 2015, the Bank launched Sun Life insurance premium payments service through Maybank ATMs and formed collaboration with Fast Action Response (ACT) insurance for zakat, donations & Qurban payment through Maybank ATMs.

E-Channel Network

Apart from the branch network, the Bank also developed its e-channel network, an IT-based service network that relies on a pattern of non-physical interaction with customers. Physical facilities used are EDCs, ATMs, CDMs, while non-physical or virtual facilities are internet banking and mobile banking. The major advantage of this network is that all transactions can be made at any time regardless of the operational banking hours and from anywhere as long as one is connected via a telecommunication network provider.

In line with Maybank Indonesia's mission, namely Humanising Financial Services, the Bank continues to develop e-channel services to provide convenience to customers in doing banking transactions. In 2015, several initiatives were undertaken to develop e-channel services, including the launch of a new service dubbed Maybank2u App, an internet-based mobile banking service. The Bank also upgraded their Debit card and ATM network infrastructure to chip technology to improve the security of customers' transactions in line with Bank Indonesia programs. Those developments have brought a positive contribution to Maybank Indonesia such as customer loyalty improvement, an increase in e-channel service users, a boost in number of transactions and a 20% increase in fee- based income from e-channels in 2015.

As part of the Bank's initiative in supporting Bank Indonesia's Cashless/Less Cash Society program, in 2015 the Bank actively developed various e-channel services, namely:

a. Maybank SMS+ Banking
   To provide convenience to customers in making transactions at anytime and anywhere, Maybank Indonesia has a mobile banking facility that can be accessed using various types of mobile phones. Maybank SMS+ Banking can be accessed using the traditional mobile phones or using smartphones with different operating systems such as Blackberry, Android, Apple iOS and Windows platform.
   In 2015, the Bank has numerous development to improve the ease, reliability and convenience in using SMS+ Banking service.
b. Maybank2u Internet Banking
   Maybank Indonesia was the first bank in Indonesia, in 1998, to launch an Internet Banking service. As a pioneer of Internet banking services, the Bank continues to make improvements to facilitate customers in doing banking transactions using the internet. In 2015, the Bank enhanced their internet Banking services enhancement, such as:
   - The development of transfer to Maybank Virtual Account number feature, to facilitate customers to make various kinds of payments through Maybank2u Internet Banking
   - New feature for Indosat Ooredoo internet data plan purchase to complement the existing Indosat Ooredoo Postpaid bill payments and Prepaid top-up
   - New feature for Smartfren Postpaid bill payment.

MARKETING AND NETWORK

c. Maybank2u App

In 2015, the Bank Bank continue to innovate by launching the Maybank2u App, an internet-based Mobile Banking service. Through Maybank2u App, customers can perform various banking transactions using smartphones with Android operating system or Apple iOS platform. The key features of Maybank2u App are as follows:

- Layered Security Features
- Provide access to all customer portfolios, namely: Savings, Current Accounts, Time Deposits, Credit Cards & Loans (Mortgage, Car Loan, Personal Loan)
- Interbank transfer through the Realtime Online transfer, LLG and RTGS. The transfer can also be carried out periodically and at a specific date in the future
- Various bill payment and Telco Prepaid top-up
- Direct Placement of Time Deposits.

In addition to providing various transaction facilities, Maybank2u App also offers features that support customer lifestyles, namely:

- Locating branch offices and ATMs as well as offering available promotions around the customer's location by using smartphone camera through an Augmented Reality feature.
- Personalizing the mobile banking application appearance according to the lifestyle and personality of the customer.
- Accessing Social Media that allow customers to log in to their Facebook or Twitter accounts and share with friends.
- Providing promotional information about the latest offers and promotions from merchants that partner with the Bank.

Through Maybank2u App, more customers are expected to use e-channel facilities, reducing cash transactions and improving customer loyalty, bringing a positive impact to the Bank in terms of gathering low cost funds and boosting fee based income.

With the availability of SMS+ Banking, Maybank2u Internet Banking and Maybank2u App, Maybank Indonesia provides a comprehensive e-channel facilities which enable transactions to take place at anytime and from anywhere and are accessible by customers from all segments.

Performance of 2015

Various improvements and expansion to the e-channel facilities in 2015 have brought a positive contribution to the Bank in form of an increase in number of transactions in e-channels, especially through Maybank Indonesia Internet and Mobile Banking services. During the unfavorable economic conditions in 2015, banking transactions through Maybank Indonesia's Internet and Mobile Banking still grew 16% to 21 million transactions in 2015. The increase in number of transactions have also contributed to a 20% increase in fee-based income from e-channels in 2015.

The number of Maybank Indonesia's SMS + Banking users as of December 2015 stood at 360,000, up 5% from that of the end of 2014. Maybank Indonesia's SMS + Banking service won an award in 2014 as a "The National Bank Which Have the Fastest Growth in the Number of Mobile Banking Users in The Indonesian Banking Industry" from Rekor Bisnis Award. The total number of transactions in 2015 reached 6.3 million transactions, up 10% from the total number of transactions in 2014.

Various service improvements and promotional activities have made Maybank2u Internet Banking an e-channel with the highest growth in number of users in 2015. The number of Maybank2u users as of December 2015 reached 110,000, up 30% from that of the end of 2014. The total number of transactions in 2015 stood at 14.5 million, up 20% from the total number of transactions in 2014.

The Bank also won several awards in 2015, namely:

- CCSL AWARD 2015, ATM Contact Point: For Achieving GOOD Service Performance, from Care Center for Customer Satisfaction Loyalty.
- Won Second Place in SMS Banking Performa category among 10 Banks in 2014-2015, from INFOBANK magazine.

Plans and Strategies for 2016

In line with the Bank's mission, namely "Humanising Financial Services", in 2016 Maybank E-Channel will expand its reach by teaming up with more parties as business partners to increase the number of users and transactions of all Maybank E-channel services, supporting regulator programs, such as Inclusive Financial Service (Branchless Banking) and improving fee based income through:

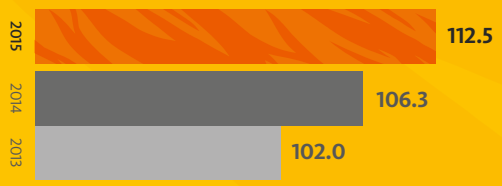
- ATM and CDM network expansion
- Implementation of ATM/Debit cards with chip technology
- Improvement of transaction features on Maybank E-Channel services
- Development of mobile banking services to support the Financial Inclusion initiatives (Branchless Banking)
- Expansion of bill payment services
- Collaboration with third parties for Payment Point Online Banking (PPOB) services
- Collaboration with financial and non-financial institutions in an effort to expand the network as accessible by customers of Maybank Indonesia, other banks as well as non- customers
- Development of e-commerce and e-payment services.

Furthermore, Maybank E-Channel always strives to provide the latest technology based services to facilitate customers to make transactions electronically. Various infrastructures will be modernized and rejuvenated to guarantee fast and convenient electronic banking services by paying attention to security requirement as a crucial factor in electronic banking services. Meanwhile, for the branch network expansion in 2016, the Bank plans to open 1 branch office, expansion of 7 Mobile Cash Vehicles (MKK) and relocate several branch offices.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

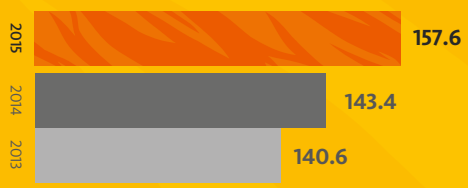
"In 2015, the Bank booked a positive performance with Net Profit increased significantly by 60.9% to Rp1.14 trillion. This achievement was supported by improving Net interest Margin (NIM) and significant growth in operating income with more efficient other operating costs."

Loans
(in trillion Rupiah)

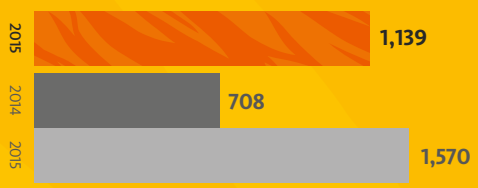


Customer Deposits
(in trillion Rupiah)

Total Assets
(in trillion Rupiah)



Net Profit
(in billion Rupiah)



In 2015, the Bank booked a positive performance with Net Profit increased significantly by 60.9% to Rp1.14 trillion. This achievement was supported by improving Net interest Margin (NIM) and significant growth in operating income with more efficient other operating costs.

In this chapter, the Bank presents a description of analysis and discussion on the financial performance with financial statements outlined in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and Indonesian Banking Accounting Guidelines (PAPI).

Our analysis is based on the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk and its subsidiaries which have been audited by Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS-EY) according to the Independent Auditor report No. RPC-294/PSS/2016 dated 23 February 2016 with the opinion that Maybank Indonesia's consolidated financial statements have been fairly presented, in all material respects the financial position and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2015, as well as the financial performance and its consolidated financial cash flows for the year ending on that date, in line with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The aforementioned consolidated financial statements were also presented in the annex of this Annual Report.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Amidst the challenging economic conditions in 2015, the Bank booked an increase in Net Profit of 60.9% to Rp1.139 billion from Rp708 billion in 2014. The improvements were contributed by an increase in Net Interest Margin (NIM), strengthening of liquidity, increase in Fee Income and discipline in managing costs.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

in billion Rupiah

Consolidated Statement of Income and Other Comprehensive income	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Interest Income and Shariah	13,905	13,400	3.8%
Interest Expense and Shariah	7,417	7,468	-0.7%
Net Interest income and Shariah	6,488	5,932	9.4%
Other Operating Income	2,614	1,817	43.9%
Other Operating Expenses	(7,644)	(6,771)	12.9%
Operating Income - net	1,458	978	49.1%
Non-operating Income/(expense) - net	87	(5)	1966.3%
Income before tax expenses	1,545	973	58.8%
Tax expense - net	(401)	(251)	60.1%
Income for the year	1,144	722	58.4%
Income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders at the parent company	1,139	708	60.9%
Non-controlling interests	4	14	-68.2%
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders at the parent company	1,196	761	57.2%
Non-controlling interests	9	14	-38.8%
Basic earnings per share	17	12	41.7%

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Interest Income and Shariah

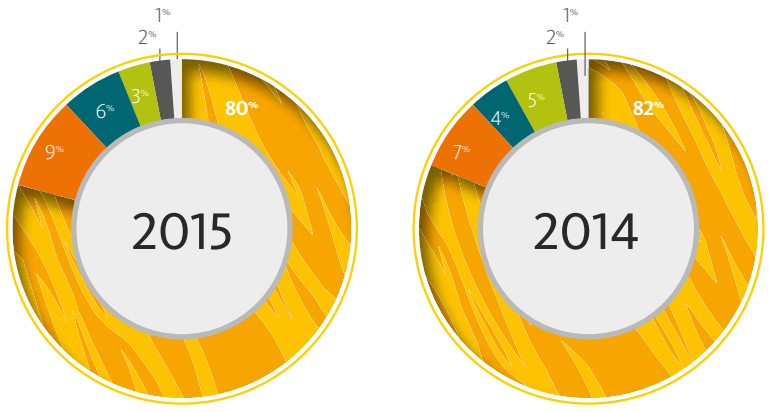
The Bank's interest income in 2015 increased 3.8% to Rp13,905 billion compared to Rp13,400 billion in the previous year. Interest income from loans, consumer financing receivables, and Shariah contributed the largest composition of total interest income of the Bank, respectively 80%, 9% and 6%.

Interest income from loans can be maintained with increased by 1.2% and from consumer financing it grew by 35.6% and from Shariah profit-sharing income grew 52.0%. These showed the ability of the Bank to improve credit composition with better productivity. The Bank continued managing loan growth selectively with manageable loan quality while improving discipline in capital management and liquidity. In line with the Bank's strategic plan, Community Financial Services (CFS) which consist of Business and Retail Banking segments were the main engine in business growth. The Bank also successfully developed the Shariah business segment with significant growth and increasing Shariah loan proportion to 7.7% in 2015 compared to 5.3% in 2014.

Details of Interest Income and Shariah

in billion Rupiah

Components of Interest Income and Shariah	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Loans	11,069	10,934	1.2%
Consumer financing receivables - net	1,248	920	35.6%
Shariah	810	533	52.0%
Marketable securities	361	633	-43.0%
Government Recapitalization Bonds	219	215	1.8%
Placements with Bank Indonesia, Other Banks and Others	198	165	20.0%
	13,905	**13,400**	**3.8%**



Components of Interest Income and Shariah

- Loans
- Consumer financing
- Marketable securities
- Shariah
- Government recapitulation bonds
- Placements with Bank Indonesia, other banks and others

Interest Expense and Shariah

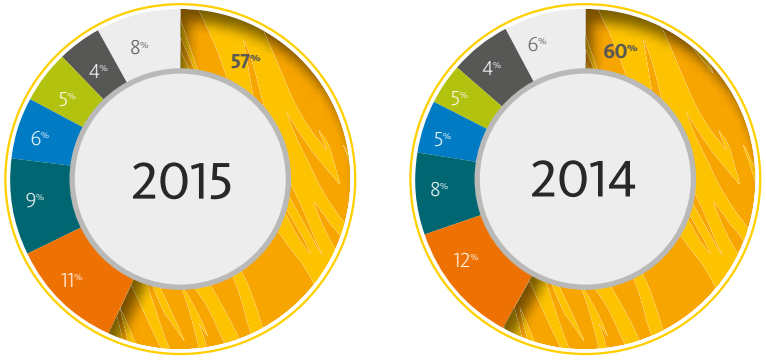
The Bank's interest expense was more efficient in 2015, decreasing by 0.7% to Rp7,417 billion compared to the previous year. The main contributor was the decline of interest expense from time deposits by 6.7% in 2015 to Rp4,210 billion compared to Rp4,512 billion in 2014, in line with the determined maximum limit of bank deposit interest rates by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) since 1 October 2014. The savings interest expense also decreased by 5.9% to Rp816 billion in 2015 compared to Rp867 billion in the previous year.

The decrease in interest expense above was offset by the increase in current account interest expense by 11.4% to Rp311 billion in 2015 compared to Rp279 billion in the previous year as part of the Bank's strategy to manage low-cost funds. Subordinated debt interest expense increased 22.7% in 2015 to Rp477 billion compared to Rp388 billion in the previous year due to the additional issuance of Bank Subordinated Bonds in July 2014 amounted to Rp1.5 trillion..

Details of Interest Expense and Shariah

in billion Rupiah

Components of Interest Expense and Shariah	2015	2014	Qrowth (%)
Time deposits	4,210	4,512	-6.7%
Savings deposits	816	867	-5.9%
Securities Issued	660	621	6.3%
Subordinated bonds	477	388	22.7%
Borrowings	340	343	-0.9%
Demand deposits	311	279	11.4%
Premium on third party funds guarantees	220	214	2.7%
Shariah	198	164	21.0%
Call money	98	71	38.4%
Certificates deposits, etc	87	9	866.7%
	7,417	**7,468**	**-0.7%**



Components of Interest Expense and Shariah

- Time Deposits
- Savings Deposits
- Securities issued
- Subordinates Bonds
- Borrowings
- Demand Deposits
- Others

Net Interest Income

The Bank's Net Interest Income grew by 9.4% to Rp6,488 billion in 2015 from Rp5,932 billion in 2014. This was in line with the Bank's Net Interest Margin improvements achieved through the Bank's discipline in implementing active loan pricing and funding management. Net Interest Margin (NIM) ratio of the Bank in 2015 increased to 4.84% compared to 4.76% in the previous year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Net Interest Income & NIM	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Net Interest Income – in billion Rp	6,488	5,932	9.4%
Net Interest Margin - NIM	4.84%	4.76%	0.08%

Other Operating Income

Other operating income is non-interest income mainly derived from the growing banking transaction services, including administration income from loans and consumer financing receivables, retail banking activities, collection of receivables previously written - off, credit card administration, banking services and other banking services.

Other banking services are fee income derived from transfer fees/interbank money transfers, fee from insurance premium payment, payroll services, custodian fees, fees from safe deposit box rentals, bill payment services, phone credit top ups, advisory fees and mutual fund commissions. The Bank continued to expand the sources of non-interest income through diversified services and bank services.

Other operating income in 2015 increased by 43.9% to Rp2,614 billion compared Rp1,817 billion in 2014, in which the main contributor was derived from provision and commission fees apart from loans which had a significant increase of 115.1% compared to the previous year. The increase in provisions and commissions apart from loans were supported by bancassurance fee income, fees on credit card transactions, insurance commissions and other banking services income. The ratio of Other Operating Income to Total Gross Operating Income increased to 28.71% in 2015 from 23.43% in 2014.

Other Operating Income

in billion Rupiah

Details of Other Operating Income	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Provisions and commissions apart from loans	824	383	115.1%
Gain/(Losses) on foreign currency transaction - net	186	-107	273.9%
Gain on sale and increase in value of trading securities and financial investments - net	15	109	-86.0%
Consumer financing receivables administration	561	597	-6.0%
Retail administration	215	170	26.1%
Loan administration	196	143	37.5%
Credit card administration	105	128	-17.6%
Consulting services fees	142	53	168.7%
Banking and Trade Finance service fees	113	108	4.3%
Collection of receivables previously written - off	69	111	-37.6%
Other income	188	122	54.1%
	2,614	**1,817**	**43.9%**

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses excluding provision expenses (Overhead cost) of the Bank were well managed and only increased 7.4% in 2015 to Rp5,348 billion compared to Rp4,981 billion in 2014. The increase in Overhead cost in 2015 was due to rising personnel expenses by 8.8% in 2015 to Rp2,331 billion compared to Rp2,143 billion in the previous year, as well as general and administrative expenses which rose 6.3% to Rp3,018 billion in 2015 compared to Rp2,839 billion in the previous year.

Other Operating Expenses

in billion Rupiah

Other Operating Expenses	2015	2014	Growth (%)
General and administrative	3,018	2,839	6.3%
Personnel	2,331	2,143	8.8%
Salaries, wages, pension and tax allowances	1,310	1,263	3.7%
Other allowances	754	706	6.9%
Bonusses	267	173	53.8%
	5,348	**4,981**	**7.4%**

Increasing personnel expenses in 2015 were primarily due to higher bonusses as the Bank's reward for the performance of employees. On the other hand, the Bank managed to control increasing cost of salaries, wages and allowances which only grew 3.7% from the previous year.

Meanwhile, the increase in general and administrative expenses in 2015 was dominated by the increase in education, research and development expenses to enhance employee capabilities, professional expenses related to the bank's operations, as well as increasing banking communication expenses due to the increase in bank services volume, in which each cost increased by 29.8%, 28.2% and 20.9% compared the previous year.

General and Administrative Expenses

in billion Rupiah

General and Administrative Expenses	2015	2014	Growth (%)
General	1,308	1,255	4.2%
Rental	477	439	8.8%
Depreciation and amortization	431	381	13.3%
Promotions	162	165	-2.0%
Repairs and maintenance of fixed assets	152	148	2.6%
Banking communications	105	87	20.9%
Education, research and development	88	68	29.8%
Electricity and water	78	83	-5.6%
Telephone, telex, and wires	60	58	3.5%
Professional fee	58	45	28.2%
Printing and stationery	49	45	9.7%
Transportation and housing	50	65	-23.1%
	3,018	**2,839**	**6.3%**

The management of bank cost growth was supported by the implementation of Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP) intensively which has developed into daily discipline behavior in the bank's operations to boost increased efficiency and sustainable productivity. The Bank's cost management strategy has positively impacted on the overhead cost ratio to gross operating income (Cost to income ratio) which significantly improved in 2015, amounted to 58.76% from 64.29% in 2014.

Operating Profit Before Provision Fee

Operating Profit before provision for impairment losses on financial instruments at 31 December 2015 amounted to Rp3,754 billion, increasing 35.7% compared to 31 December 2014. This showed the Bank's ability to generate operating profits (rentability) with better Net Interest Margin (NIM) and supported by strong growth in non-interest income (fee-based income) and discipline management of operating costs.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Provision for Impairment Losses on Financial Instruments and Provision for Possible Losses on Non-Earning Assets

In 2015, the Bank booked an allowance for impairment losses on Financial Instruments higher than the previous year. Total provision for impairment losses of financial instruments and provision for possible losses on non-earning assets increased to Rp2,296 billion in 2015 from Rp1,789 billion in the previous year. This was mainly due to worsening credit quality of some corporate debtors affected by challenging market conditions. While loans quality of the business and retail banking was maintained at a healthy level.

To ensure loan quality in general remained well, the Bank closely reviewed and monitored loan portfolio which potentially could be affected by economic weakening and focused on loan quality in several businesses which were affected by economic slowdown and weakening Rupiah currency. Moreover, the bank will actively continue performing portfolio restructuring program and pursuing positive development in the future.

Profit before Tax

Operating income after provision for impairment losses on Financial Instruments in 2015 increased by 49.1% from Rp978 billion in the previous year to Rp1,458 billion. Meanwhile Profit before tax per 31 December 2015 amounted to Rp1,545 billion, increasing 58.8% from the same period in 2014.

Income Tax Expense

Along with the increase in revenue, in 2015 the Bank's income tax expense increased by 60.1% whereas in 2015 the Bank set the calculation of tax expenses of Rp401 billion.

Net Income

In 2015, the Bank recorded a net income of Rp1,139 billion, a significant increase of 60.9% compared to Rp708 billion in 2014. For the period ending 31 December 2015. Some profit indicators showed improvement. Return on equity (ROE) increased to 8.47% in 2015 compared to 6.10% in the previous year. Return of assets (ROA) increased to 1.01% in 2015 compared to 0.68% in the previous year. Meanwhile, earnings per share in 2015 increased to Rp17 from Rp12 in the previous year.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other Comprehensive Income

in billion Rupiah

Other Comprehensive Income	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequenty to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	125	17	630.7%
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	(31)	(4)	630.6%
Items that may be reclassified subsequenty to profit or loss:			
Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements	13	3	347.4%
Mutation in respect of fair value change of availabe for sale financial investments	(61)	51	-219.9%
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	15	(14)	212.3%
Other comprehensive (losses)/income - net of tax	61	53	15.5%
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,205	776	55.4%
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company	1,196	761	57.2%
Non-controlling interests	9	14	-38.8%

Other comprehensive income for the period ending 31 December 2015 increased by Rp8 billion or 15.5% mainly due to actuarial gains on defined benefit plan amounting to Rp108 billion and gains from exchange difference translation of the financial statements in foreign currency denomination amounted to 10 billion, which were offset by losses on fair value change of available for sale financial investments available for sale amounted to Rp96 billion.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSET

in billion Rupiah

Components	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Cash	1,979	2,196	-9.9%
Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	10,330	9,851	4.9%
Current accounts with other banks - net	1,852	1,313	41.0%
Placements to Bank Indonesia and other banks - net	13,948	5,582	149.8%
Trading securities	451	59	670.3%
Financial investments - net	9,467	10,873	-12.9%
Securities purchased under resale agreements - net	647	-	-
Derivative receivables - net	349	205	70.0%
Loans receivable	112,529	106,302	5.9%
Loans receivable - net	110,490	104,904	5.3%
Acceptance receivables - net	2,116	2,785	-24.0%
Deferred tax assets	252	475	-47.0%
Fixed assets - net	1,145	1,177	-2.7%
Intangible assets - net	212	222	-4.2%
Prepaid expenses and other assets - net	4,381	3,723	17.6%
	157,619	**143,365**	**9.9%**

Total assets of the Bank per 31 December 2015 were Rp157,619 billion, up 9.9% compared to Rp143,365 billion in 2014. The Bank continued managing productive assets by directing to portfolio that provides higher yields and keeping the level of liquidity at healthy level and retained the prudential principles.

The Composition of Bank's Earning Assets

The composition of Bank's earning assets consisted of loan receivables (including consumer finance receivables) amounting to Rp112.529 billion or 80%, financial investment and trading securities as well as securities purchase under resale agreements amounting to Rp10,771 billion or 8%, placements in BI and other banks and current account in other banks amounted Rp15,801 billion or 11%, as well as other productive assets amounting to Rp2,470 billion or 2%.

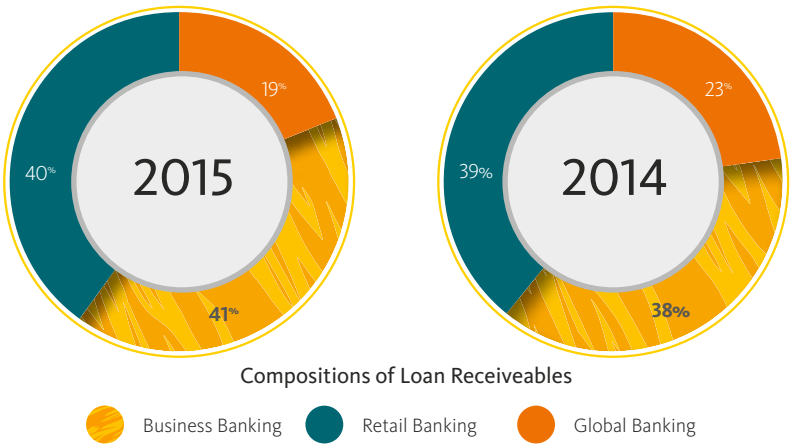
Loan Receivables

The Bank recorded loan growth of 5.9% to Rp112,529 billion as of 31 December 2015 from Rp106,302 billion in 2014. This was supported by sustainable loan growth in the main segments. Business Banking and Retail Banking continued to book strong credit growth, while Global Banking stayed focus on re-profiling and re-aligning corporate portfolio, with the strategy of providing services to SOEs and top tier customers. Business Banking and Retail Banking segment each recorded growth of 12.5% and 9.0% compared to previous year, while the process of corporate portfolio re-profiling and business re-aligning was continued where Global Banking loan decreased by 10.7% compared to previous year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

in billion Rupiah

Loan Portfolio by Business Segment	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Global Banking	21,451	24,030	-10.7%
Business Banking	45,892	40,805	12.5%
Retail Banking	45,186	41,466	9.0%
Total	**112,529**	**106,302**	**5.9%**



Loans by Business Segments

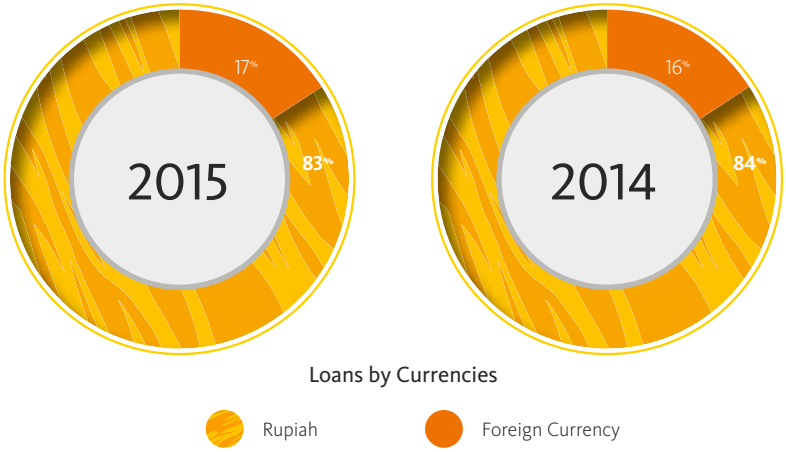
Based on business segments, the composition of Bank loans in 2015 was dominated by Business Banking and Retail Banking respectively by 41% and 40%, followed by Global Banking by 19%. The Bank's loan growth in 2015, driven by the increase in Business Banking loan growth by 12.5% from Rp40,805 billion to Rp45,892 billion and Retail Loan up 9% from Rp41,466 billion to Rp45,186 billion while Global Banking loans decreased by 10.7% from Rp24,030 billion to Rp21,451 billion.

The Bank continued to record positive growth in Business Banking as reflected by the 12.6% growth in commercial loans from Rp23,728 billion in 2014 to Rp26,714 billion in the 2015. Composition of total loans to MSMEs also continued to increase and reached 21.96% per 31 December 2015, exceeding the minimum provision which should be achieved by 2018.

Under the Retail Banking portfolio, mortgage loans grew by 12.6% while maintaining good asset quality. Unsecured loans increased with Personal Loans rose by 12.8% and Credit Card Loans rose by 10.5%. Meanwhile Automotive Loans rose by 6.3%. Electronic Banking also demonstrated the development of internet-based mobile banking "Maybank M2U" which was launched in September 2015 using the same mobile banking platform and successfully implemented in the Maybank Group. This launch supported the volume growth of Bank's e-channel by 19%.

Loans by Currencies

For 2015, the composition of loan portfolio in Rupiah-denomination and foreign currencies were 84% and 16% of the total credit. Loans denominated in Rupiah were Rp94,861 billion or increased by 7.9% compared to the previous year. While credit in foreign currencies amounted to Rp17,668 billion, down 3.9% compared to the previous period. This was in line with the Bank's policy to balance risks, given credit in foreign currencies was related to exports, while exports declined as a result of weakening global and domestic economy.



Loans by Economic Sectors

The Bank implemented a risk mitigation policy in the loan portfolio by economic sectors. In accordance with the mitigation purpose, the Bank's overall loan portfolio was maintained in balanced proportions among selected economic sectors. The Bank conducted periodic review on the prospect of each economic sectors in determining customer targets, especially corporate clients.

in billion Rupiah

Loans by Economic Sectors	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Agriculture and forestry	3,698	1,828	102.2%
Mining	2,689	3,037	-11.4%
Manufacturing	16,210	14,330	13.1%
Electricity, gas and water	3,646	3,486	4.6%
Construction	3,565	3,254	9.6%
Trading, restaurants and hotels	19,759	19,865	-0.5%
Transportation, warehouse and communication	3,986	5,439	-26.7%
Business services	13,058	14,470	-9.8%
Social/public services	635	445	42.7%
Other	36,956	31,877	15.9%
Consumer financing receivables	8,327	8,271	0.7%
	112,529	**106,302**	**5.9%**

Loans Quality/NPL

Gross-NPL was ratio recorded at 3.67% as per 31 December 2015, increase compared to 2.23% in the previous year and net NPL at 2.42% increase compared to 1.48% in the previous year. This was mostly derived from corporate loans as the impact of economic slowdown which affected all economic sectors. The Bank continued seeking to strictly managed the exposure of certain corporate borrowers that potentially could raise the level of NPL and accelerate the repairing and restructuring process for debtors who had impairment experiences.

Cash and Current Accounts with BI

At the end of 2015, cash decreased by 9.9% to Rp1,979 billion compared to Rp2,196 billion in 2014, as part of the bank's efforts to optimize managing productive assets. Cash pursued at the optimal level to support branch network expansion, cash offices, and mobile services as well as the number of ATMs while the Current Account at BI was recorded Rp10,330 billion, an increase of 4.9% compared to the previous year to comply with BI's regulation on Reserve Requirements (GWM). This balance represented the amount of minimum reserves

FINANCIAL REVIEW

required by Bank Indonesia, calculated based on the average customer deposits in certain periods. The Company does not receive remuneration interest from this transaction.

Current Accounts with Other Banks - Net and Placements with Bank Indonesia & Other Banks - Net

Net current account in other banks in 2015 rose by 41.0% to Rp1,852 billion compared to Rp1,313 billion in 2014, due to increasing balances with other banks used for remittances/interbank money delivery and treasury settlement.

Net placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks increased 149.8% to Rp13,948 billion compared to Rp5,583 billion. This increase was mainly from placement of funds in foreign currency and rupiah in short-term in BI and other banks' deposit facility. Instrument deposit facility at BI recorded an amount of Rp11,255 billion, while other banks an amount of Rp2,693 billion.

Trading Securities

Number of securities traded in 2015 was Rp451 billion compared to the year 2014, an increase of Rp393 billion or by 670% mainly due to the new purchase of Indonesian Government Bonds and Government Promissory Notes (SUN) at secondary market.

Financial Investments - Net

Financial investment - net in 2015 fell 12.9% to Rp9,467 billion from Rp10,873 billion in 2014 primarily due to funds and securities transition for investment purposes to placements with BI and other banks.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets decreased by 2.7% to Rp1,145 billion in 2015 compared to Rp1,177 billion in the year 2014 due to increased accumulated depreciation of direct ownership for office equipment, installations and buildings.

LIABILITIES

Total liabilities of the Bank increased by 10.1% in 2015 to Rp141,876 billion compared Rp128,870 billion in 2014. This increase was mostly driven by increased customer deposits by 13.4% amounted to Rp115,486 billion compared to Rp101,864 billion in the previous year and an increase in borrowings by 7.3% from Rp3,985 billion to Rp4,275 billion in 2015, which was compensated by the decrease in securities issued by 9% from Rp8,329 billion in 2014 to Rp7,583 billion in 2015.

in billion Rupiah

Components	2015	2014	Grwoth (%)
Obligation Due Immediately	834	867	-3.8%
Customer Deposits	115,486	101,864	13.4%
Deposits from Other Banks	2,898	2,949	-1.7%
Securities Issued	7,583	8,329	-9.0%
Borrowings	4,275	3,985	7.3%
Subordinated bonds	4,487	4,484	0.1%
Other Liabilities	6,313	6,392	-1.2%
	141,876	**128,870**	**10.1%**

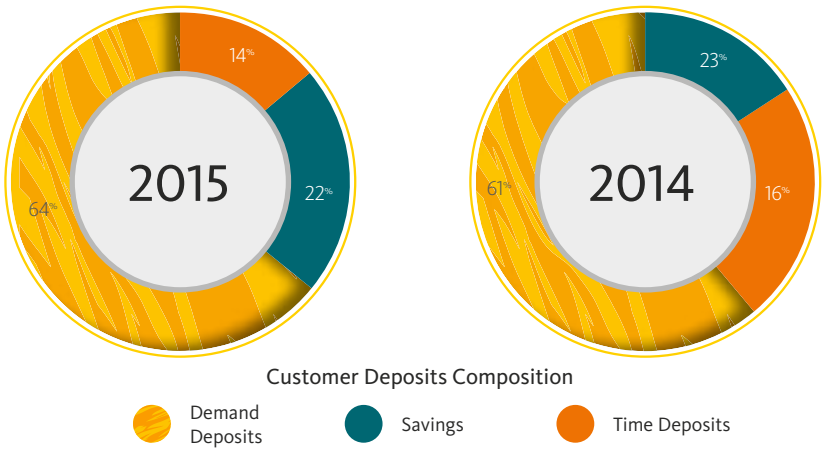
Customer Deposits

Customer Deposits consist of third party funds in form of demand deposits, savings and time deposits including Shariah products. The Bank will continue to improve the composition of customer deposits as a funding source to strengthen the Bank's liquidity. In 2015, customer deposits increased 13,4% to Rp115,486 billion in 2015 compared to Rp101,864 billion in the previous year. This was in line with the policy of the Bank to increase the Bank's liquidity to the end of 2015, but the Bank kept managing the interest rate level given to the customers.

Customer deposits growth was supported by increasing time deposits by 18.8% to Rp73,729 billion in 2015 compared to Rp62,065 billion in 2014 and savings which increased by 9.1% to Rp25,600 billion in 2015 compared to Rp23,455 billion in 2014. While demand deposits decreased by 1.1% to Rp16,157 billion in 2015 compared Rp16,344 billion in 2014. The composition of time deposits, savings and demand deposits respectively was 64%, 22% and 14% of total customer deposits. The Bank will attempt to increase the composition of low-cost funds to total customer deposits and continue to be discipline in providing interest rates so as to reduce the interest expense borne by the Bank.

in billion Rupiah

Portfolio of Customers Deposits	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Demand Deposits	16,157	16,344	-1.1%
Savings	25,600	23,455	9.1%
Time Deposits	73,729	62,065	18.8%
Total	**115,486**	**101,864**	**13.4%**



Based on the segment, the largest proportion was retail banking at 50% or Rp58,512 billion which increased 11.6% compared Rp52,419 billion in 2014. The proportion of business banking was recorded at 26% or Rp30,284 billion, an increase of 15.5% compared to Rp26,221 billion in 2014. The proportion of global banking customers deposits was 24% and increased 16.2% to Rp28,246 billion compared to Rp24,315 billion in the previous year.

Securities Issued

Securities issued fell 9.0% to Rp7,583 billion in 2015 compared to Rp8,329 billion in 2014. This was mainly due to the realization of some securities matured in 2015.

Borrowings

Borrowings rose by 7.3% to Rp4,275 billion in 2015 compared to Rp3,985 billion in 2014. These borrowings comprised of motor vehicle ownership financing facilities from subsidiaries and other borrowings used for general activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries. In 2015, the bank had interbank lending transactions with the parent company of USD74.4 million.

Subordinated Bonds

During 2015, the Bank did not perform corporate actions for Subordinated Bonds issuance. Changes in the number of subordinated bonds were only derived from the amortization expense for the issuance of subordinated bonds.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities decreased 1.3% to Rp6,313 billion in 2015 compared to Rp6,392 billion in 2014. Other liabilities consist of derivative liabilities, acceptance liabilities, taxes payable, deferred tax liabilities and accrued expenses.

EQUITY

Equity increased by 8.6% to Rp15,743 billion in 2015 compared to Rp14,495 billion in the year of 2014 due to the increase in retained earnings in 2015 which increased 18.3% to Rp7,150 billion compared to Rp6,045 billion in the previous year, where the increase in retained earnings was supported by net profit in the current year that increased significantly.

in billion Rupiah

Components	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Share Capital	3,665	3,665	0.0%
Additional paid in capital	4,556	4,556	0.0%
Exchange difference translation of financial statements	35	21	63.9%
Difference in transactions between shareholders of subsidiaries	(57)	(74)	-22.2%
Unrealized (losses)/gains on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments – net of deferred tax	(103)	(58)	79.7%
Actual losses on defined benefit plan – net of deferred tax	(115)	(205)	-43.7%
General reserved	377	342	10.2%
Retained earnings	7,150	6,045	18.3%
Non-controlling interests	238	202	17.5%
Total Equity	**15,743**	**14,495**	**8.6%**

CAPITAL

Equity and subordinated debt are the main components of Bank capital to support assets growth. The capital buffer level of the Bank has been prepared to manage all identified risks and to ensure continuous availability of capital in managing all risks.

Bank assets in 2015 were funded 90.0% by liabilities and 10.0% of equity with respective growth of 10.0% and 8.6% from the previous year. Equity growth was supported by earnings allocated to retained earnings and the growth of liabilities primarily driven by increased customer deposits and borrowings. The Bank is committed to managing a sound and robust capital structure to support a sustainable business growth.

In 2015, Maybank Indonesia was able to maintain capital levels above the minimum requirement without additional capital despite the additional reduction factors that were taken into account in the capital calculation since January 2015 (other intangible assets and other comprehensive income in form of potential losses stemming from the decline in fair value of financial assets classified in Asset for Sales). This is part of the Bank's strategy to focus on lower risk weighted business but can generate optimum revenue.

Maybank Indonesia continues to monitor the capital usage through the Risk Adjusted Performance Measurement (RAPM) methodology and its capital position to ensure sufficient capital to support the growth of the Bank's business strategy, setting up reserves against potential losses in certain economic cycle and resume the Bank's operations on an ongoing basis.

Capital Structure - Preserved Capital Position

Based on Bank Indonesia regulation No. 15/12/PBI/2013 on the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks, the Bank shall provide minimum capital according to risk profile. The risk profile of Maybank Indonesia is assessed in rating 2, where the minimum capital owned by the Bank should be at 9% - 9.99% of risk weighted assets. Throughout 2015, the Bank successfully maintained capital levels above 14% and stood at 14.93% (Bank Only) per 31 December 2015.

Moreover, with the position of Tier 1 and CET 1 of the Bank above the appropriate minimum requirement (Tier 1 of 6% and CET 1 of 4.5%), it has the required capital reserves to cover all identified risks and to ensure continued availability of capital to overcome all risks.

The bank plans to maintain the optimum capital level and Equity (Equity Shareholders) structure ratio against Subordinated Bonds in the range of 75:25 to 85:15. Per 31 December 2015, the Bank's capital composition consists of 78% equities and 22% Subordinated Bonds. Considering the importance of an optimal capital structure to support business growth, the Bank determined to manage sound and strong capital structure so as to provide sufficient room to support optimal business growth, and at the same time maintaining capital at a sufficient level.

Capital Structure Policy

To ensure the Bank's ability to survive through the economic cycle which still has the potential to fluctuate and capitalize on growth and strategic opportunities, the Bank's capital plan was designed by considering economic predictions, business growth potential, risk appetite, stress test results and capital ratio targets. The Bank's capital plan is aimed at maximizing returns to shareholders, business operations in risk appetite and complying with existing rules. Therefore, the Bank's capital management policy is outlined to ensure that the Bank has a strong capital structure in line with the Bank's business strategy and business growth estimate as well as complying with applied regulations.

The Bank will continue linking capital adequacy and finance with set risk appetite through the capital planning process and Internal Capital Adequacy Process (ICAAP). The Bank's capital requirement was also planned, discussed and monitored on a regular basis, supported by data analysis. The Bank's capital adequacy is calculated using the indicator Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), which reflects the ability to accommodate the risk of losses that may be faced by the Bank. The higher the level of CAR indicates the Bank's improving capability in taking credit risk/earning assets as well as contributing significantly to profitability. The Bank's CAR position (Bank only) after credit risk, market risk, and operational risk for 2015 was 14.93%, far above the minimum requirement of 9% - 9.99% set by the regulator for banks with risk profile 2.

CASH FLOW

in billion Rupiah

Components	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Cash Flows (for) from Operating Activities	8,496	-6,528	230.2%
Cash Flows (for) from Investing Activities	486	2,417	-79.9%
Cash Flows from financing	-463	4,730	-109.8%
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,519	619	1276.3%
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	19,163	18,486	3.7%
Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	425	58	632.8%
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	28,107	19,163	46.7%

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Operating activities cash inflow for the year ending 31 December 2015 amounting Rp8,496 billion was mainly derived from interest income and shariah acceptance of Rp14,646 billion, other operating income amounted to Rp1,348 billion, increase in deposits from customers and other banks amounted Rp13,572 billion, compensated by the payment of interest expense and amounted to Rp7,305 billion,increasing loan receivables and shariah

FINANCIAL REVIEW

financing/receivables amounting to Rp7,447 billion, general and administrative expenses were paid amounted to Rp2,663 billion and payment of labor and allowances amounting to Rp2,211 billion.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash inflow of investment activities for the year ending 31 December 2015 amounted to Rp486 billion, primarily derived from the sale of securities and government recapitalization bonds available for sale amounting to Rp1,323 billion, which was offset by the purchase of securities purchased under resale agreements of Rp647 billion and purchases of fixed assets of Rp201 million.

Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash outflow financing activities for the year ending 31 December 2015 amounted to Rp463 billion, mainly derived from the repayment of the securities issued amounted to Rp3,339 billion compensated by the acceptance of securities issued amounted to Rp2,550 billion.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Main Operating Ratios (Consolidated)	December 2015	December 2014	Growth (%)
Profitability			
Return On Assets	1.01%	0.68%	0.33%
Return On Equities (Tier 1)	8.47%	6.10%	2.37%
Net interest margin (NIM)	4.84%	4.76%	0.08%
Ratios Efficiency and Productivity			
Cost to income ratio (CIR)	58.76%	64.29%	-5.53%
BOPO	90.77%	92.94%	-2.17%
Asset Quality			
Impaired Loans - Gross	3.83%	3.34%	0.49%
Impaired Loans - Net	2.59%	2.44%	0.15%
NPL - Gross	3.67%	2.23%	1.44%
NPL - Net	2.42%	1.48%	0.94%
Structure of Financial Position			
LFR *)	90.60%	96.44%	-5.84%
LDR **)	94.44%	101.07%	-6.63%
Modified LDR **)	80.95%	85.18%	-4.23%
CASA to total deposits	36.16%	39.07%	-2.91%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	15.17%	15.76%	-0.60%

Main Operating Ratios (Bank Only)	December 2015	December 2014	Growth (%)
Profitability			
Return On Assets	0.84%	0.42%	0.42%
Return On Equities (Tier 1)	7.52%	4.00%	3.52%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	4.46%	4.29%	0.17%
Ratios Efficiency and Productivity			
Cost to income ratio (CIR)	58.92%	65.37%	-6.45%
BOPO	91.70%	94.82%	-3.12%

Main Operating Ratios (Bank Only)	December 2015	December 2014	Growth (%)
Asset Quality			
Impaired Loans - Gross	3.98%	3.42%	0.56%
Impaired Loans - Net	2.73%	2.54%	0.19%
NPL - Gross	3.81%	2.24%	1.57%
NPL - Net	2.55%	1.50%	1.05%
Structure of Financial Position			
LFR *)	85.13%	91.15%	-6.02%
LDR **)	86.14%	92.67%	-6.52%
Modified LDR **)	78.22%	82.87%	-4.65%
CASA to total deposits	36.51%	39.34%	-2.83%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.93%	16.06%	-1.13%

*) Calculation of LFR is replacement of LDR calculation since August 2015, based on the regulation of BI No. 17/11/PBI/2015
**) LDR and Modified LDR based on calculations of Bank. Modified LDR is (Credit outside BPR)/(Deposit + Received Loans + Securities Issued + Subordinated Bonds)

Ability to Pay Obligations

- **Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)**
  In 2015, the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) decreased to 15.17% compared to 15.76% in 2014, because of the difference between calculation of asset elimination and and provision for impairment value and amortization of subordinated bonds.

Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in billion Rupiah

in billion Rupiah

Components	2015	2014	Growth (%)
Core Capital	13,639	13,251	2.9%
Supplementary capital	4,398	4,938	-10.9%
Total capital	**18,037**	**18,190**	**-0.8%**
Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk	103,147	101,510	1.6%
Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk	14,561	13,444	8.3%
Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk	1,206	427	182.4%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	**15.17%**	**15.76%**	**-0.6%**

- **NPL Ratio and Collectability Level Management**
  The Bank's gross-NPL ratio in 2015 was recorded at 3.67%, an increase compared to 2.23% in the previous year and net NPL ratio was recorded at 2.42% , an increase compared to 1.48% in the previous year. The Bank efforts to reduce the level of NPL ratio is by strictly managing the exposure of certain corporate debtors who potentially could raise the level of NPLs. The Bank will pay more attention to the loan quality of some business sectors affected by the economic slowdown as well as the volatility of the rupiah against foreign currencies.
- **Liquidity Ratio, Loan to Fund Ratio (LFR)**
  Based on the regulation of BI No. 17/11/PBI/2015, since August 2015 LDR calculation was replaced by LFR. The Bank's LFR in 2015 strengthened to 85.13% compared to 91.15%, supported by an increase in customer deposits.

Profitability

- **Net Interest Margin (NIM)**
  The level of net interest margin in 2015 increased to 4.84% compared to 4.76% in 2014. This was in line with the Bank's policy in implementing pricing discipline strategies across business units and regional offices.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

- **Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO)**
  Despite facing challenges in credit quality which affected to credit provision cost, BOPO ratio (Bank only) in 2015 amounted to 91.70% or improving compared to 92.94% in 2014. This was primarily driven by significant increase in the Bank's operating income and implementation of Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP) of the Bank which was intensively implemented in everyday business operations as an effort to increase efficiency and sustainable productivity.

Rentability

- **Return on Assets (ROA)**
  The increase in net profit posted in 2015 also supported the Bank's Return On Assets (ROA) to 1.01% compared to 0.68% in the previous year.
- **Return on Equity (ROE)**
  The ratio of Return On Equity (ROE) of the Bank is a reflection of yield to shareholders in 2015 which increased to 8:47% compared to 6.10% in the previous year in line with increased earnings recorded by the Bank.

Other Financial Ratios

- **Reserves Requirements (GWM)**
  Currently, the Bank always meets the statutory reserve in accordance with prevailing regulations. Reserve requirement ratio for Rupiah and foreign currency on 31 December 2015 and 2014 are elaborated at the table below.

in Percentage

Description	2015	2014
Rupiah		
Primary	8.11	8.17
Secondary	10.25	7.78
Foreign currency	8.33	8.14

- **Net Open Position**
  Under the BI Rules, Net Open Position (NOP) ratio of the Company in total is a maximum of 20% of capital. On 31 December 2015 and 2014 the NOP ratio of the Company was respectively 4.69% and 0.88%.

- **Legal Lending Limit (LLL)**
  In granting loan to individual borrowers or business groups and Companies, the Bank always holds to the provisions of Bank Indonesia on LLL, so that the position of outstanding credit does not violate or exceed the maximum limit.

On 31 December 2015, the Company met all statutory ratio as specified by BI or prevailing legislation and regulation. In addition, most of the important financial ratios presented in this section shows the runway or fundamental the Company's strong financial performance, pride performance of the Company, and banking intermediary functions actually performed by the Company professionally, transparent and accountably.

Material Commitment for Capital Expenditure

In 2015, the Bank entered into several material commitments which mostly were carried out in Rupiah, therefore the risk of exchange rate fluctuation remained minimal.

The purpose of entering into material commitments for capital expenditure that the Company undertook in 2015 were for:

1. Office Building Project amounting Rp5.28 billion
2. IT and e-Banking Infrastructure Development amounting Rp39.34 billion

Funding source for the above capital expenditures was from retained earnings from operational activities in the previous year.

Capital Expenditure Investment

Capital expenditure is part of investment expenditure. Investment expenditure is generally divided into three types, namely:

1. Investment in subsidiaries in form of acquisition or capital injection to the subsidiaries
2. Capital expenditure consists of goods expenditures for IT and non IT

For investment expenditure in efforts to develop the businesses of its Subsidiaries, in 2015 the Bank has injected Rp154.80 billion capital in WOM Finance, raising the Bank's ownership portion from 62.00% as of December 2014 to 68.55% on 31 December 2015.

Meanwhile, for capital goods expenditure in 2015, the total expenditure for acquisition of fixed assets reached Rp195.35 billion, down 35.39% from Rp302.10 billion in 2014.

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Target 2015 Achievements and Target for 2016

	Target 2016	Target 2015	Achievement 2015	Description
Loan growth	11% - 13%	10% - 13%	Loans grew 5.9%	Did not meet the target, although Business Banking and Retail Banking segment grow above the industry while Global Banking has the re-profiling
Deposit growth	12% - 14%	10% - 13%	Deposits grew 13.4%	Meet the target
Loan Quality	NPL Net ≤ 3%	Net NPL maintained at maximum level 3%	Net NPL recorded of 2.42%	Meet the target
Loan to Fund Ratio (Bank only)	LFR < 94%	LFR maintained below 94%	LFR position is 85.13%	Meet the target
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	NIM ≥ 4.8%	NIM minimum of 4.49%	NIM at 4.84%	Meet the target
Profitability ROE (Tier 1)	11% - 12%	ROE stayed around 9%	ROE at 8.47%	Did not meet the target
Capital Ratio (Bank Only)	CAR ≥ 13%	CAR minimum 13%	CAR at 14.93%	Meet the target

As mentioned earlier, for 2015, the Bank focused on strengthening liquidity and customer deposits to further strengthen the Bank's position in both the national as well as in the region. The result were reflected in the achievement of key performance parameters as follows:

1. Total loans increased by 5.9% during 2015 to Rp112.5 trillion.
2. Total deposits increased by 13.4% throughout 2015 to Rp115.5 trillion.
3. The position of capital maintained above the regulated Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Bank Only, which is 14.93%.

Derivatives and Hedging Facility

Maybank Indonesia undertakes hediging transactions which was a part of risk management activities to secure the foreign currency assets portfolio. The Bank did not use or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes.

Impact of Interest Rate Change on Bank Performance

Realizing that the Bank's assets and liabilities are prone to interest rate fluctuation risks which may in turn affect the Company's performance, the Board of Directors and the entire management are responsible for defining, managing and controlling interest rates, by taking into account the Bank's risk appetite and its financial performance target achievements. In order to manage these risks, the Bank consistently performs sensitivity analysis to interest rates changes that may impact the Bank's performance. The result from the analysis is used as a basis in determining interest rates for deposits and loans as part of efforts in overcoming the competition in line with risk appetite that has been totally considered and in accordance with the Bank's long-term goals.

Throughout 2015, Bank Indonesia adjusted the BI rate down by 25bps from 7.75% to 7.5% to respond to the low level of inflation and the surplus of current account in line with the domestic economic slow down. The lower BI rate has made more rigorous competition in the national banking industry. The Bank proactively responds to interest rate adjustment by adjusting interest rates on deposits and loans.

With the tightening competition, the Bank will managewith discipline the interest rates for deposits and loans by paying attention to the liquidity resilience. The Bank is committed to support programs initiated by the Government and Regulators so that by stages the national banks will be able to offer loans with single digit interest rate.

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Prime Lending Rate

In line with Maybank Indonesia's commitment to support Bank Indonesia in improving information transparency, good corporate governance and in encouraing healthy competition in the banking industry, the Bank periodically publishes Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) on its bulletin board, company website homepage and newspapers in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Three components of the prime lending rate calculation, are (i) cost of funds for loans (HPDK), (ii) overhead costs incurred by the Bank for credit disbursement process, and (iii) profit margin set for loan activities. However, the prime lending rate calculation has not taken into account the risk premium component of each individual customer. Risk premium is the Bank's estimation toward the repayment by potential debtor.

Prime Lending Rate calculations must be reported to Bank Indonesia and published for four (4) types of loans in Rupiah, namely corporate, retail, micro and consumer loans (consisting of Mortgage and Non-mortgage).

Maybank Indonesia routinely reviews Prime Lending Rates (SBDK) through the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) Meetings and has published them on newspapers with national circulation on 6 April 2015, 3 July 2015, 5 October 2015 and 5 January 2016. Maybank Indonesia's prime lending rates during the quarterly reporting period in 2015 are as follows:

	Prime Lending Rate				
				Consumer Loans	
Period	Corporate Loans	Retail Loans	Micro Loans	Mortgage	Non Mortgage
31 March 2015	11.00%	12.00%	18.30%	11.50%	11.50%
30 June 2015	11.00%	12.00%	18.30%	10.75%	11.50%
30 September 2015	11.00%	12.00%	18.30%	10.75%	11.50%
30 December 2015	11.00%	12.00%	18.30%	10.75%	11.50%

Efforts to Increase Fee Based Income

In addition to increasing loan volume and managing loan quality to increase interest income, the Bank also explores other income sources. Among these sources are fees from various banking services provided, such as trade finance activities, remittances, and administration services, etc.

In line with the network expansion of branches and e-channel, the Bank sought to increase revenues from other non-interest incomes by optimizing IT-based services to stimulate e-channel transactions which are more efficient, reliable and accessible whenever and from wherever. The results of this initiative were evident in the increase in non-interest income in line with with the expansion in e-channel networks, and in the increase of trade finance activities in the global market business.

Composition of the fee-based income, including collection from previously written-off loans to the total income is relatively improved. The Bank recorded an increase in fee-based income of 43.9% to Rp2,614 billion in December 2015 from Rp1,817 billion in December 2014. The significant increase in fee-based income was mainly supported by bancassurance fee, service fees as arranger and advisor to corporate customers, foreign exchange transactions, loan administration, insurance and other services provided by the Bank.

With the tightening interest rates competition, the Bank continuously strives to increase fee based income in boosting sustainable performance improvement in the upcoming years.

Material Information and Facts on Investments, Expansion, Divestment, Acquisition, or Debt/ Capital Restructuring

There is no material information and facts on investments, expansion, divestment, acquisition, and debt/capital restructuring.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Impacts on Financial Statements

Accounting Standards	Explanation	Impact
1. **SFAS No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements"**	Adopted from IAS 1, which manages group accounts presentation in other comprehensive revenue. Accounts that will be reclassified to profit or loss are presented separately from accounts that will not be reclassified to profit loss.	Implementation of this SFAS impacted other comprehensive revenue presented by category and separately for comprehensive income which will not be reclassified to income but to profit and loss. The changes to the consolidated bank financial statement due to this is not significant
2. **SFAS No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements"**	Adopted from IAS 4 to manage accounting requirements when the shareholder entity presents a separate financial statements as additional information. Financial accounting sets for consolidated financial statement in SFAS No. No. 65.	Bank has presented a separate financial statements in the long form financial statements 2015.
3. **SFAS No. 15 (Revised 2013), "Investments on Entity Associations and Joint Ventures ",**	Adopted from IAS 28 which regulate application of equity method on the joint venture investment and entity associations	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
4. **SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits",**	Adopted from IAS 19, which remove the mechanism corridors and disclosure of contingent liabilities to simplify classification and disclosure.	The impact of this SFAS is on recognition of the actuarial gains/losses, recognized once as Other comprehensive earnings, recognition of service costs which is recognized once in Profit and Loss, and the representation of the consolidated financial report position of December 31, 2013, 2014 and January 1, 2014.
5. **SFAS No. 46 (Revised 2014), "Income tax"**	Adopted from IAS 12, regulates x assets and liabilities deferred tax on asset using revaluation model and property investment measured using fair value.	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
6. **SFAS No. 48 (Revised 2014), "Assets Impairment"**	Adopted from IAS 36, sets the measurements of recoverable amount of an related asset to implementation of SFAS 68 of "Fair Value Measurements".	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
7. **SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument; Presentation"**	Adopted from IAS 32, replaces SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2010): "Financial Instrument: Presentation and Disclosures "	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
8. **SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument; Recognition and Measurement"**	Adopted from IAS 39, governing the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, embedded derivative and termination of the application of hedge accounting.	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
9. **SFAS No. 60 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument; Disclosures "**	Adopted from IFRS 7, governing disclosure of financial instrument, provisions offsetting of assets and liabilities in Financial statements.	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report

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Changes in Accounting Policies and Impacts on Financial Statements

Accounting Standards	Explanation	Impact
10. **SFAS No. 65, "Report Financial Consolidation "**	Adopted from IFRS 10, replacing parts of SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2009) related to accounting arrangements for consolidated financial statements, establishes the principle of preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial reports when the entity controls another entities."	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
11. **SFAS No. 67, "Disclosures Interests in Other Entities"**	Adopted from IFRS 12, covered all disclosures outlined in SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2009), SFAS No. 12 (Revised 2009) and SFAS No. 15 (Revised 2009). This disclosure aligned with the interests of the entities in others.	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
12. **SFAS No. 68 (Revised 2013), "Fair Value Measurements**	Adopted from IFRS 13, provides guidance on how to measure based on fair value when the fair value is required or permitted.	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated financial report
13. **ISAK No. 26 (Revised 2014), "Reassessment of inherent Derivatives"**	Adopted from IFRIC 9	Implementation of this SFAS caused no significant changes to the Bank's consolidated

New Financial Accounting Standards

For 2016, Maybank Indonesia will implement several new Financial Accounting Standards and recent adjustments that have been approved by the Board of Financial Accounting Standards considered relevant to the Bank's financial reporting but not yet effective for 2015 financial statements:

- Amendments to SFAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements on Disclosures Initiative
- Amendments to IAS 4: Financial Statements of Equity Method in separated financial statements
- Amendments to IAS 15: Investments in Associates Entity and Joint Ventures on Investment Entities:
- Application of Consolidation exclusion.
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property and Equipment on Clarification Method Received for Depreciation and Amortization.
- Amendments to IAS 19: Intangible Assets Received on Clarification Method for Depreciation and Amortization.
- Amendments to IAS 24: Employee Benefits on a Defined Benefit Program: Contribution Worker.
- Amendments to IAS 65: Consolidated Financial Statements of Investment Entities: Application of Consolidated Exception
- Amendments to IAS 66: Setting of Shared Accounting Acquisition of Interest in Composed Operation.
- Amendments to IAS 67: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities of Investment Entities: Application of Consolidated Exception
- Interpretation Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISAK") 30 (2015): Charges, what has been adopted from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21.
- Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("ISAK") 31 (2015): Interpretation on scope of SFAS 13: Investment Property.
- SFAS 5 (Adjustment 2015): Operating Segments.
- IAS 7 (Adjustment 2015): Related Party Disclosures.
- IAS 13 (Adjustment 2015): Investment Property.
- IAS 16 (Adjustment 2015): Fixed Assets.
- IAS 19 (Adjustment 2015): Intangible Assets.
- IAS 22 (Adjustment 2015): Business Combinations.
- IAS 53 (Adjustment 2015): Share-based Payment.
- IAS 68 (Adjustment 2015): Fair Value Measurement.
- IAS 110 (Adjustment 2015): Sukuk Accounting

A full description of the implementation of new SAK in note 56 Consolidated Audit Financial Statements of the Company.

Accounting Policy and Financial Information on Extraordinary Events

This policy is used as a guidance of Maybank Indonesia in recording events related to outstanding disclosures in the audit financial statements i.e. customer with substantial loan balances experience a disaster. In the financial statements, there is no extraordinary event in accounting policy and financial information.

Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
1.	**POJK No. 6 / POJK.03/2015 Transparency and Publications of Bank Reports Issued on March 31, 2015** **SE FSA No. 11 / OJK Circular Letter.03/2015 Transparency and Publications of Conventional Bank Reports**	- Banks are required to prepare, publish, and deliver Published report consists of: • Published Monthly Repost • Published Quarterly Reports • Published Annual Reports, and • Other Publications Report - Completeness and accuracy of the contents of Published Reports are responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners. - The financial statements ending December positions which are announced quarterly and annual reports must be audited by a Public Accountant registered in the Financial Services Authority - Banks are required to list the address on the Bank's website, quarterly and yearly Published Financial Statement - Bank is required to publish the Quarterly Reports in: • At least 1 (one) Daily newspaper with general circulation in the area of the Bank's head office or branch offices area and the area where the Bank overseas domiciled where the announcement should signed by at least Director and 1 (one)	Reporting obligation fulfillment may increase the bank's reputation and increase GCG ratings
2.	**PBI No. 17/3/PBI Obligations of Use Rupiah in the NKRI territory** **BI Circular Letter No. 17/11/DKSP Obligations on use of Rupiah in NKRI Territory**	- Each party, either as individual or corporation, shall using cash and /or non-cash in Rupiah in any transactions in Rupiah in the NKRI territory. - Exceptions obligation to use Rupiah which includes: • certain transactions within the framework of implementing the budget; • the acceptance or grant from or to the outside • country; • international trade transactions; • bank deposits in foreign currencies; or • international financing transactions. - Concerning the obligation to use Rupiah for non-cash transactions starting on July 1, 2015	This regulation expose opportunities of enhancement in Maybank Indonesia Rupiah usage for local payment transaction
3.	**PBI No. 17/10 / PBI/2015 Loan Value Ratio or Financing Ratio to Value for Credit or financing of property and down payment for credit or motor vehicle financing** **Circular Letter No. 17/25/DKMP Loan Value Ratio or Financing Ratio to Value for Credit or financing of property and down payment for credit or motor vehicle financing**	- PBI revoked SE-BI no. 15/40/DKMP - Easing in LTV/FTV on Property Loans and FKP Shariah and down payment of KKB and PKB Shariah about 10% for conventional and 5% for Shariah. - Easing only applies for bank with Gross NPL of less than 5%. - This PBI sets new name: property loan or abbreviated as "KP" which consists of • KP home site and KP home site Shariah • KP apartment and KP apartment Shariah • KP Shop house and KP Shop house Shariah - Banks will be penalized for any infringement on provisions stipulated in this regulation. The form of sanctions may be administrative in the form of written warning or a financial penalty	Easing in the form increase Loan Rate to Value (LTV) or Bounce financing to Value (FTV) to property loans and decline advances to motor vehicle loans, it provides the Bank opportunities to expand lending.

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Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
4.	**PBI No. 17/6/PBI/2015 dated May 29, 2015 on changes in Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 16/16/PBI/2014 Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah between Bank and Domestic Party.**	- Additional Cross-Currency Swap as Foreign Exchange Derivative transactions coverage against Rupiah. - Changes in the terms used from Derivative Transactions to Foreign Exchange Derivatives Transaction against Rupiah. - Additional obligations for banks conducting Currency against Rupiah transactions including implementation of Risk management, Mark to Market for Derivatives FX against Rupiah transactions and customer education. - Additional coverage for Underlying Transaction, i.e. estimated revenues and expenses.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
5.	**PBI No. 17/13/ PBI/2015 Second Amendment on Bank Regulation Indonesia Number 16/16/PBI/2014 Foreign Exchange Transaction Against Rupiah between Bank and Domestic Party**	- Threshold for Spot purchasing of foreign exchange transaction against Rupiah by domestic customer lowered from USD 100,000.00to USD 25,000.00 - In terms of nominal value, if the underlying is not in multiplier of USD5,000.00, then the nominal value of the Underlying Transactions intended is to be rounded up in multiplier of USD5,000.00 . - That this regulation is effective as of August 25, 2015. - The financial penalty is effective October 1, 2015.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
6.	**PBI No. 17/15/PBI/2015 Third Amendment On Bank Indonesia Regulation Number PBI No. 16/16/ PBI/2014 Foreign Exchange Transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and Domestic Party**	- Increased threshold for transaction without underlying, specifically for foreign exchange sales through forward transactions (forward sale), of the previous at the maximum of USD 1 million to USD 5 million per transaction per customer. - Additional type of Underlying Transaction, specifically for sale of foreign currency through forward transactions (forwardsales), including the possession of foreign currency funds onshore and offshore - Settlement of forward sell transaction of maximum amount per threshold and/or forward sale transactions with Underlying Transactions in foreign currency funds owned onshore and offshore, required the principal amount to be full delivery settlement.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
7.	**PBI No. 17/7/PBI/2015 Changes to Bank Regulation Indonesia Number 16/17/PBI/2014 Foreign Exchange Transactions Against Rupiah between Bank with Foreign Parties**	- The addition Cross-Currency Swap as foreign exchange derivative transaction coverage against the rupiah. - Additional obligations for banks that conduct foreign currency transaction against rupiah, e.g: implementation of risk management, self-assessment on risk management readiness, mark to market for foreign currency derivative transaction against rupiah and educate customers. - Additional coverage of underlying transaction, i.e. estimate on revenues and expenses. - Setting for at least 1 (one) week for foreign exchange derivative transaction against Rupiah is eliminated.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties

Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
8.	**PBI No.17/14/PBI/2015 Second Amendment on Bank Regulation Indonesia Number 16/17/PBI/2014 Foreign Exchange Transactions Against Rupiah between Bank with Foreign Parties**	- Threshold foreign exchange transaction spot purchases against Rupiah by the Foreign Customer to be lowered from USD 100,000.00 to USD 25,000.00 - In terms of the nominal value of the underlying is not in multiples USD5,000.00 then the nominal value of the Underlying Transactions intended is to round up in multiples of USD5,000.00. - This regulation is effective for implementation on August 25, 2015. - The implementation of financial penalty is effective October 1, 2015.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
9.	**PBI No. 17/16/PBI/2015 A third change on Bank Regulation Indonesia No. 16/17 / PBI/2014 on Foreign Exchange Transactions against Rupiah Between Banks With Foreign Parties**	- Increased threshold for transaction without Underlying, specifically for foreign exchange sales through forward transactions (forward sale), of USD 1 million to USD 5 million per transaction per customers. - Additional Underlying Transaction, specifically for foreign currency sales through forward transactions (forward selling) and transfer to rupiah - Foreign parties, i.e including ownership of foreign currency funding in domestic and foreign. - Completion of the transaction with a nominal of the threshold of maximum forward selling transaction and/or forward sale transactions with Underlying Transactions of foreign currency funds onshore and offshore, required the transfer of funds in full delivery settlement.	foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
10.	**Regulation No.17/21/ PBI/2015 Second amendment of Bank Indonesia Circular LetterNumber 15/15/PBI/2013 on Statutory Statutory Reserve (GWM) in Rupiah and Foreign currency For Conventional Banks** **Circular Letter No.17/47/DKEM Changes in Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 17/17/DKMP June 26, 2015 Concerning on calculations of Statutory Reserve (GWM) in Rupiah and Foreign currency For Conventional Banks**	- Statutory Reserve (GWM) in Rupiah down from 8% to 7.5% and is effective 1 December 2015. - BI shall pay interest on the part of each working day Certain of 2.5% of TPF in Rupiah, if Bank has fulfilled all the obligations of GWM in Rupiah	Through reduced GWM Rupiah expected financing capacity at Maybank to increase

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Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
11.	**Circular Letter No.17/15/DPM Changes in Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 16/14/DPM Foreign Exchange Transaction description Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic parties**	- Transactions in Foreign Currency against Rupiah require banks to: • Have written guidelines • Implement effective risk management; • Conduct a self-assessment of the bank's risk management readiness - Mark-to-market for Derivative Foreign Currency Transactions against Rupiah - Inform the Customer's related of the benefits and risks of Foreign Exchange Derivative Transactions against Rupiah	Merupakan aturan implementasi atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia perihal Transaksi Valuta Asing Terhadap Rupiah antara Bank dengan Pihak Domestik. Aturan ini membuka peluang transaksi penjualan valuta asing di Maybank Indonesia dengan pihak domestik.
12.	**Circular Letter No.17/20/DPM Second Amendment of Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 16/14/DPM Foreign Currencies Transactions Against Rupiah between the Bank and the domestic parties**	- certain amount of purchase of foreign currency against Rupiah by the Customer (and also by the Foreign Exchange Traders) through a spot transaction is USD 25,000.00 or equivalent per month per customer. - In terms of nominal value of underlying transactions in multiples USD5.000,00, then the nominal of the underlying can be rounded up to USD 5000.00 multiples of - Penalties in the form of: • Warning Letter • Fines apply starting from 1 October 2015	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
13.	**Circular Letter No. 17/23/DPM Third Amendment Circular Letter Indonesia Number 16/14/DPM dated 17 September 2014 related to Foreign Exchange transaction between Bank and the Domestic parties**	- Threshold for the purchase of foreign currency against Rupiah by the Customer to the Bank through a Spot Transaction with Underlying transactions required lowered from USD100,000 to USD25,000.00 or its equivalent per customer per month . While the threshold for customer purchase of foreign currencies against the rupiah through derivative transactions, remained to be USD100,000 (one hundred thousand United States dollars) or its equivalent per month per customer. - Threshold for foreign exchange transactions against the rupiah is imposed separately by type of transaction, spot or derivatives	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties

Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
14.	**Circular Letter No. 14 17/49/DPM Fourth amendment of Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 16/14/DPM dated 17 September 2014 related to Foreign Currencies Transaction Against Rupiah between Bank and the domestic parties**	- Increased sales threshold for foreign currency through forward transactions to USD 5 million. Threshold sale of foreign exchange through option transactions of USD 1 million is remain. - The prohibition of foreign investment in SBI as the underlying purchase of foreign currency against rupiah through spot transactions and/or derivative transactions	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
15.	**Circular Letter No.17/16/DPM Changes in Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 16/15/DPM related to Foreign Exchange Transaction against Rupiah Interbank with Foreign Parties**	- In the Currency Transaction to Rupiah, banks in addition to written guidelines are required to : - Meet the provisions required by the authority which govern and allow the bank to conduct foreign exchange transaction. - Implement effective risk management; - Conduct a self-assessment of the bank risk management readiness; - Set mark-to-market for Foreign Exchange Derivative Transactions against Rupiah; - Provide customer's with information related to the benefits and risks of Foreign Exchange Derivative Transactions against Rupiah - Underlying Transaction of Foreign Exchange Derivative Transactions of the amount of investment required should be comply as follows: • In case the Underlying Transaction of Foreign Exchange Derivative Transactions Against Rupiah realized as investments • For Foreign Derivative Transactions Against Rupiah for in progress investment	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
16.	**Circular Letter No.17/21/DPM Second Amendment of Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 16/15/DPM related to Interbank Interbank Foreign Currencies Transactions Against Rupiah with Foreign Parties**	- A certain purchases in the amount of foreign currency against Rupiah by Customer (and also by the Foreign Exchange Traders) through a spot transaction is USD 25,000.00 or equivalent per month per customer. - In terms of nominal value of underlying transactions is in multiples USD5.000,00, then the underlying nominal can be rounded up by multiples of USD 5000.00. - Penalties are in the form of: • Letter of Warning • Fines effective 1 October 2015	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties

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Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
17.	**Circular Letter No. 17 17/50/DPM Third Amendment of Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 16/15/DPM dated 17 September 2014 related to Interbank Foreign Currencies Transaction description Against Rupiah with Foreign Parties**	- Increased sales threshold through forward transactions in foreign currency to USD 5 million. Threshold sale of foreign exchange through a transaction option and swap remained at USD 1 million. - The prohibition of foreign investment in SBI as the underlying of purchase of foreign currency against rupiah through spot transactions and/or derivative transactions	Implementation of Bank Indonesia Regulation on Foreign Exchange transactions Against Rupiah between Bank and the Domestic Parties. Provide foreign exchange transaction opportunities for Maybank Indonesia and domestic parties
18.	**PBI No. 18 17/22 / PBI/2015 Obligation formation of Countercyclical Buffer**	- BI issued regulation No. 17/22/PBI/2015 dated 28 December 2015 on Liability Countercyclical Buffer formation. BI requires banks to set Countercyclical Buffer and set the Countercyclical buffer at 0% - 2.5% of RWA. The range can be set differently depending on macro-economic conditions, the financial system in Indonesia, and or the global economy. For the first time, BI Countercyclical Buffer set at 0% as of January 1, 2016. The Bank will evaluate the value and period of Countercyclical Buffer fulfillment at least once in every 6 months.	Shall establish countercyclical buffer
19.	**OJK No. 25/ POJK.03/2015 Delivery Foreign-customer information related to related Taxation on the Country, Partner Country or jurisdiction Partner**	- LJK shall submit a report to the Indonesian tax authorities on information on foreign customer related to taxation to be forwarded to the tax authorities partner or Jurisdiction partner - Report on information of foreign customer can be delivered through FSA (Submitted no later than 60 days before the reporting deadline to a tax authority or jurisdiction Partner Countries) or direct to the tax authorities	implementation of information exchange with Country/ jurisdiction partners such as the US IRS regarding FATCA
20.	**POJK No. 26 / POJK.03/2015 Integrated Minimum Capital Requirement Minimum capital for conglomeration finance**	• FSA Regulation No. 26/POJK.03/2015 dated December 11, 2015 mandated financial conglomerates to maintain integrated minimum capital as a form of mitigating the risk of business activities carried in the conglomeration. This is carried out by calculating Integrated Capital Adequacy Ratio, i.e the ratio between Actual Total Capital of Financial conglomerate (aggregate net equity) with a Total Capital Adequacy of financial conglomeration (aggregate regulatory capital requirement), at the minimum of 100%. The Integrated Capital Adequacy Report of the Financial Conglomeration main entity is submitted to the FSA every six months.	Monitor the integrated capital adequacy of finance conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia

Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
21.	**POJK No. 42 / POJK.04/2015 Obligations of complied Adequacy Liquidity ratio (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) for commercial banks**	• Financial Services Authority (FSA) has issued regulation No. 42/POJK.03/2015 dated December 23, 2015 on Requirement Liquidity Coverage Ratio for Commercial Banks. This regulation requires banks to maintain sufficient liquidity to anticipate crisis. Fulfillment of adequate liquidity is carried out by counting Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). LCR as a comparison between High Quality Liquid Assets to the generated total clean cash flows (net cash outflow) for the next 30 (thirty) day in a stress scenario. LCR is calculated and reported to the FSA periodically	Maybank Indonesia regularly monitor LCR ratio with the ratio of 201%, higher from the above minimum provisions of 70% per June 2016 and by 100%
22.	**POJK No. 46 / POJK.03/2015 Determination Of systemically Important Bank and Capital Surcharge.**	- To strengthen the domestic financial system, the FSA issued regulation No. No. 46/POJK.03/2015 on the determination of Systemically important Bank (SIB) and Capital Surcharge effective December 28, 2015. This regulation stipulates that twice a year the FSA shall determine the SIB and required the SIB to form a capital surcharge as the main components of core capital (Tier 1 Common Equity). Capital surcharge varies from 1% to 3.5% of RWA depending on the classification (bucket) of SIB. Implementation for determining SIB and the establishment of a capital surcharge commenced January 1, 2016 and is rated based on June 2015 position. - SIB surcharge for capital formulation is to be implemented gradually until 2019	Maybank Indonesia To include capital surcharge element in the capital adequacy plan calculation in accordance with the FSA regulation
23.	**POJK No. 21 / POJK.04/2015 on Implementation Guidelines Corporate governance Open FSA Circular letter Number 32 / SEOJK.04/2015 SEOJK on Guidelines Manage Company**	- Public Company is required to implement Public Corporate Governance - Public Company must disclose information regarding the implementation of Governance Guidelines on Annual report	The Company to adjust as per guidelines
24.	**POJK No. 49 / POJK.04/2015 of Mutual Funds in Collective Contract Form Investment which Participating unit is traded in stock Exchange**	- This regulation is a refinement of Bapepam Regulation No. IV.B.3 which regulates the procedures and bidding mechanism, recording and publishing of Mutual Funds unit traded on stock exchange	The Company to adjust as per regulation especially in position as Custodian Bank in issuing KIK Mutual Fund

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Changes in Law and Regulation affecting significant to the Bank's Performance

No.	Laws and Regulation (BI, FSA, and BEI)	Amendment and Description	Implication on Maybank Indonesia
25.	**OJK No. 50 / POJK.04/2015 on licensing subordinated agent of Mutual seller fund**	- Regulation No. V.B.2, stipulates that any individual act as a seller of securities investment funds must obtain a license from the FSA, through the procedures/application mechanism, proficiency testing and equipment FSA required documents.	The Bank to adjust with the provisions especially when employees assigned to act as sellers of securities mutual fund
26.	**OJK No. 52 / POJK.04/2015 on Guidelines Agreement**	- The OJK Rules governing things that at least should be stated on the Rating Agreement particularly concerning the rights and obligations of the Rating agencies. Similarly, also set about things that should be there for a minimum of the Bank's rights and obligations that asked by the Rating agencies/issuing securities parties.	The Bank to ensure compliance with the provisions of this agreement in terms of using services of rating agencies

Material Information and Facts Subsequent to the Date of Reporting

There are no event of Maybank Indonesia or subsidiaries subsequent to the date of reporting recorded in Consolidated Audit Financial Statements of the Company.

Conflict of Interest Transaction

There is no transaction with conflict interest during the reporting year as defined in BAPEPAM-LK No. IX.E.1 regulation "Conflict of Interest".

Impact of material changes to the Net Interest Income

There are no material changes that impact net interest income during 2015.

Transactions with Related Parties

Maybank Indonesia enters into transactions with related parties due to ownership and/or managerial relations. In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into certain transactions with related parties is treated based on the same terms and condition as well as in third party transactions, except loans provided to key management personnel. Therefore, Maybank Indonesia has performed reasonable transaction with related parties.

The disclosure of transactions with related parties has been in accordance with SFAS No.7 (revised in 2010) related "Related Parties" in order to provide a reasonable financial statements. Material transactions with related parties throughout 2015 are presented under Note 43 to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

No	Related Parties	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Transaction
1.	Board of Commissioners, Directors and executive officers	Key management personnel and management	Loans and receivables/Shariah finance, customer deposits, personnel expenses
2.	Malayan Banking Berhard	Ultimate shareholder related Party	Current accounts with other banks, Derivative receivables. Acceptance receivables, Prepayments and other assets, Obligations due immediately, Deposits from other banks Borrowings, Derivative liabilities, Acceptance liabilities, Securities issued, Accrued expenses and other liabilities, Subordinated bonds, Irrevocable L/C Interest income, Interest expense
3.	Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Shareholder	Deposits from customers, Interest income, Interest expense
4.	Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn. Bhd.	Shareholder	Deposits from customers, Interest income, Interest expense
5.	PT Bank Maybank Shariah Indonesia	Owned by the same Shareholder	Current accounts with other banks, Deposits from other banks, Accrued expenses and other liabilities
6.	PT Maybank Kim Eng Securities	Owned by the same Shareholder	Deposits from customers, Interest expense
7.	PT Maybank GMT Asset Management	Owned by the same Shareholder	Deposits from customers, Interest expense
8.	Kim Eng Securities India Private Limited	Owned by the same Shareholder	Deposits from customers, Interest expense
9.	USB AG	Shareholder	Current accounts with other banks, Interest Income

Dividend Policy

Dividend distribution is set under the provisions of the applicable regulations in Indonesia and approved by the shareholders in General Meeting of Shareholders, upon recommendation of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.

Dividend policy of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk confirmed that a dividend is to be distributed when excess in cash is available from operations after provision for a reserve fund, activity financing, capital expenditure and working capital planned, with a maximum amount of 50% (fifty percent) of the Bank's consolidated net income each year. However, if necessary, the Bank from time to time may decide not to distribute dividends to shareholders in case the Bank needs funds for business expansion, regulatory compliance to capital adequacy requirements, or acquisition of new business.

- Dividends for fiscal year 2013
  According to the results of the Annual General Meeting held on 28 April 2014, the Bank did not distribute dividend for the fiscal year 2013. Of the total Rp1,545,100,796,676 Bank's net profit for fiscal year 2013, Rp77,255,039,834 was used to comply with the provisions of article 70 of Law Limited Liability Company and article 25 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and the remaining Rp1,467,845,756,842 as retained earnings to strengthen the capital structure of the Bank.

- Dividends for fiscal year 2014
  According to the results of the Annual General Meeting held on 24 April 2015, the Bank did not distribute dividend for the fiscal year 2014. Of the total Rp698,519,435,169 Bank's net profit for fiscal year 2014, Rp34,925,971,758 was used to comply with the provisions of article 70 of Limited Liability Law of the Company and article 25 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and the remaining Rp663,593,463,411 as retained earnings to strengthen the capital structure of the Bank

BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

Business Sustainability Plan

The framework for sustainability is to reconcile interests of the business, the preservation of nature, provide economic transformation and expand access to the public to be out of poverty and injustices . This framework is expected to balance between the interests to generate profit as well as a commitment to protect the environment and an improved social life.

Maybank Group has prepared a sustainability plan, known as 20/20 Sustainability Plan which has been approved by Maybank Group Board in 2014 and began its implementation to all parts of Maybank group since 2015.

Potential and Significant Influence to the Company's sustainability business in the last financial year

Up to 2015, there are things a potentially significant impact on bank sustainability. This is shown by liquidity and a more solid bank performance.

Management Assessment related to Business Sustainability

The new identity has strengthen the bank position as part of Maybank Group, the fourth largest financial services providers in ASEAN and has made the Bank customers Bank having greater affinity with the Maybank brand, recognized as the Brand of the Year at the World Branding Forum for two consecutive years

A series of transformation process undertaken in the last 2 years has helped the Bank manage addressing the current challenging global and domestic economic conditions. The Bank continue to conduct an assessment of the bank's business continuity and provide maximum efforts to improve areas considered to be potentially disrupting to the continuity of the bank's business.

In the long term, lending to strategic industry sectors with the concept of sustainable financing is expected to encourage growth of sustainable economy providing a greater market for the bank eventually. The market is expected to grow in line with the economy creating a positive impact on business continuity.

The assumptions used by the management in developing their assessment

The above assumption is based on the position of the Bank assessed by strengths and weaknesses of the bank are as follows:

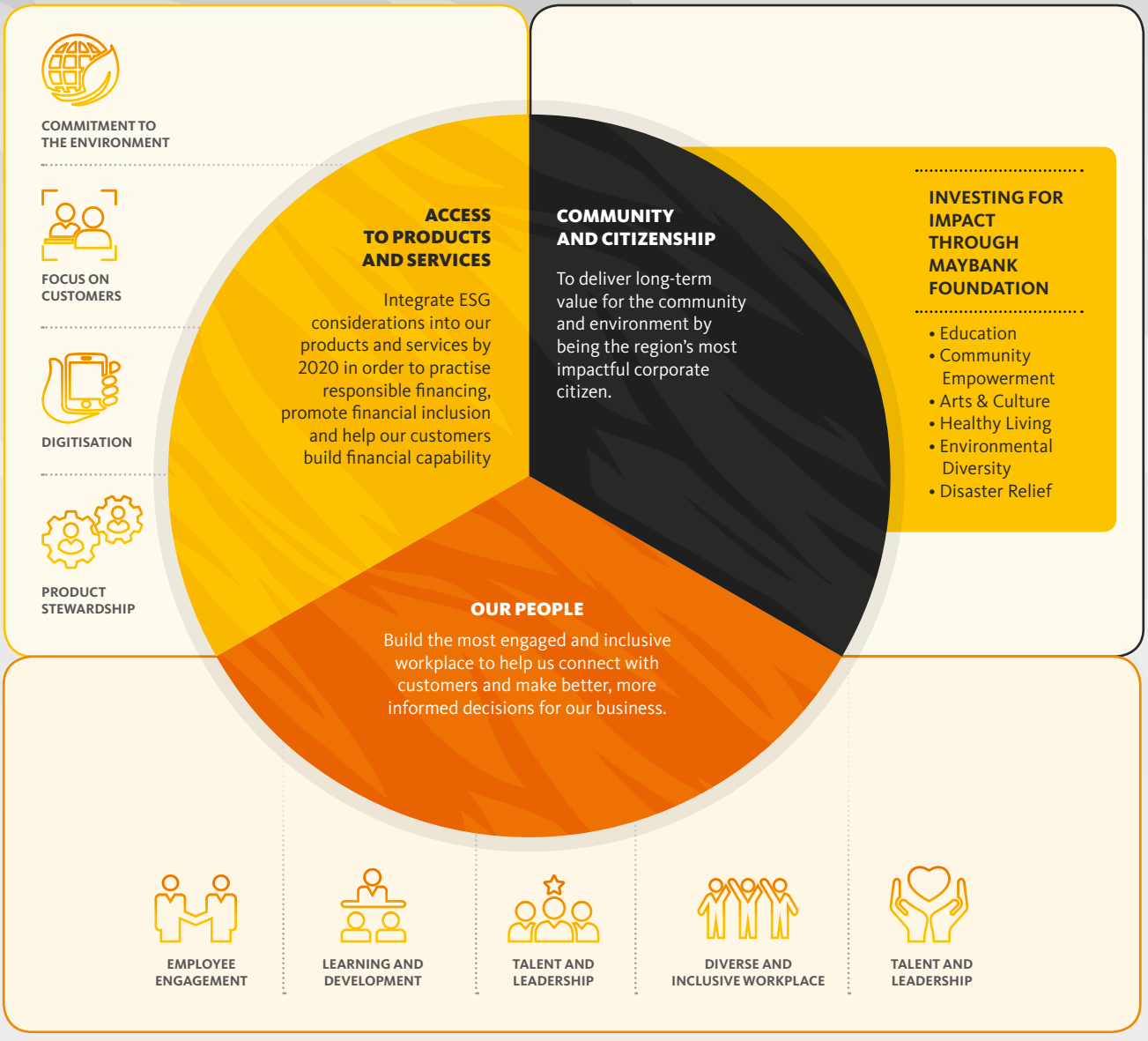
1. **Strength**
   a. Bank known to have good reputation and well known by the societies across all provinces in Indonesia;
   b. Over the past few years, the Bank has been recognized in service and good relationship with customers. This advantage will continue to be maintained in the future;
   c. The Bank has the electronic distribution channels (ATM) connected to all banks in Indonesia, Internet Banking and Mobile Banking connected to the mobile iPhone, Blackberry and Android Operating System (OS) .
   d. The Bank has a reputable controlling shareholder ready to synergy to enhance the Bank in the long term.
   e. The Bank has advantages for regional connectivity through Maybank group.
2. **Weaknesses**
   a. Bank branch network has not been known as extensive of competitors banks. Customers generally prefer bank with network of offices that provide their needs
   b. Require continued investment in Information Technology (IT) to ensure the Bank provide the best service for customers
   c. Need to develop employees to have the competence and expertise to support the Bank's business growth.
3. **Opportunities**
   a. The Indonesian market is extensive with a population of over 230 million people in 2014 and the growing middle class which encourage large domestic consumption.
   b. Penetration of Banking is still low
   c. The development of digital technology, the increased young and productive population and utilization of digital technology as an alternative to bank distribution channel to reach customers
   d. Synergies with the major shareholder (Maybank Group) which open access to serve the market and trade between the two countries or other global regions where Maybank operates. It provides an opportunity for the Bank to directly participate as regional banks and provide the benefits of efficient banking services to customers.
4. **Threats**
   a. Rapidly changing customer behaviors and their expectations regarding banking
   b. Heightened competitive banking market
   c. Global economic conditions is still unstable
   d. The possibility of any regulation that may limit the development of the Bank.

Based on the above, management has positioned the Bank to focus on innovative banking products and services as well as an to emphasize relationship with customers which serve as the basic foundation of its growth strategy in the future.

BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHTS OF MAYBANK GROUP

GUIDED AND SUPPORTED BY MAYBANK GROUP 20/20 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

Our ability to create long-lasting meaning and value is directly linked to our material non-financialmatters which encompass the Economic, Environmental and Social (EES) aspects of our business. The 20/20 Sustainability Plan has helped us to navigate and manage stakeholder expectations in this area. We want to create long-lasting value and meaning in ways that are regionally significant and globally relevant. Achievement of our sustainability goals enable us to continue to innovate and create impact where we operate.


COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT
FOCUS ON CUSTOMERS
DIGITISATION
PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP
ACCESS TO PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
Integrate ESG considerations into our products and services by 2020 in order to practise responsible financing, promote financial inclusion and help our customers build financial capability
COMMUNITY AND CITIZENSHIP
To deliver long-term value for the community and environment by being the region's most impactful corporate citizen.
INVESTING FOR IMPACT THROUGH MAYBANK FOUNDATION
• Education
• Community Empowerment
• Arts & Culture
• Healthy Living
• Environmental Diversity
• Disaster Relief
OUR PEOPLE
Build the most engaged and inclusive workplace to help us connect with customers and make better, more informed decisions for our business.
EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT
LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT
TALENT AND LEADERSHIP
DIVERSE AND INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE
TALENT AND LEADERSHIP

Visit www.maybank.com/sustainability for more information

MAYBANK INDONESIA PROGRESS

2010

First published Sustainability Report covering three major areas: Education, activities that support the Healthy Living and Environment & Society

2011

- Developed sustainability programs into four (4) main scopes, i.e: education, activities that support Healthy Living, Community Empowerment and the Environment
- Published the second sustainability report

2012

- Launched of the IMPACT (Implement with Acceleration through Collaboration and Teamwork) transformation program focusing on three main areas, i.e continuing profits growth, improving and strengthening fundamental to ensure business continuity and developing talent
- Corporate Responsibility (CR) CR based on four principles, i.e. Community, Environment, Workplace and Marketplace
- Continued focus of the activities carried out by the four pillars CR Top i.e Community empowerment, Education, Event Supports Healthy Living, Environmental Care
- Main activities of Women in Small Business Program, Scholarships for outstanding students from all over Indonesia of poor families to continue their education at leading universities in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia
- Organized the first international Marathon - BII Maybank Bali Theme of the Marathon was 'Push Your Limit'. BII Maybank Bali Marathon 2012 has received an international certificate for the route followed by the Association of International Marathons and Distances Races (AIMS)
- Published the third sustainability report

2013

- Banking Education Program including the Apprentice Program, Seminar on Regulation, saving education for elementary school students and training for journalists.
- Focused on the four main activities: Education, Activities support Healthy Living, Community Empowerment and the Environment
- Improved environmentally friendly initiatives include Paperless Account Opening System, Solar powered ATM, e-statement-based billing statement, efficiency the consumption of paper and electricity.
- Initiatives on lending policies that are environmentally friendly
- Published the fourth sustainability report

2014

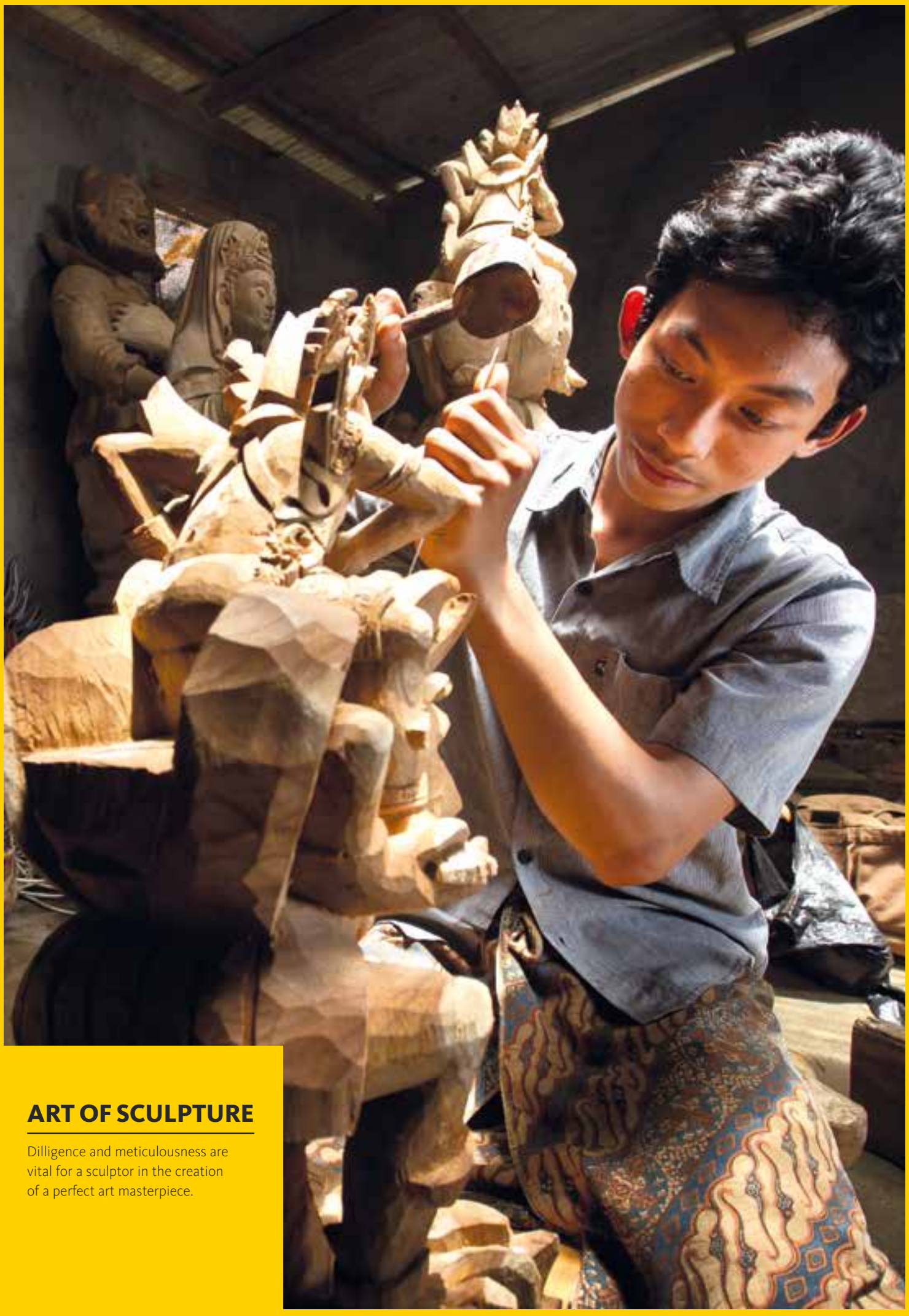
- Maybank 20/20 Sustainability Plan approved by Maybank Group Board
- Improved the competence of human resources through training, education, application performance management and give an interesting career path.
- Improved the quality of services through the branch network and the development of facilities-based services technology
- Launched PIJAR program to support the development of Micro business segments through the implementation of the quality banking community empowerment concept.
- Improved access to micro-financing through cooperation with the Cooperative Partner Dhuafa (Komida), the Association of Women's Small Business Companion (ASPPUK) in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, NTB, NTT and Java, empowerment program of disadvantaged communities through shariah, BMT cooperation spread across 10 cities.
- Continued the focus of activities with four main activities: Education, Activities support Healthy Living, Community Empowerment and the Environment
- Published of the fifth sustainability report that is based on version 4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (GRI-G4) and the Financial Services Sector (FSS). This report has been verified by the National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR)
- Awards: Commendation For 1st time G4 Report 2013 and Commendation for 1st Year Sustainability Report 2013 by the National Center for Sustainability Reporting (NCSR)

2015

- Implementation of Maybank 20/20 Sustainability Plan
- Reputation Risk Policy (Reputational Risk Policy) issued by Maybank Group Risk to support the inclusion of Environmental, Social and Governance in investment products & services , lending practices and supply chain (supply chain) of Maybank Group.
- Continued focus with five main activities: Education, preservation of Arts & Culture Heritage, Healthy Living support Activities, Community Empowerment and the Environment
- Published the sixth sustainability report
- Annual Global CSR Award - Platinum Award for the Empowerment of Women of Pinacle Group International, March 19, 2015
- SRA 2015 Award for Sustainability Report (SR) 2014, Runner Up 2 Best SR

SUMMARY OF 2015 BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

- Funding in the amount of Rp3.23 billion has been used for **community empowerment program** in 2015. Since 2013 total beneficiaries of community empowerment programs reached more than 9,000 persons
- More than Rp3.2 billion was spent to support **Maybank Scholarship program** in 2015. Maybank Scholarship Program aimed for the sons and daughters of the less fortunate families. The first batch was in 2012 with total amount of Rp11 billion. Batch 2 was in 2014 with total amount Rp17 billion
- More than Rp88 billion was channeled to the **education and development of employees**
- Introduced Maybank Green Events and Green Office Toolkit
- More than 324,225 accounts have been opened for **children and students through TabunganKU** and **Superkids** products
- Launched the Micro Financing program which has helped more than **7,500 women** since 2012 and provided benefits direct to **42 cooperative** across 19 provinces
- More than 4,500 employees joined as **volunteers** in **CSR activities**
- Maybank Group launched the **Maybank Sustainability website** as a new communication channel for all working units.
- Eight employees of Maybank Indonesia followed the **Global Mobility Program** in 2015
- More than Rp10 billion in yearly efficiency related to the implementation of environmentally friendly improvement initiatives which include **Paperless Account Opening System, Paperless Loan Origination System, e-statement-based billing statement, e-brochure, e-news, paper and electricity consumption savings** of change work culture
- Support growth of the **MSME** sector to continue increase its lending as reflected by the Bank's MSME ratio of **21.96%** as of 31 December 2015
- More than 95% of suppliers (associates, partners, vendors) were domestic companies domiciled in **Indonesia**



ART OF SCULPTURE

Dilligence and meticulousness are vital for a sculptor in the creation of a perfect art masterpiece.

RISK MANAGEMENT

"Maybank Indonesia realizes that with added complexity in product and Bank, the impact on risk to the Bank income and capital is expected to increase. The rise in risk needs to be balanced with the quality of adequate risk management to support effective risk-based banking supervision."

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Tanjung Karang Sub-Branch Office
Bandar Lampung, South Sumatera Region

Auto
Chanelling
Head Office,
Jakarta

Pemuda Sub-Branch Office
Surabaya Region

Image

Strengthen the image as part of an international banking network

Risk Management

RISK MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW 2015

In 2015, the challenges due to external factors which impacted banking industry provided a particular challenge to the risk management governance.

Macroeconomic conditions

The global economy in 2015 was still not fully recovered. Some large countries such as Japan, a number of European countries, and China, still rely on quantitative easing monetary policy from their Central Bank to boost economic growth. Indonesia's economic growth in 2015 was recorded as the slowest since 2009. Indonesia's economic growth in the third quarter of 2015 reached 4.73% YoY.

Weakening on Indonesia's prime commodity such as crude palm oil (CPO), coal, rubber and mining products, was the direct result of economic slowdown in China. On the other hand, the multiplier effect due to Government spending on infrastructure did not happened according to plan.

Decline in credit growth

Credit growth in 2015 decelerated from 10.3% YoY in October 2015 to 9.8% YoY in November 2015. The condition indicated that the banking sector was still cautious in lending to the real sector since the local economic situation remained weak, particularly in the commodities based areas such as Sumatra and Kalimantan. Moreover, China economy prospect was presumably still experiencing slowdown. Thus, the Bank remained vigilant in providing loans to prevent an increase in the NPL ratio given the weak global and domestic economic conditions.

Increase in Cybercrime

The risk associated with the use of mobile devices as mean for doing banking transaction has increased, not only due to growth in number of users and transactions, but also due to sophistication of the cyber-attacks. The more sophisticated the cyber criminals, compounded with ease of transmitting information electronically, the more security resources and infrastructure are required to combat cybercrime.

Requirement for Risk Management Talent Continue to Increase

In the midst of the need to establish effective risk management processes and compliance risk management standards in accordance with the existing regulations, the challenge for the banking industry to acquire talents with the right skills in risk management has increased.

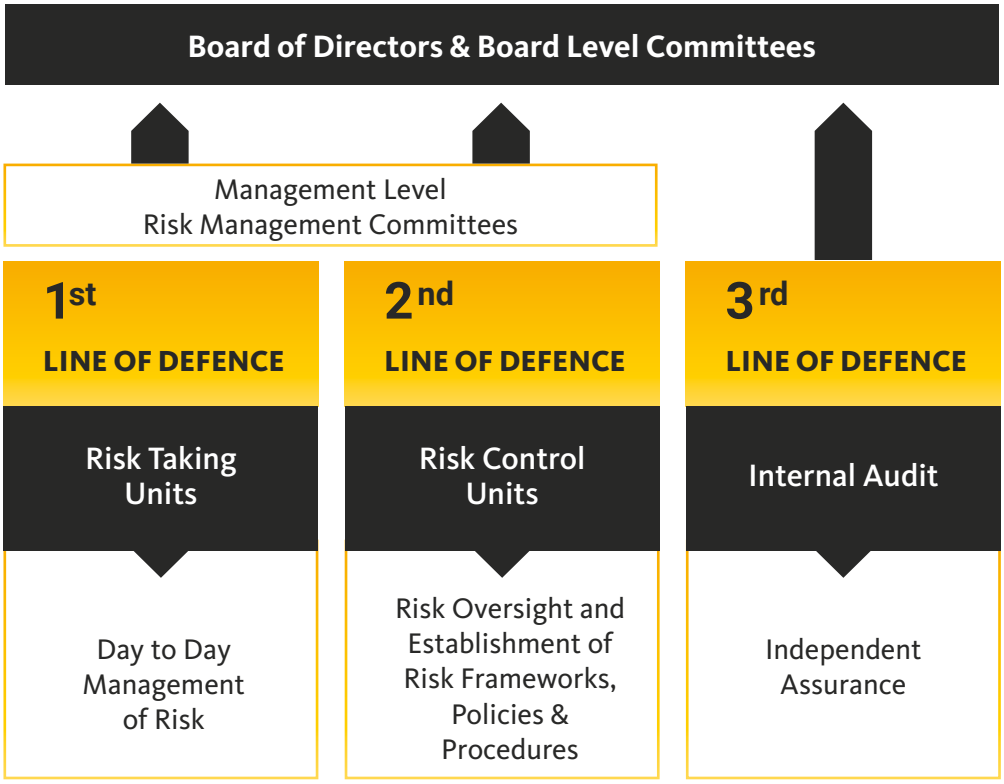
RISK MANAGEMENT ACHIEVEMENT 2015

1. Set up the infrastructure required for Integrated Risk Management of Financial conglomeration
2. Launched the Retail SME Scorecards in conjunction with Retail SME LOS
3. Embedded BRR, EL, RRWA in the loan process
4. Developed Strategic Target Market Framework to identify potential sectors
5. Implemented VAR Stressed for Trading Book
6. Transformed Post Approval Review and Post Mortem Review teams previously under Internal Audit to be part of Risk Management
7. Implemented the Early Warning Indicator for Liquidity Risk
8. Established Asset Quality Committee to raise awareness and improve the Regulatory process
9. Integrated BCM function, previously under Operations into Risk Management
10. Launched phase 1 of Embedded Risk Unit (ERU) in Global Banking, Business Banking (Commercial, SME & Micro), and TI
11. Improved the effectiveness of LLL Obligor reporting process to the regulator through automation calculation process.
12. Launched new AML monitoring system and performed integration and centralization with AMLA HO
13. Asset Liability Management system (Extention of BSM to OUs)

RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED IN THE CORPORATE

Risk Governance
In its day-to-day operations, risk management is being done by all staff in the form of Three Lines of Defence/ Internal Control.

Bank Maybank Indonesia Three Lines of Defence



Bank has implemented the principle of three lines of defense to control the overall risk.

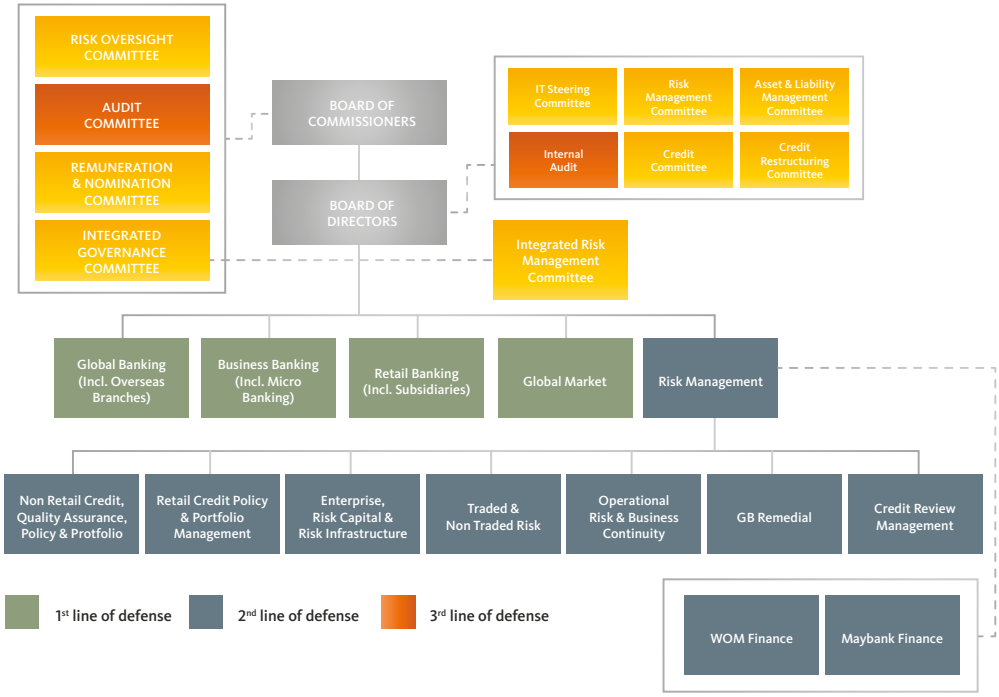
- **1st Line of Defence** is responsible to manage specific risks associated with its daily activities. Risk Taking Units are the units responsible for marketing the Bank's products and services and to maintaining mutually beneficial business relationships with customers, as well as carrying out risk management activities that prioritize services. While Supporting Units are in charge to assist Risk Taking Units to facilitate their work and ensure that internal controls have been done properly.
- **2nd Line of Defence** provides specific resources to develop risk frameworks, policies, methodologies and tools to manage bank-wide material risks.
- **3rd Line of Defence** involves internal audit that independently responsible for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management processes within the Bank.

Risk Management

EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

Risk Management Main Pillars:

Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and Directors



In order to identify Bank's inherent risks and to manage them effectively, Bank needs a Risk Management organizational structure that is relevant to its size, complexity, ability, and its internal policies and goals.

Board of Commissioners Level Committees

Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)

Risk Oversight Committee (ROC) is a committee at the Board of Commissioners level that monitors the implementation principles and practices for risk management under the Bank risk management framework. The Authority and responsibility of ROC among others is evaluating and reviewing risk management policies and strategy to be approved by the Board of Commissioners and provide advice and recommendation to the Board of Commissioners related to risk monitoring information and implementation of responsibilities.

Audit Committee (AC)

Audit Committee is a committee established by and responsible to the Board of Commissioners to support the task and function of the Board of Commissioners. Audit Committee monitors and evaluates audit planning and implementation as well as monitor the result of audit follow-up in order to assess the adequacy of internal controls, including the adequacy of the financial reporting process.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

NRC is a committee at the Board of Commissioners level that assists the Board of Commissioners in implementing the task and supervision function especially in regards to remuneration and nomination policies.

Board of Directors Level Committees

Risk Management Committee (RMC)
RMC is a committee at the Board of Directors level that implements the application of Risk Management and the overall risk exposure taken by the Bank individually as well as consolidated with its subsidiaries. RMC also responsible to evaluate and provide recommendation to the President Director on risk management.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)
ALCO is a committee at the Board of Directors level responsible for developing, evaluating, implementing, and providingrecommendations to the President Director in regards to the Bank's Asset & Liability Management strategy.

Credit Committee (CC)
CC is a committee at the Board of Directors level that evaluates and decides on loan proposals, portfolio assessment in the category of special mention and NPL, study the plan of disbursement with reference to adequacy of the Bank's liquidity, limit, internal rating and others on the Bank's asset.

Credit Restructuring Committee (CRC)
CRC is a committee at the Boards of Directors level that evaluates as well as provides decision to the credits restructuring, acquisition plan or assets delivery, foreclosed assets, AYDA, foreclosed accounts, foreclosed receivable, and other analysis in regards to account portfolio included in the special mention and NPL.

Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC)
ITSC is a committee at the Board of Directors level
that provides recommendation on policies related to IT to support in achieving the mission and strategic objectives in accordance withthe business policy of the Bank.

Risk Management Unit (SKMR)
Risk Management Unit (SKMR) is an independent unit to the business unit and responsible directly to the Director in charge in risk management function. SKMR is assigned to facilitate risk disclosures and to support the effectiveness of development and implementation of risk management strategy as a whole.

Policies, Procedures and Risk Management Limit

Effective Risk Management practice must be supported by a framework that includes risk management policies, procedures, and risk limits that are defined clearly in line with Bank's vision, mission, and business strategy. The Risk Management policies and procedures have been created with respect to types, complexity of business activities, risk profiles, and the level of risk taken as well as regulations determined by the authorities and /or sound banking practices. In addition, the Bank's policy implementation and Risk Management procedures are supported by capital adequacy and qualified human resources.

Policies and Procedures

Bank's policies and procedures are designed to be implemented with reference to characteristics and complexity of business activities, risk level to be taken and risk tolerance, risk profile and regulations established by the authorities and/sound banking practices. Risk Management Policy Structure consists of:

Risk Management

1. Guidelines on Sound Risk Management Practices – The umbrella policy for all other Risk Management Policies.
2. Specified Risk Policies – is the policy to regulate each of risk management and to function as a reference to the existing procedures.
3. Specified Risk Procedures – is written guidelines that regulate in detail the procedures for risk management.

Policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and revised by committees/authorities to reflect changes in market conditions, regulations and business environment.

Risk Appetite

Risk Appetite is the level and kind of risks that Bank is willing to take in order to achieve its objectives. Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) translates Risk Appetite to risk limits.

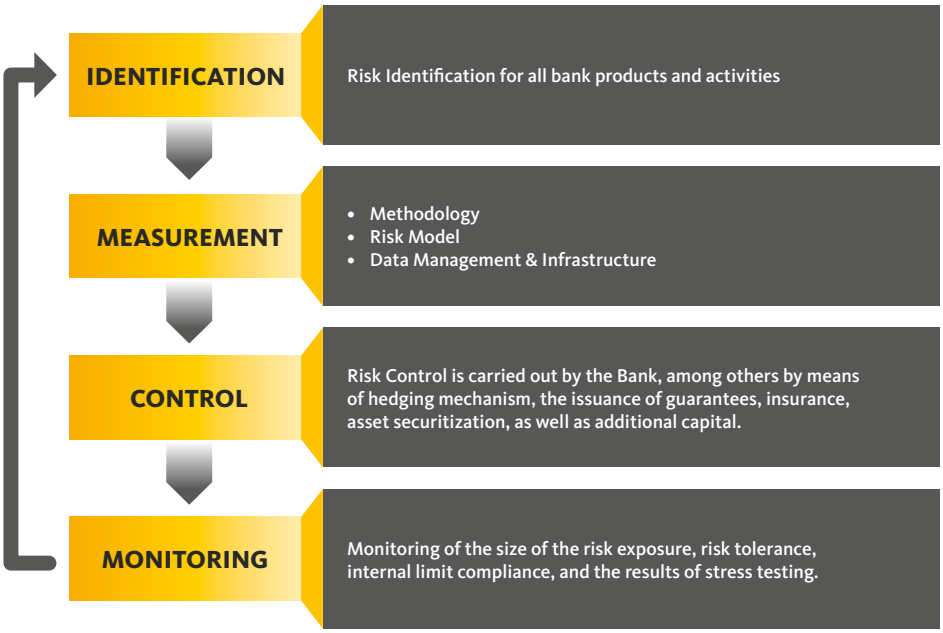
RAS is the foundation for the Bank to implement Risk Management programs in 2015 so that the risks are minimized and managed effectively to provide long-term returns to the stakeholders in accordance with the level of risk taken. Therefore, RAS is a reflection of risk-taking activities and their management.

Risks:
What risks are we taking?
Where are our "good" growth options?
How do we optimize risk-reward trade off?
How to allocate excess capital?
How to allocate resources for growth?
How leveraged do we want to be?
How to measure value creation?
Strategy:
where should we place our strategic bets?
Financial:
how much capital do we need?

Risk Appetite Principles

Adequacy of Identification Process, Measurement, Monitoring, Risk Control, and Information Management System

Risk Management Process:


IDENTIFICATION
Risk Identification for all bank products and activities
MEASUREMENT
Methodology
Risk Model
Data Management & Infrastructure
CONTROL
Risk Control is carried out by the Bank, among others by means of hedging mechanism, the issuance of guarantees, insurance, asset securitization, as well as additional capital.
MONITORING
Monitoring of the size of the risk exposure, risk tolerance, internal limit compliance, and the results of stress testing.

- **Risk Identification** is carried out by analyzing all risk sources that are associated with the Bank products and activities and to ensure that new products and activities have gone through a proper risk management process before being introduced and executed.
- **Risk measurement** is used to measure Bank's risk exposure that also being used as a reference to conduct risk control. Risk measurement must be performed regularly both for products and portfolios as well as the entire business activities of the Bank.
- **Risk Control** is adjusted in conjunction to bank's risk exposure and the level of risk taken within its risk tolerance.. Control is carried out by the Bank, though hedging mechanism, and other risk mitigation methods such as issuance of guarantees, insurance strategies, asset securitization and credit derivatives, as well as adding additional capital to absorb potential losses.
- **Risk monitoring** monitors the amount of risk exposure, risk tolerance, compliance to internal limit, and the results of stress testing as well as implementation of policies and procedures.

Risk Management Information System

Risk management information system is part of management information system that is owned and developed according to the Bank needs in order to implement an effective risk management, and used to support the implementation of risk identification process, measurement, monitoring, and control.

Comprehensive Internal Control System

Internal control system in the application of risk management include:

- Compatibility of internal control system implementation and the type and level of inherent risk associated with the Bank's business activities.
- Establishment of authority and responsibility for monitoring the policy's compliance, procedures and limits.
- Determination of reporting lines and a clear separation of the functions for the operating unit to the unit that carrying out control function.

Risk Management

- The Structure of organization that clearly illustrates duties and responsibilities of each unit and individual.
- Risk taking unit must submit a report or information regarding risk exposure that is managed by respective risk taking units to the Risk Management regularly
- To report accurate financial reports and operational activities in timely manner.

Three levels of Bank Reporting:

Reporting	Description
Board/Regulatory	• Summary of group risk aggregate exposure, business and bank operation • Regulatory report
Management	Highlight of group risk exposure, business and bank operation
Operational	Detailed reporting regarding to risk exposure, compliance to policy, procedure, etc

RISKS ENCOUNTERED BY THE BANK AND EFFORT TO MANAGE THE RISKS

Risk management

Maybank Indonesia risk management process allows the management to identify, measure, monitor, and control all risks encountered in carrying out its business activities.

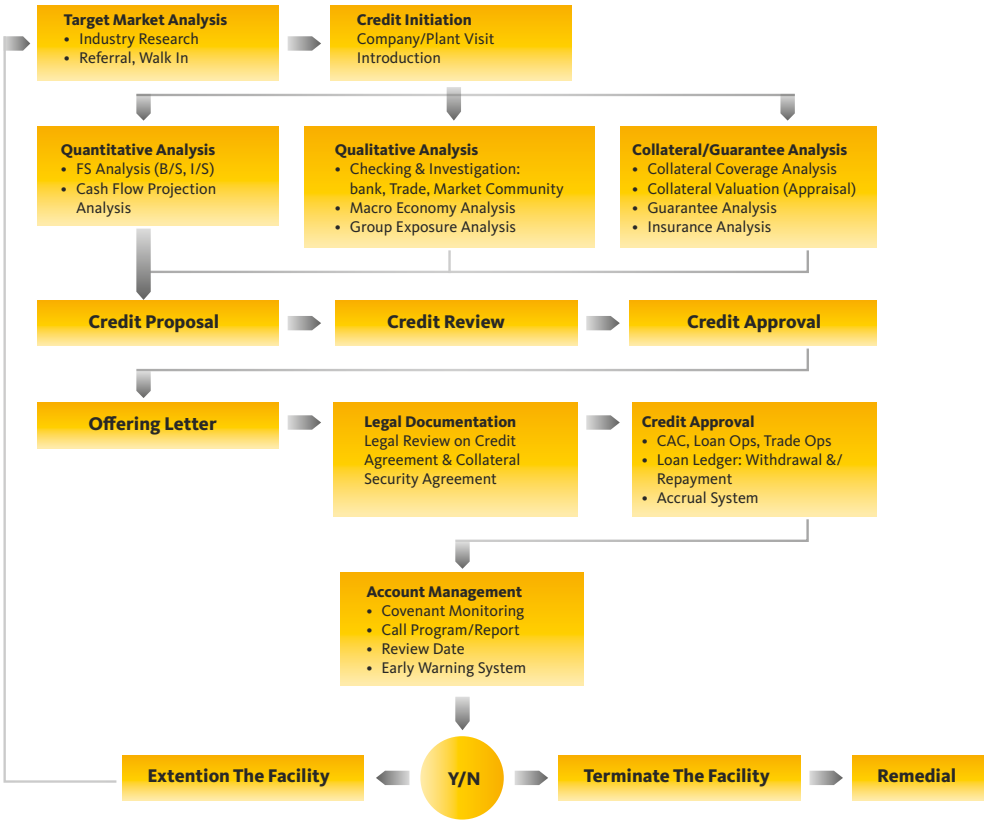
The eight primary types of Bank Risks being managed are

a) Credit Risk

Definition:

Credit risk is the risk resulting from and having an impact on the Bank's financial losses due to the defaulting customers. Failure in managing credit risk may result in losses of earning assets or even greater losses which will result in a negative impact on the Bank's financial position

Credit Process Flow



Risk Mitigate Strategy:

Credit risk can incur from various banking functional activities such as risk incurred from the provision of loans to customers, treasury and investment activities, and trade financing.

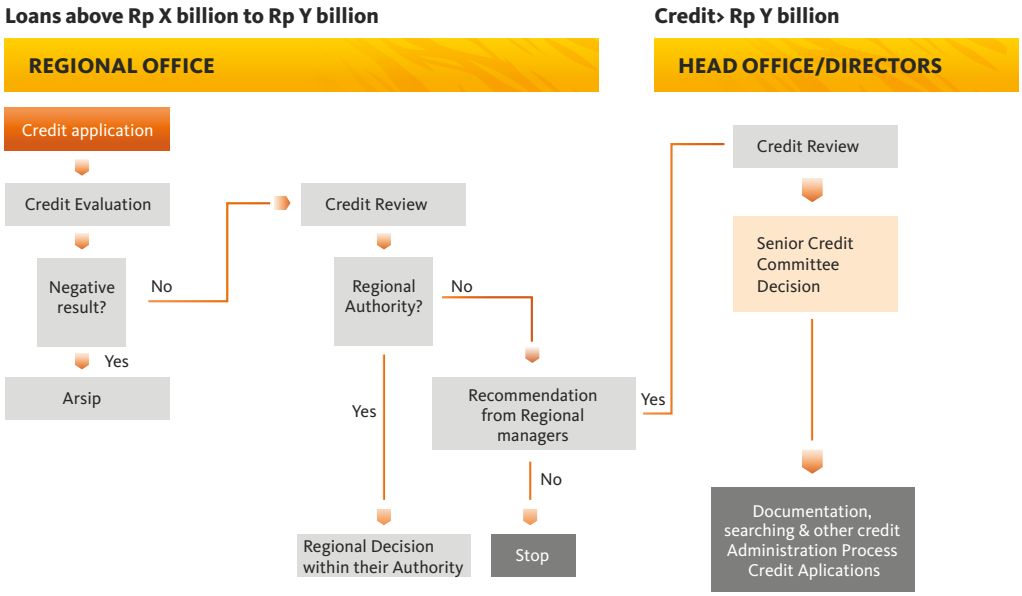
In order to mitigate a substantial potential impact, Bank must manage credit risk well in individual level or portfolio level in all aspects of the Bank's functional activities. Daily credit risk management is separated from Business units, both in terms of function and organization to ensure the integrity of risk assessment process.

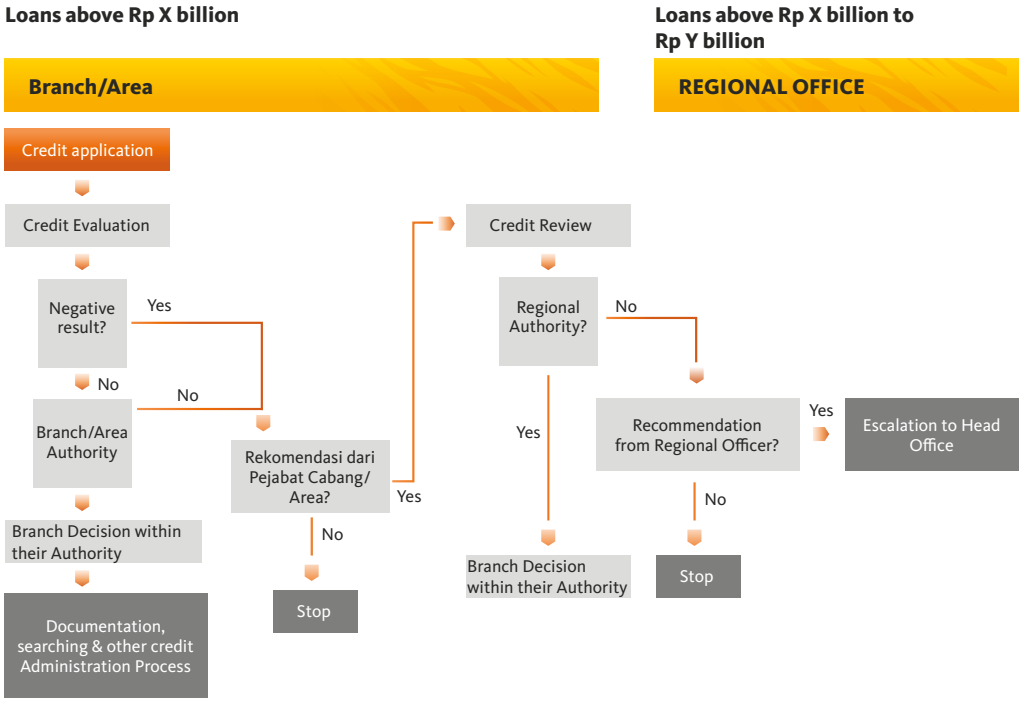
Through a sound credit culture with clear credit policy, comprehensive credit evaluation and strong portfolio management efforts, the Bank has continuously evaluated its portfolio credit risk and reviews it with business unit together with risk management unit, under an active oversight of the management. Furthermore, to enhance competence on loans and ensure that sufficient understanding by the loan personnel regarding the applicable loan policy, Credit Risk Management unit holds credit analysis training and loan policy socialization for the Bank's personnel at the head and branch offices in an on-going basis. Risk Management unit also periodically invites industry practitioners as guest speakers to convey the latest information to loan personnel regarding conditions of the industries where the Bank focuses on.

To provide a better and effective service as well as to support a sound business growth and to generate sustainable profits while maintaining prudence, the Credit Risk Management unit collaborates with Business units to refine credit policies in order to ensure a better credit risk management and to evaluate the scope of authorities of loan approvals.

An effective loan approval process has enabled optimum loan approval processes. Loan approval authorities are delegated to branch offices, regional offices, and head office. The following diagram illustrates the process of loan approval from Branch Level to Senior Credit Committee.

Risk Management





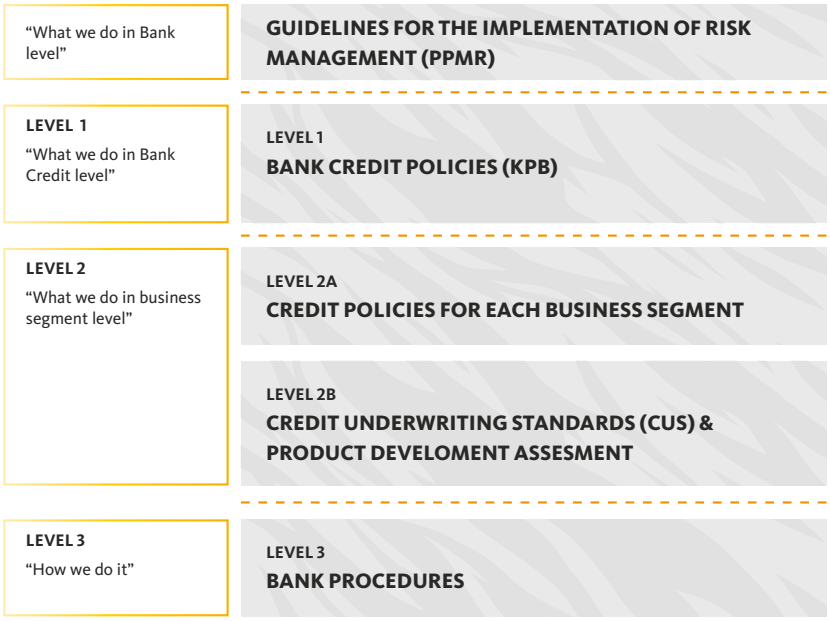
Loan proposal submitted by Business units that contain certain amounts both per debtor and per group are evaluated independently by Credit Risk Management unit to assure that all risks are identified and mitigated. Credit Risk Management unit will provide recommendations to the related Business units regarding the feasibility of the proposal and additional conditions if necessary. Risk Management unit forwards the recommended credit proposals to Senior Credit Committee Meeting for further decision.

Credit application under a certain amount is directly handled by the relevant business unit in accordance with the delegation of approval authority. Credit approval authority of the business units are reviewed periodically and evaluated based on the criteria set by Credit Risk Management unit.

In addition to providing recommendations for loan approval, the Risk Management unit also monitors credit quality of the Bank's entire portfolio by taking into account early indications of possibility in declining credit quality due to the changes in the market, macroeconomic and regulations. Credit Risk Management unit also ensures that Business units perform an oversight on the Bank's credit portfolio quality by using early Alert Mechanism (EAM), an early detection method on customers' conditions that conducted by Business units through a series of mandatory questions for customers during business visitations. The results of the business visits are entered into a web-based media to be processed and followed up by Business units or Credit Risk Management unit in the form of recommendations to mitigate the declining credit quality. Monitoring is also done through a past due monitoring mechanism whereby overdue debtors can be quickly followed up as an initial step. To improve credit quality monitoring, Risk Management Unit had established Asset Quality Committee to monitor watch list accounts as well as setting up action plan to mitigate credit risk.

To measure credit risk level, the Bank uses several measuring tools such as the following:
1. Scorecard: Calculating probability of default by debtors. The result of the scorecard is used as a base to determine the risk category in credit decision making.
2. Return on Risk Weighted Assets (RRWA): To calculate profit generated of business relationship with debtors compare to risk-weighted assets.

In terms of policy, the Bank has a policy architecture that is used as a reference to standardize policies, rules and procedures in every level of credit process as follows:


"What we do in Bank level"
GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT (PPMR)
LEVEL 1
"What we do in Bank Credit level"
LEVEL 1
BANK CREDIT POLICIES (KPB)
LEVEL 2
"What we do in business segment level"
LEVEL 2A
CREDIT POLICIES FOR EACH BUSINESS SEGMENT
LEVEL 2B
CREDIT UNDERWRITING STANDARDS (CUS) & PRODUCT DEVELOMENT ASSESMENT
LEVEL 3
"How we do it"
LEVEL 3
BANK PROCEDURES

1. Guidelines for the Implementation of Risk Management (PPMR).
2. Level 1 – is the umbrella policy that governs credit related general policies that is implemented Bankwide and functions as the reference for other sub-policies.
3. Level 2 – is the policy that governs Business segments/ Cross Function Units/Product Program derived from Policy level 1, which governs credit related policies related to the respective business segment/ Risk Taking Units.

Risk Management

4. Level 3 - is a guide that contains written guidelines in detail Credit Operational Procedure, Working Guidelines, Product Transaction Program, Including but not limited to control activities in each respective working unit related to Credit.

The success in managing credit risk is achieved by applying credit cycle, starting from offering the appropriate products, identifying suitable target market, carefully determining criteria of risk acceptance, implementing strong control in credit initiation and credit approval process, maintaining a healthy credit portfolio and applying adequate collection system and recovery practices.

b) Market Risk

Definition:

Market Risk is the risk where the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to the changes of market variables, such as: interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, and commodity price. Market Risk is inherent to the Bank's entire portfolio, including Trading Book and Banking Book position, for both, in on and off balance sheet.

Trading Book is defined as all financial instruments positions, including derivatives transaction, that held for:

a. Trading intent and free of any restrictive covenants on tradability or ability to hedge, which may include positions arising from proprietary trading, client servicing/ brokering and market making, that consist of:
   - Short term Available for sale position
   - Held Position for the purpose of actual short-term gain and/or potential from price movement; or
   - Held Position for the purpose of maintaining locking in arbitrage profits;
b. Hedge (hedging) purposes on other positions in Trading Book.

Banking Book is defined as all other positions that are not included in Trading Book.

Market risk management is aimed to mitigate the impact of changes in market variables mentioned above toward financial condition of the Bank (profitability and/or capital), including for determining tolerance and risk limits.

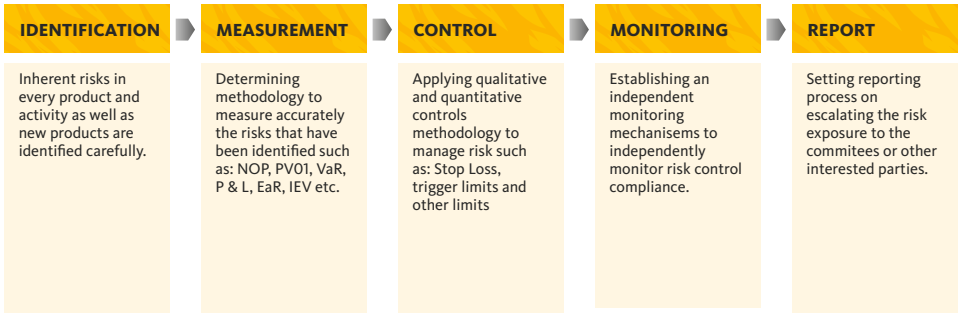
As a guideline in risk management, the Bank has established the basic concepts of the principles of market risk management, as illustrated below:

Market risk management principles begins with outlining the governance structure as well as the roles and responsibilities of all committees, risk taking unit such as the Global Market (Treasury) and other units involved, risk management unit, compliance and internal audit.

Related to risk management unit, the Bank has a unit called Traded and Non-Traded Risk (TNTR). This unit is an independent unit designated to implement the bank's market risk management functions to support the functions and responsibilities of Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC).

Continually and periodically, TNTR evaluate and renew all policies and procedures in market risk management which constantly is aligned to the size and complexity of the bank, risk management practices of the current market, and related regulations.

Risk management process is generally described as follows:


IDENTIFICATION
Inherent risks in every product and activity as well as new products are identified carefully.
MEASUREMENT
Determining methodology to measure accurately the risks that have been identified such as: NOP, PV01, VaR, P & L, EaR, IEV etc.
CONTROL
Applying qualitative and quantitative controls methodology to manage risk such as: Stop Loss, trigger limits and other limits
MONITORING
Establishing an independent monitoring mechanisems to independently monitor risk control compliance.
REPORT
Setting reporting process on escalating the risk exposure to the commitees or other interested parties.

Market risk management strategy in Trading Book:
In managing market risk in trading book, TNTR responsible to develop and implement policies, methodologies for measuring, monitoring and reporting risk exposures against approved limits.

Market risk management in trading book is measured using several methodologies such as; Value at Risk (VaR), Present Value of 1 (one) basis points PV01, NOP FX (Foreign Exchange Net Open Position), and Stop Loss Limit.

VaR is defined as the maximum potential loss arising from the normal market conditions on specific level of confidence, and the holding period of a position based on the sensitivity and volatility of each instrument/ portfolio variables as well as the diversification effect that offset the risk positions in the portfolio. PV01 measurement calculates the loss of an instrument, or a set of portfolio, driven by 1(one) basis point increase in interest rate. PV01 is a mechanism that functions as a portfolio sensitivity measurement tool from interest rate changes. Next, FX NOP is a mechanism to measure the amount of position allowed towards a currency conducted to mitigate FX risk. While Stop loss limit is determined to contain the financial losses that may be resulted from each portfolio on the trading book.

VaR as a method of risk measurement has some limitations, such as (but not limited to):
- VaR uses the historical data to project price movements in the future. Whereas price movement in the future may differ greatly from its movement in the past.
- Furthermore, the use of 1 (one) day holding period method assumes that all positions in the portfolio can be liquidated and hedged in 1 (one) single day. In the event that liquidity Crunch occurs, or certain circumstances take place in specific market, this assumption may not uphold.
- In addition, the application of 99% level of confidence means that VaR does not take into account losses beyond the confidence level.

Risk Management

Below is the result of VaR measurement in period of 2015 up to December 31, 2015 (in full Rupiah):

	31 December 2015	
	Exchange Rate	Interest Rate
Average	2,556,117,310,83	2,761,248,231,38
Highest	14,081,878,101,03	7,369,805,699,52
Lowest	77,025,894,00	774,421,314,51
End of Period	734,053,795,66	2,176,380,452,07

Back Testing is a technique to validate the effectiveness of the VaR model that is currently applied globally. Whilst VaR model estimates potential future losses, the calculation relies on historical market data. With back testing, the actual hypothetical profits/losses is compared with VaR on the same day.

Stress test is used to monitor risks due to extreme market conditions. Because VaR in general does not estimate potential loss derived from an extreme market movements, the Bank uses stress test scenario to monitor a market risk due to an extreme movement. Stress test scenarios based on historical data used as a hypothetical extreme events.

Risk management strategies in Banking Book Market:
In addition to the adequacy of policy, procedures and determination of risk limit in banking book, the Bank also conduct hedging related to risk management in banking book using financial instruments, such as derivative financial instrument approved by ALCO and in accordance to the applicable regulations from the regulator and is used only to reduce the risk in banking book and not as a source to generate profit/ income.

Market risk management in banking book position is mainly focused on managing risks due to changes in interest rates of the market using gap adjusted interest rates (repricing gap) analysis. In this analysis, the interest rates applied to all assets are adjusted (reprice) in a given period minus by obligations wherein their interest rates are adjusted (reprice) in the same period to generate net gap adjustment (net repricing gap) of the same period.

Based on net repricing gap profile enable measurement on the impact of interest rates changes on net interest income/net interest income (earnings perspectives) using Earning at Risk analysis (EaR), and to the economic value (economic perspective) of all balance sheet cash flow, using Impact on Economic Value (IEV) analysis.

Knowing the impact of interest rate changes of the bank's performance, both in terms of income and capital, enable the Bank to restructure the assets and liabilities, both in terms of interest rates adjustment period (repricing date) or the type of interest rate (fixed or float) adjusted to interest rates changes projected in the future, so the risk can be mitigated.

Managing interest rate risk from the perspectives of interest net income and economic value are carried out by measuring sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various interest rate change scenarios, both standard and non-standard. The basic scenario is made every month including a parallel increase or decrease of 100 basis points at all yield curve. In addition, the Bank also conduct stress tests to observe resistance or sensitivity of the Bank in addressing unstable market conditions.

Bank has set various limits for interest rate risk in the banking book namely Present Value of 1 (one) basis point (PV01) limit, Earning at Risk (EaR) limit and Impact on Economic Value (IEV) limit to ensure the interest rate risk on banking book positions is managed carefully and in accordance to the determined risk appetite.

ALM system in measuring and managing interest rate risk in the banking book position has been implemented to allow the Bank access to additional and complex methodologies such as dynamic simulation.

With regards to the management of interest rate risk in the marketable securities portfolio, the Bank has conducted optimum risk management with the proper policies, procedures andf methodology, as well as a daily monitoring process.

The risk management process is conducted through the establishment of various limits such as position limit, PV01 limit, corporate bonds price decline limit, mark to market revaluation loss limit, and year-to-date loss limit.

As a foreign exchange bank, the Bank has also established and implemented policies, procedures and limits for the management of bank-wide exchange rate risk.

c) Liquidity Risk

Definition:

Liquidity risk may arise when a bank fails to fulfill its financial obligation to customers or counter party on time with reasonable cost. Liquidity risk management is very important because it could significantly impact business sustainability. The Bank consistently ensures that every liquidity and funding needs at the moment and in the future can be fulfilled in normal market conditions or in crisis.

As a guidance in managing liquidity risk, the Bank sets a basic concept of risk management, described as follows:

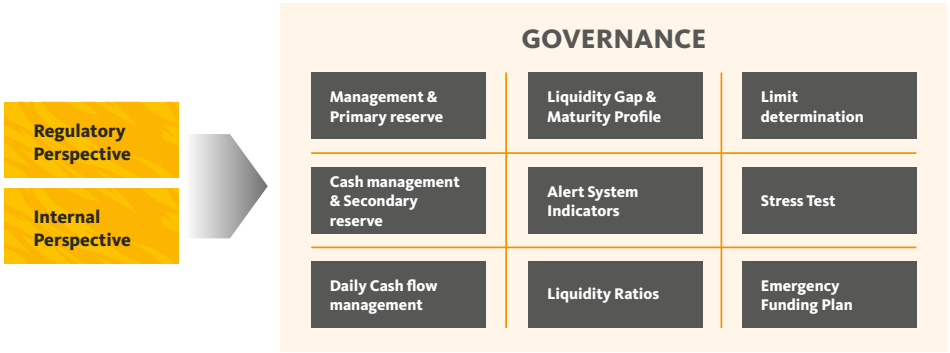
Liquidity risk management starts by describing the governance structure as well as role and responsibility of all committees, risk taking unit such as Global Market (Treasury) and other relevant units, risk management unit, compliance unit as well as internal audit unit.

Related to risk management unit, Traded and Non Traded Risk (TNTR) performs the bank's liquidity risk management functions independently to support the function and responsibility of Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC).

TNTR continuously and regularly evaluates and renews every policy and procedure of liquidity risk management which is always adjusted to the bank's size and complexity, latest market risk management practices, and related regulations.

Liquidity Risk management strategy:

In managing liquidity risk, TNTR Working Unit is responsible to implement policy, measurement methodology, monitoring and reporting of liquidity risk exposure and also to monitor compliance to those guidance to support the function of Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC



Liquidity risk management covers two perspectives: regulatory perspective and internal perspective. Regulatory perspective sets conceptual and standardize liquidity parameters for all Banks, and Banks are obliged to meet the requirements. Meanwhile, internal perspective is a risk management concept with internally set parameters and adjusted to complexity, risk appetite, and conditions of the Bank.

Continuous steps have been made in managing this risk. In assets, policy in buying financial instruments for trading book position has been set, covering criteria or types of assets which can be bought especially very liquid assets, both for trading or investment. Meanwhile in liabilities, analysis of the types of liabilities and time frame is always done consistently to ensure liquidity is always maintained.

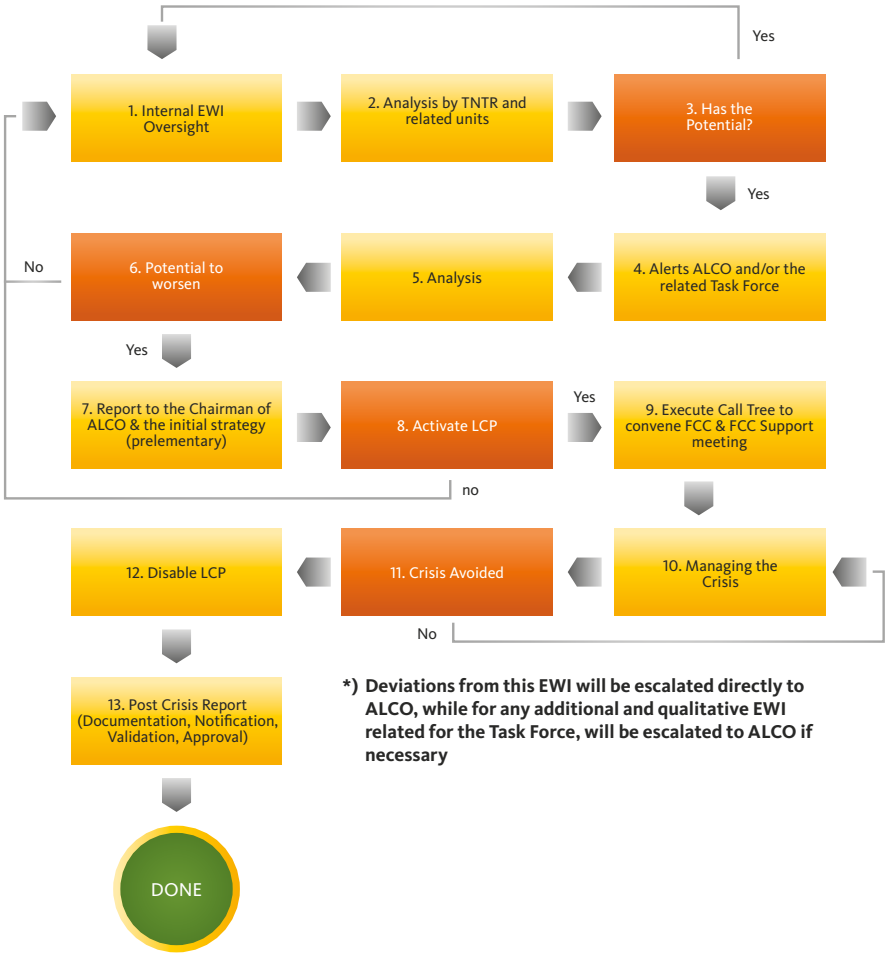
Risk Management

The management of Bank's liquidity is centrally done by Global Market (Treasury) in cooperation with other business/supporting units, such as credit, funding, operating, information technology, corporate communication, and risk management. Therefore, funding needs/availability arising from the bank's daily operating activities can be well managed to maximize the Bank's performance. Also, with good cooperation between working units, then liquidity risk that is triggered by other risk incidents (credit risk, market risk, operating risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk, and strategic risk) can be detected and mitigated correctly and timely.

In addition the bank also has set and implemented liquidity risk measurements, such as various liquidity ratio, liquidity gap analysis, and stress testing, as well as liquidity limits, such as Operating Cash Flow (OCF) Limit, Interbank Taking limit, Foreign Exchange (FX) swap funding limit, Secondary Reserve limit, limit of 50 largest Debtors and other liquidity limits, all of which are aimed to control liquidity risk according to the established risk appetite.

In strengthening liquidity risk management, the Bank has set and tested the Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) periodically to ensure the Bank's readiness in facing liquidity crisis, including the monitoring process for various Early Warning Indicator (EWI) of liquidity crisis performed daily.

In general, the process is described as follows:



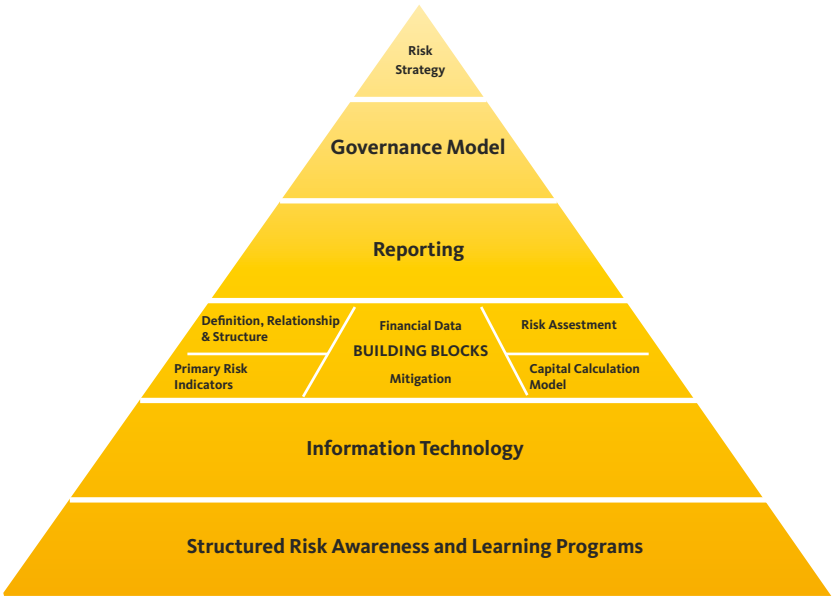
***) Deviations from this EWI will be escalated directly to ALCO, while for any additional and qualitative EWI related for the Task Force, will be escalated to ALCO if necessary**

In addition, several strategic steps made in mitigating liquidity and funding risk, among others are by restructuring the source and term of funding through issuing bonds and subordinated bonds in rupiah. On the other hand, the Bank continuously looks for long-term bilateral borrowing potentials to support rapid credit growth in USD.

d) Operating Risk

Definition:

Operational risk is risk of losses due to insufficiency or failure of internal process, human and system or those caused by external factors. The Bank has implemented operating risk management, the process to systematically identify the cause of failure in daily operating activities of an organization, evaluate risk of losses and take appropriate measures to minimize the impact of losses.



Operational Risk Methodology Components

Risk Mitigation Strategy:

In doing financial business today, the Bank is required to have an effective operational risk management. Banking is expected to keep growing, but on the other hand it is facing more and more complex challenges, such as tighter competition in the industry, development of science and technology, changes of regulations and best practices in national and international levels, protection to shareholders interests, as well as several operational losses incidents that happened in the banking industry both in Indonesia and globally.

In response to these current challenges and operational risks that might occur, the Bank in consideration to the vision and business growth, has set and implemented Operational Risk Management Policy that is supported by adequate and consistent procedures. The Bank also implements Operating Risk Management tools that are based on integrated Information Technology (IT) system, to make effective and efficient the identification, documentation, monitoring, and mitigation process of operational risk management.

Besides those external factors, changes in human behavior, organizational structure, process, and system, can contribute to become factors of increasing behavior and level of operational risk. Therefore, continuous reviews, active role and cooperation between working units, and risk monitoring as well as dynamic internal control effectiveness become very important in achieving an effective operating risk management. To facilitate this process, the Bank continuously develops and renews main operating risk tools as part of an effective operational risk management development.

Risk Management

As part of operational risk management, Business Continuity Management has been set and reviewed regularly to build resilience and capability of the Bank to recover operationally if there are disruptions in critical function within the maximum tolerable downtime so as not to disturb services to customers. Crisis handling simulation and its recovery processes are performed regularly to test the Bank's readiness in handling potential crisis and serves as an input to improve its implementation effectiveness.

Anti Fraud & Whistle Blowing:
As part of efforts to protect customers and other stakeholders, the Bank has set Anti Fraud Working Unit whose role and function is to strengthen internal control system, especially in managing fraud, monitoring fraud incidents as well as helping the management to ensure the Anti Fraud Strategy implementation policy has been carried out effectively. The Bank implements Zero Tolerance principles in fraud as a firm statement that the organization does not tolerate any fraud activities and will impose strict penalties.

In addition, anti fraud campaign and training are regularly conducted to increase the awareness of bank employees on frauds. The Bank also set ups the Whistle Blowing Committee whose task is to receive incoming reports and make follow-up actions independently. The confidentiality of reporters is maintained to preserve a sufficient space for employees to provide inputs to the management in improving a prudent working environment quality.

The implementation of Anti Fraud Strategy and Whistle Blowing policy simultaneously will support the Bank's overall risk management process that eventually will assist the organizational to achieve its target and to protect the interest of customers as well as other stakeholders.

e) Reputation Risk
Definition:
Reputation risk represents the risk related to declining confidence of stakeholders as a result of the negative perception towards the Bank. This risk may arise when the company's reputation is affected by a single or multiple events that have adverse impacts on the company's reputation that occurred by negative publicity in the Bank business activity, or the company's financial condition. Asides from the truth, negative publication can lower the public trust towards the bank, which may resulted in a fatal impact such as litigation, decrease of number of customers, business and/or company revenue.

Risk Mitigation Strategy:
Reputation risk is maintained through the management of all risks that can potentially affect the Bank's reputation by implementing robust corporate governance and effective risk management process.

Reputation risk management is done through active monitoring on news, information on market developments, perception of stakeholders, and mass media coverage managed by the Corporate Communication unit. Customer complaints addressed to the Bank will be followed up by Centralized Customer Care unit appropriately and in timely manner.

f) Legal Risk
Definition:
Legal risk is risk resulting from legal claims and/or weaknesses of judicial aspects. This risk may arise from weakness of judicial aspects caused by inadequate agreements by the bank, absence and/or change in regulations that renders the bank transaction to be differed from the applicable regulations, and litigation incurred by third parties' claims against the Bank or the Bank's claims against third parties.

Risk Mitigation Strategy:
The unit/function in charge of legal aspect conducts regular evaluation on contracts and agreements between the Bank and other parties, among others by reviewing the effectiveness of the agreements' enforceability to review the validity of rights in the contracts and agreements.

With the above mitigation strategy and the above legal risk management, the Bank's interests are consistently protected.

g) Compliance Risk

Definition:

Compliance risk is risk arising from the Bank's failure to comply and/or to enforce the applicable laws and regulations.

Risk Mitigation Strategy:

The Compliance Directorate continually evaluates, recommends, reviews, and ensures that all Bank's policies and procedures are in accordance with the applicable laws. The Compliance Directorate regularly conducts Compliance Plan Self Assessment ("CPSA") every six months to measure the level of compliance from all work units, and directly visits the branch/work units. As part of the implementation of Anti Money Laundering and the Prevention of Terrorist Financing program ("APu/PPT"), an independence division of Know Your Customer/KYC and AML have been set up to ensure that the compliance risk has been mitigated in a proactive manner.

h) Strategic Risk

Definition:

Strategic risk is a risk that incurred from a lack of accuracy in determining and/or implementing strategic decisions, of from failure in anticipating changes in business environment. Included in strategic risk are risks that impact the Bank's capital, revenue, and reputation, incurred from an inaccurate decision or the Bank's lack of responsiveness against changes in the industry, economy, technology, and regulations.

Risk Mitigation Strategy:

The Bank formulates risk mitigation strategy to balance the risk and revenue by taking into account the changes of market, regulations, and business environments. overall, in managing the above 8 types of risks, regulations, procedures and risk management implementation has to be continuously improved, updated, and enhanced regularly to ensure its alignment with the Bank's business developments and changes of business environment as well as compliance with the applicable regulations.

RISK PROFILE

In accordance to the terms in Bank Indonesia Regulation No.11/25/PBI/2009 regarding the implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/6/PBI/2006 regarding Implementation of consolidated Risk Management for Banks with controlled subsidiaries, Bank conducts an assessment on the risk profile to be reported to regulators quarterly.

The following is the Bank's Consolidated Risk Profile per 31 December 2015:

Risk Profile	Assessment as per 31 December 2015		
	Inherent Risk Rating	Risk Management Rating	Risk Level Rating
Credit Risk	Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Market Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Liquidity Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Operational Risk	Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Legal Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Reputation Risk	Low	Satisfactory	Low
Strategic Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Compliance Risk	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate
Composite Rating	Low to Moderate	Satisfactory	Low to Moderate

Risk Management

BASEL II AND BASEL III IMPLEMENTATION

The Bank's commitment to implement the Basel II accord is aimed not only to meet the compliance requirements from Regulators but also to manage risk comprehensively and integratedly in the Bank's business process.

In line with the Regulators' initiatives related to the Basel II accord implementation, the Bank has implemented the Standardized Approach (SA) for credit risk in line with the Bank Indonesia regulation in January 2012. In addition, for internal interest, the Bank also implemented internal approach for credit risk in 2013. Currently the Bank also implements the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operating risk and SA for market risk. The Bank routinely reports Risk Weighted Assets calculation results for credit, market and operating risks to the Financial Services Authority.

Regulators also support the Bank's initiatives to implement internal credit risk calculation using the Foundation Internal Rating-Based (FIRB) approach (non-retail segment) and Advanced Internal Rating Based (AIRB) approach (retail segment). One important aspect which become the Regulator's consideration is the Bank has conducted trainings through workshop and continuous training to increase the understanding and awareness in all levels of employees, in headquarters or branches.

The Bank has prepared the necessary infrastructure, risk measurement tools and RWA calculation to implement the Basel II Accord through the development of integrated credit risk measurement combined in one credit rating system platform.

In the implementation of Basel III, particularly in capital and liquidity, the Bank has actively participated in the working group discussion formed by Bank Indonesia, and been involved in the formulation of consultative paper, and routinely conducts Quantitative Impact Study (QIS) since 2011.

In 2015, the Bank made a test on the calculation and reporting of Leverage Ratio (LR) and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as stated in Consultative Paper (CP). Related to LCR implementation, besides the quarterly report test which has been conducted since July 2015, the Bank will continuously meet the requirements set by the Financial Services Authority in 2016.

Related to the Basel III implementation which is effective from 1 January 2016, Bank Indonesia has issued a regulation on the Requirement of Minimum Capital Provision for Commercial Banks (PBI Number 15/12/PBI/2013 on 12 December 2013), where the Bank is required to create additional capital as buffer. The additional capital includes (i) Capital Conservation Buffer, (ii) Countercyclical Buffer, and/or (iii) Capital Surcharge for Systemically Important Bank (SIB).

The formation of Capital Conservation Buffer that is based on the PBI 15/12/PBI/2013 is implemented gradually from 1 January 2016 of 0.625% of RWA, 1.25% of RWA from 1 January 2017, 1.875% of RWA from 1 January 2018 and 2.5% of RWA from 1 January 2019.

On 28 December 2015, Bank Indonesia also issued PBI Number 17/22/PBI/2015 on the Requirement to Form Countercyclical Buffer, where the amount of Countercyclical Buffer is set in the range of at least 0% - 2.5% of RWA. The first Countercyclical Buffer setup requirement per 1 January 2016 is 0% and will be evaluated at least once in every six months to decide whether an adjustment to the buffer is needed.

Related to Capital Surcharge for Systemically Important Bank, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on 28 December 2015 issued the POJK Number 46/POJK.03/2015 on the Stipulation of Systemically Important Bank and Capital Surcharge. In the regulation, OJK divides banks with systemic impact in five groups which gradually applies from 1 January 2016 and fully apples from 1 January 2019. The amount of Capital Surcharge for SIB of every group is set as follows: 1% of RWA for SBI categorized in group 1; 1.5% of RWA for SIB categorized in group 2; 2% of RWA for SIB categorized in group 3; 2.5% of RWA for SIB categorized in group 4; and 3.5% of RWA for SIB categorized in group 5.

In addition, the Bank also has internal guidance for capital management which is stated in the Capital Management Framework and Capital Contingency Plan.

INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (ICAAP)

As a guidance of ICAAP implementation, the Bank has ICAAP policy in line with the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) on the Requirement of Minimum Capital for Commercial Banks and Maybank Group policy. The alignment is aimed to ensure the internal ICAAP policy is in line with latest regulations so that all risks can be identified, measured and reported. The reporting of Minimum Capital Provision for Commercial Banks according to risk profile is submitted every semester to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Meanwhile the ICAAP report to Maybank Group is submitted quarterly.

In line with the Maybank group regulations, the Bank has ICAAP procedure which explains the ICAAP technical mechanism. Regularly every year if needed, the Bank conducts Material Risk Assessment Process (MRAP) survey to identify material risks which will be calculated in the ICAAP calculation.

In relation with the ICAAP process and in line with the recommendation of Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), the Bank has conducted several stress tests to measure the Bank's resilience level in several stress scenarios. The scenarios used in the bank wide stress test in 2015 covered:

- The impact of declining energy and commodity prices
- The financial and reputation implication caused by idiosyncratic events to the Bank
- The impact of further depreciation to Rupiah Exchange Rate

As a continuity of the Bottom up Stress Test (BUST) implementation in November 2014 and as part of the preparations of Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) in 2016, the OJK requested Maybank Indonesia and other 16 banks to conduct BUST.

NEW PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

The Bank has established Product Working Group whose members are representatives from various working units such as Compliance, Risk Management, Legal, Finance & Accounting, and so on, which together with product owner to assess potential risks and prepare mitigation steps which then to be submitted and approved by the Risk Management Committee.

The Risk Management Committee also conducts product performance evaluation regularly to ensure the products owned by the Bank are generating optimal returns.

RISK CULTURE CAMPAIGN

Risk management process will become optimum if all individuals in the organization are actively participating in identifying, managing and monitoring the risk consistently.

Therefore the Bank performs various comprehensive programs to strengthen Risk Culture in the Bank's organization, with the main theme: "ACTION" (Alert, Committed, Transparent, Integrity, Objective, & Noble) and "Risk is Everybody's Responsibility". These two themes are communicated through various media such as video, poster, banner, desk flags, the Bank's internal article, PC wallpaper, as well as training in head office and branches.

Rapid development in the use and needs for information as well as related risk implication and criticality of the information itself, makes information risk an important concern that should be managed adequately in the bank's risk management framework. Therefore, the bank has undertaken several initiatives to promote risk awareness culture on information risk for all employees as one the biggest assets of the bank. One initiated conducted by the bank is giving socialization periodically through print media and the bank's internal electronic media to all employees to keep information entrusted to them.

Asides from the above initiatives, the bank is continuously monitoring the implementation of risk management information by all employees in order to ensure that the campaigns of risk awareness culture conducted have been accepted, understood and applied by all employees in proper and adequate manner.

HC & IT INFRASTRUCTURE

The availability of Human Capital (HC) and adequate information technology infrastructure are two important factors that become the benchmark of success of function and task of Risk Management Working Unit.

Risk Management

One of the risks that is taken seriously by management is the increasing Cyber risk crime which is closely related to the widespread use of internet that provides opportunities for cyber criminals as well as technology development which becomes more advance in meeting market demands in which almost every activity needs the support of information technology.

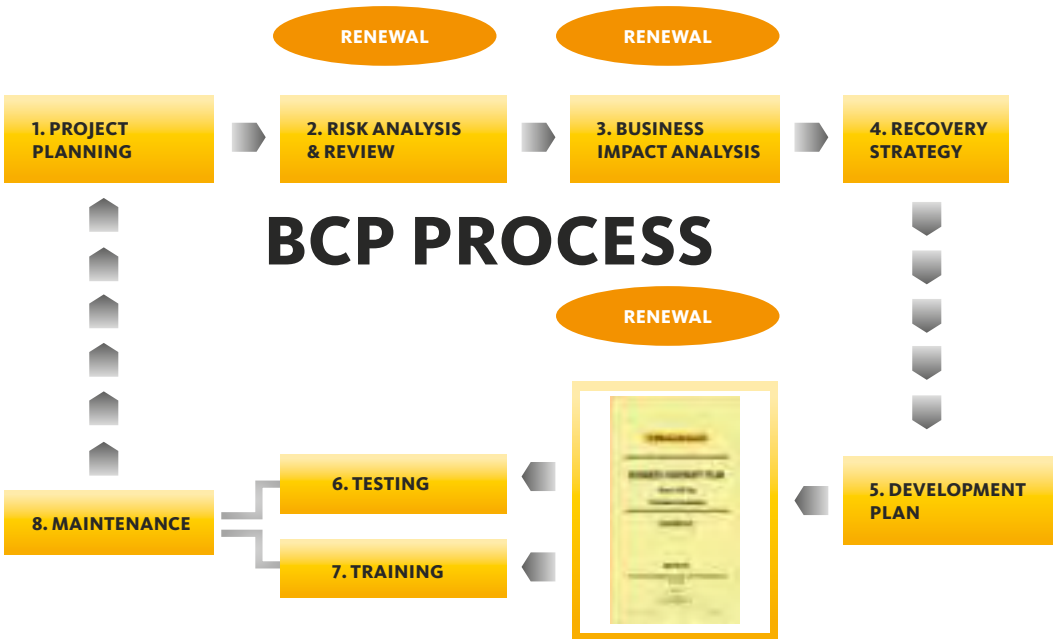
In handling cyber crime, IT management implements system security technology to be able to identify, mitigate and monitor potential risk on cyber crime. In addition, the awareness on cyber crime of all Bank's stakeholders from employees to customers is continuously improved.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT

Business continuity management (BCM) is a comprehensive management that covers policy, process, risk identification, work mechanism as well as operational procedures on recovering the organization/transaction activities that is established to be implemented in any condition.

BCM activities and programs in Maybank Indonesia began in 2010 and focused more on the implementation of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) or managing business/operational/day-to-day activities in unexpected condition such as natural disaster, fire outbreak, rush, etc.

The implementation of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) process is conducted every year in Maybank Indonesia and is described in the following process cycle:



As one of important programs in managing operational risk, and to fulfill Regulatory requirements, as well as increasing readiness of the Bank in handling emergency condition and securing Bank's operational activities during disaster (particularly for Critical Business Function/CBFs). In 2015, Maybank Indonesia expanded the coverage on the implementation of Business Continuity Management (BCM) by prioritizing Employee Awareness on BCP activities through the following focuses in 2015.

- Conducted BCM Coordinator workshop focusing on formulating BCM Documents and BCP Simulation Test for entire the BCM Coordinators in the branch offices, shariah branch offices across the region, and several working units in the Head Office (including CBF).
- Deepened monitoring on the implementation of BCM E-Learning test for entire employees of Maybank Indonesia. The aim was to improve the knowledge and understanding of Maybank Indonesia's employee on the importance of handling contingency, particularly on the employee's safety and securing other assets of Maybank Indonesia.

- Conducted Call Tree Test and BCP Test at least once a year for working unit eligible for CBF criterion covering the entire employees of Maybank Indonesia, understand the communication and escalation process, as well as the recovery process needed on handling emergency situation.
- Equipped BCM Coordinators in the Head Office, Branch Offices and Shariah Branch Offices with information and knowledge as well as brief guidelines on the response procedures and handling of escalation during emergency or operational disturbance, through internal communication tools (e-mail and phone).

Example. Teaser of BCM Information and Knowledge broadcast through e-mails

Risk Management

- Implemented BCP Test in entire Branch Offices and Shariah Branch Offices (entire regions) and CAC Regions which involve Head Regional Director, Head Regional Supervision and Support, Area Branch Manager, Branch Manager, Business Recovery Team (BRT), BCM Coordinator and Floor Warden at each branch offices.
- Implemented BCP Test or Enterprise Crisis Simulation Exercise (ECSE) for 25 working unit CBF Head Office at SS3 Senayan that involved Corporate Recovery Director (CRD), BOD, Senior Management (Crisis Management), BRT, BCM Coordinator, and BCP Test for four working unit CBF in Head Office excluding SS3 Senayan (Wisma Ekajiwa, Plaza Simasland Thamrin and Graha Simatupang) that involved Recovery Head, BRT, BCM Coordinator.

Alternate (BCP) Site Relocation

The use of alternate BCP site has been set as one of recovery strategy of implementing Business Continuity Management (BCM) Program in Maybank Indonesia, particularly in handling recovery process as a result of disaster or operational disturbance that affects malfunction of original location/place.

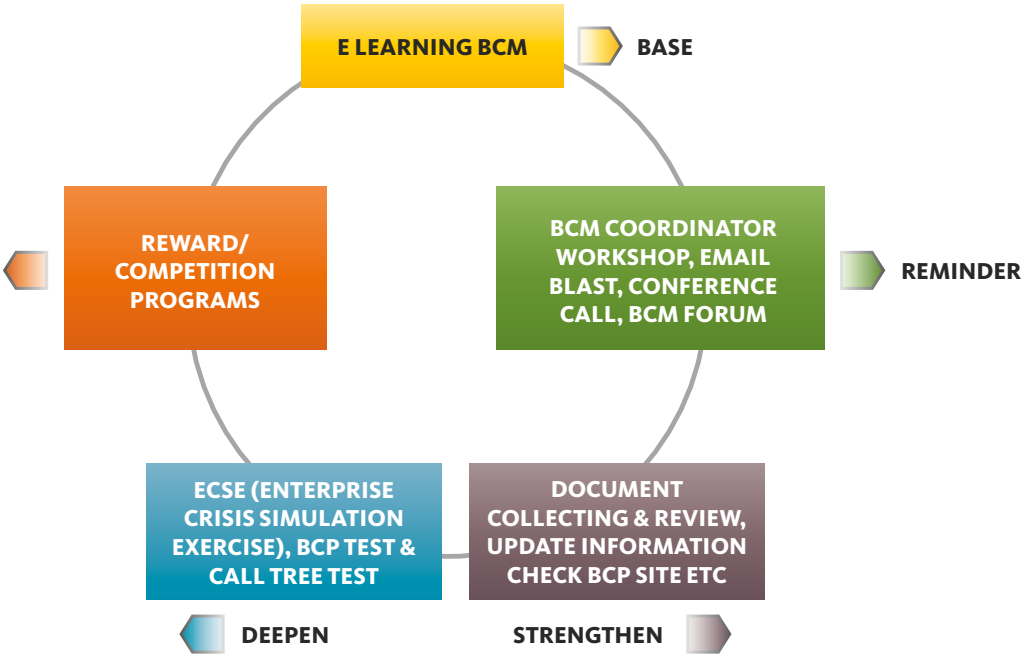
Branch Offices (including Shariah Branch Offices) in average has Alternate/BCP Site in respective representative office and vice versa.

The CBF working unit in Head Office has Alternate/BCP Site in several Maybank Indonesia Offices with similar capacity and infrastructure of original location of each CBF.

In 2015, Maybank Indonesia relocated Alternate/BCP Site including Information Technology (IT), CPC Fund Transfer (CPC FT) and Securities Services Operation (SSO) working unit, from German Center BSD Serpong to Wisma Kodel in Jakarta. In addition, Maybank Indonesia also relocated Alternate/BCP Site of Centralized Customer Care (CCC) working unit, from Collection Surya Sumantri Bandung to Wisma Kodel Jakarta.

BCM Development and Implementation Strategies in 2016

Similar to previous years, Maybank Indonesia's BCM development and implementation strategies in 2016 remain to be based on BCM Cycle as illustrated in the following diagram:


E LEARNING BCM
BASE
REWARD/ COMPETITION PROGRAMS
BCM COORDINATOR WORKSHOP, EMAIL BLAST, CONFERENCE CALL, BCM FORUM
REMINDER
ECSE (ENTERPRISE CRISIS SIMULATION EXERCISE), BCP TEST & CALL TREE TEST
DOCUMENT COLLECTING & REVIEW, UPDATE INFORMATION CHECK BCP SITE ETC
DEEPEN
STRENGTHEN

In addition to continuing implementation of previous years BCM programs, the Bank will develop new programs aligned with the conditions and policies determined by the regulator as well as with the BCM Framework of Maybank Indonesia. BCM Initiatives and Programs to be developed in 2016 include:

- Development of Alternate/BCP Site that centralized for working units CBF in Head Office Maybank Indonesia by using existing infrastructure and spaces.
- Development of Alternate/BCP Site for Branch Offices' BCP Site that need to be relocated by using existing infrastructure and working space in the representative offices.
- Enhancement of BCM E-Learning Module adjusted with the company's needs.
- Implementation of BCM Document Online (EUC) application to ease administration process, documentation and centralized data from BCM Documents in CBF working unit that still being done manually.
- Enhancement BCP Test or ECSE CBF working unit in Branch Offices and Head Offices including Call Tree Test in more comprehensive manner with scenario and challenges that similar with "real condition".

RISK MANAGEMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

The Bank has two subsidiaries which focus on automotive financing (PT Maybank Indonesia Finance) and motorcycle financing (PT Wahana Ottomitra Mulitiartha Tbk).

The synergy between the Bank and its subsidiaries is being done by Joint Financing scheme, enabling the Bank consumers to use the vast network and infrastructure of its subsidiaries. Joint Financing scheme also effective to penetrate the automotive financing industry by leveraging subsidiaries experiences as well as expertise in automotive business.

Bank also encourages business and risk management synergy to improve and strengthen risk management implementation at subsidiary level, through the following activities:

- Implementation of Risk Based Pricing and improvement on operational risk monitoring
- Development of Scorecard model for subsidiaries
- Development of Automation Data Connection from Maybank Finance as part of improving the Bank's quality of risk analysis toward its subsidiaries.
- Continue to conduct Zero Fraud Tolerance campaign and implementation of Enterprise Risk Management.

In conducting its daily business, Bank's subsidiaries also face several risks as describe below:

Credit Risk

Credit Risk occurs when the customers financed by the subsidiaries experience difficulties in repaying the loan on time.

The success in managing credit risk is achieved by implementing credit cycle, starting from offering suitable products, determining detailed risk acceptance criteria, implementing strong control in credit initiatiation and approval, maintaining healthy credit portfolios, as well as implementing sufficient collection system and recovery practices.

in addition to credit cycle process, Bank also emphasizes the importance of discipline on monitoring and evaluating the performance and quality of the portfolios. The performance of portfolio is monitored carefully by using leading, coincident and lagging indicators that enable the subsidiaries to identify risk early and to conduct appropriate corrective measures.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk resulting from inadequate or failure in internal process, human and system or from external factors. Operational risk management is a discipline of systematically identifying the cause of failure on in performing daily operational activities of the organization, assessing loss arising from operational risk and taking appropriate actions to minimize the impact of loss.

The Subsidiary Entity implements operational risk management in compliance with Operational Risk Policies and Procedures as implemented at the Head Office, while also complying with the requirements of regulators. The Head Office also has a role in monitoring the implementation of risk management at the Subsidiary Entity.

Risk Management

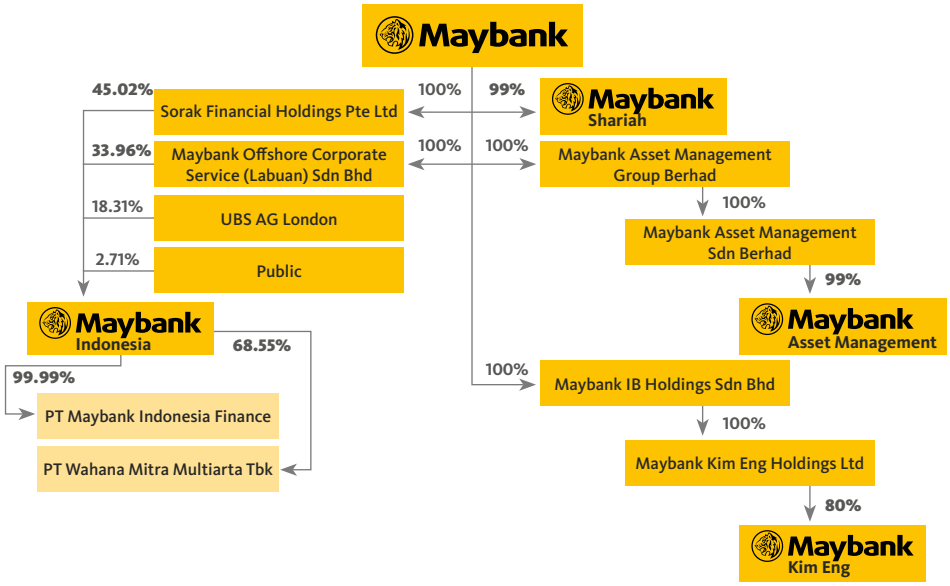
Other Risks

Other than those two main risks, subsidiaries also face other risks such as Business Risk, Liquidity Risks, Market Risks, Reputation Risks and Legal Risks. All these inherent risks are managed by the management of respective subsidiaries supported by Bank's risk management and taking into account the correspondence with Bank and Regulator.

INTEGRATED FINANCE CONGLOMERATION OF MAYBANK INDONESIA

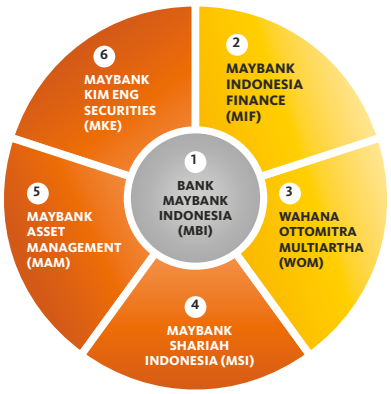
In performing integrated risk based supervision in Financial Conglomeration, the Regulator published Financial Service Authorities Regulation (POJK) No.17/POJK.03/2014) on Implementation of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration. The Bank has actively prepared for the implementation as required.

Susunan Kepemilikan Institusi Keuangan Maybank di Indonesia



Main Entity

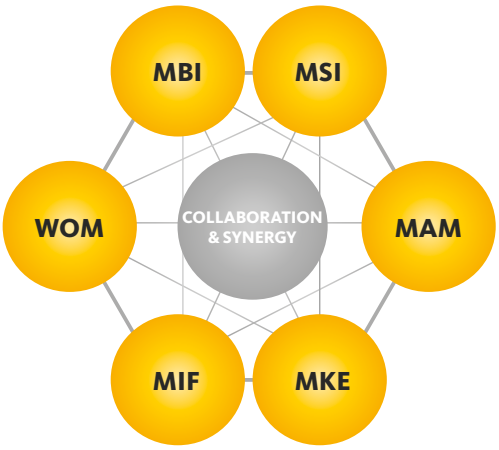
Malayan Banking Berhard or Maybank as the main shareholder appointed Bank Maybank Indonesia as the main entity, dated 27 March 2015. The decision was taken based on the asset size of the Bank and the implementation of risk management practices in the Bank that is deemed to be the best among the Conglomeration.



1. **BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA (MBI)**
   - Banking
   - Retail Banking, Business Banking (Commercial, SME, dan Mikro), dan Global Banking (Corporate dan Treasury)
2. **MAYBANK INDONESIA FINANCE (MIF)**
   - Financing Company
   - 4 Wheels New and Used Motor Vehicle Financing
3. **WAHANA OTTOMITRA MULTIARTHA (WOM)**
   - Financing Company
   - 2 Wheels New and Used Motor Vehicle Financing
4. **MAYBANK SHARIAH INDONESIA (MSI)**
   - Shariah Banking
   - Corporate Shariah dan Commercial Shariah Financing
5. **MAYBANK ASSET MANAGEMENT (MAM)**
   - Investment Manager and Consultant
   - Mutual Fund and Discretionary Fund
6. **MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES (MKE)**
   - Brokerage and Underwriting
   - Advisory, IPO and Equity Trading (Reguler Trading, Repo and Margin Facilities)

Collaboration and Synergy Inter-Entity

The Bank promotes collaboration and synergy among entities as a commitment to provide the best services to the customers. Several business collaborations that have been conducted are.



Beberapa bentuk kolaborasi bisnis yang sudah jalankan pada saat ini:

- MBI sells credit card to MIF's customers
- MBI account opening for WOM's customers
- MKE corner in five MBI Branch Offices
- Offering MAM Reksa Dana products to MBI customers
- Working capital financing for WOM from MSI
- Underwriting Bond Issuance by MKE for MIF and WOM
- Reksa Dana managed by MAM with underlying bond issued by MIF and WOM
- Deposit placement in MSI as underlying of Reksa Dana managed by MAM

The quality of business collaboration will be improved, including risk management, compliance and audit component to become the best financial conglomeration in Indonesia.

The progress of Integrated Risk Management Implementation

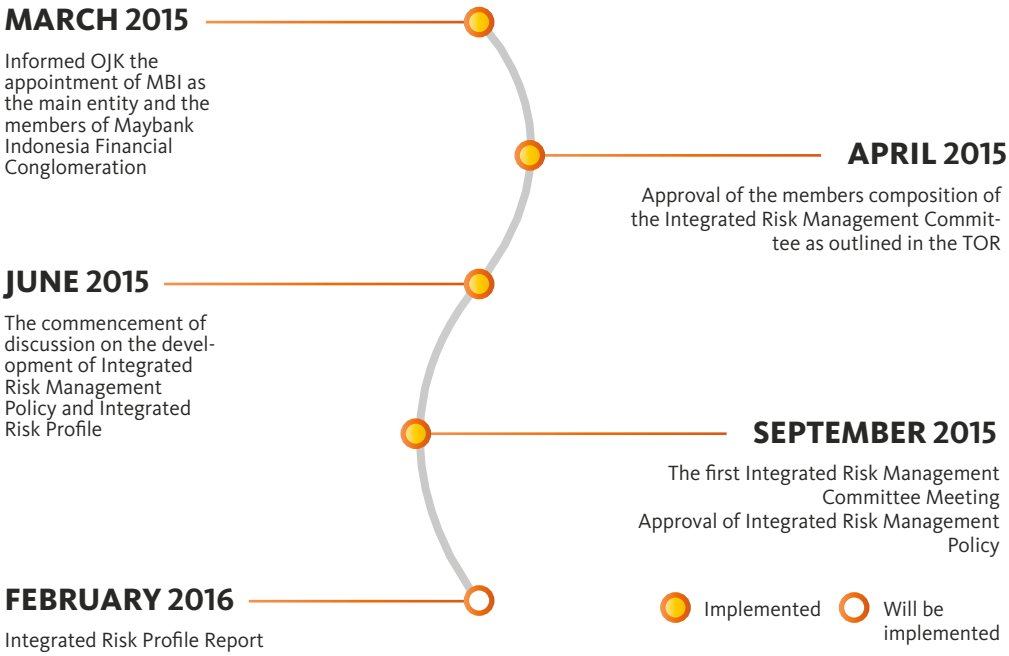
Throughout 2015, the following activities have been implemented:

1. Appointed Bank as the main entity
2. Established Integrated Risk Management Committee as regulated in the Term of Reference and
3. Established Integrated Risk Management Policy.

These initiatives were monitored continuously and discussed in the Integrated Risk Management Committee meeting that was already held three times since September 2015.

Bank also started to assess integrated risk profile that is reported to Regulator every semester, which includes all entities under the Financial Conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia.

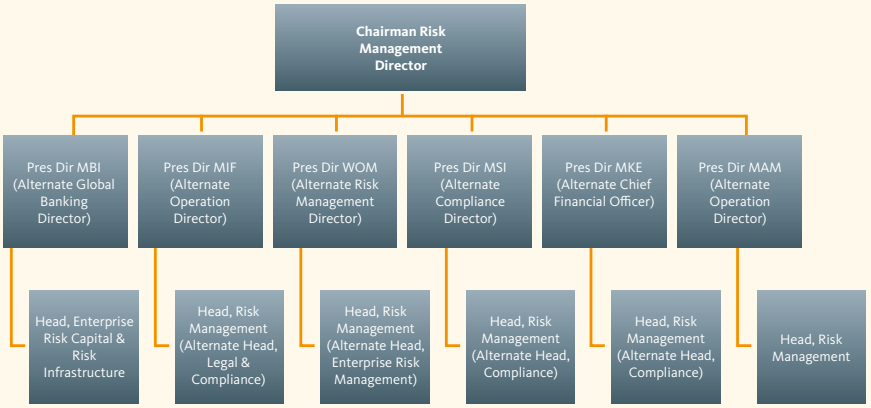
Timeline on Implementation of Integrated Risk Management


MARCH 2015
Informed OJK the appointment of MBI as the main entity and the members of Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration
APRIL 2015
Approval of the members composition of the Integrated Risk Management Committee as outlined in the TOR
JUNE 2015
The commencement of discussion on the development of Integrated Risk Management Policy and Integrated Risk Profile
SEPTEMBER 2015
The first Integrated Risk Management Committee Meeting
Approval of Integrated Risk Management Policy
FEBRUARY 2016
Integrated Risk Profile Report
Implemented
Will be implemented

Risk Management

Term of Reference (TOR) – Integrated Risk Management Committee

1. Integrated Risk Management Committee


Chairman Risk Management Director
Pres Dir MBI (Alternate Global Banking Director)
Pres Dir MIF (Alternate Operation Director)
Pres Dir WOM (Alternate Risk Management Director)
Pres Dir MSI (Alternate Compliance Director)
Pres Dir MKE (Alternate Chief Financial Officer)
Pres Dir MAM (Alternate Operation Director)
Head, Enterprise Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure
Head, Risk Management (Alternate Head, Legal & Compliance)
Head, Risk Management (Alternate Head, Enterprise Risk Management)
Head, Risk Management (Alternate Head, Compliance)
Head, Risk Management (Alternate Head, Compliance)
Head, Risk Management

2. Committee Meeting Governance

1. Meeting is held quarterly
2. Constitute a quorum if the meeting is attended by the Chairman of IRMC and minimum of 7 members (or more than 50% of members)

3. Roles and Responsibilities

1. To monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of the Integrated Risk Management to the Board of Commissioners of Main Entity
2. To review and assess the effectiveness of the integrated risk management policy to identify, measure, monitor and control the risk of entities that are incorporated in Financial Conglomeration

Integrated Risk Profile Assessment as per 31 December 2015:

Risk Profile	Inherent Risk Rating	Quality of Risk Management	Implementation Risk Level Rating
Credit Risk	3	2	2
Market Risk	2	2	2
Liquidity Risk	1	2	1
Operational Risk	3	2	2
Legal Risk	1	2	1
Strategic Risk	2	2	2
Compliance Risk	2	2	2
Reputation Risk	1	2	1
Group transactions' Risk	1	3	2
Risk Profile Rating	2	2	2

RISK MANAGEMENT FOCUS IN 2016

- Implementing Integrated Risk Management that covers all entities under Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration
- Supporting healthy loan growth in line with the Bank's strategy and become Business Partner for other functions within the Bank to ensure the implementation of prudential banking principal toward the possible risk that emerged in each of business/operational practices.
- In line with the implementation of Integrated Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration, the Integrated Risk Management Working Unit will conduct an assessment and monitor the integrated capital adequacy.
- Preparing the implementation plan to measure and monitor liquidity risk Basel 3 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) that is based on the direction and guideline determined by the regulator.
- Improving the effectiveness of risk management implementation through development of human resources quality as well as embedding risk awareness culture both through routine communication and training for entire employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries' and branch offices to support the institutionalization of operational risk management in conducting their daily operation.
- Reviewing development of information technology needs to improve the efficiency level, accuracy and implementation effectiveness on risk management tools.
- Continuing to refine and conduct regular review on risk management policies and processes, taking into account regulation change, market situation and business environment, as well as renewing risk management policies and processes whenever is needed

Risk Management

QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURE

Quantitative Disclosure of Capital Structure of Commercial Bank

Table 1. Quantitative Disclosure of Capital Structure of Commercial Bank

in million Rupiah

Capital Component	31 December 2015	
	Bank	Consolidated
I. CORE CAPITAL (TIER I)	11,827,081	13,638,601
1. Common Equity Tier I (CET I)	11,827,081	13,638,601
1.1 Paid-up Capital (net of Treasury Stock)	3,665,370	3,665,370
1.2 Additional Capital Reserves	9,189,099	10,199,960
1.3 Non-Controlling Interest Being Included	-	237,613
1.4 CET I Deduction Factor	1,027,388	464,342
2. Additional Core Capital	-	-
2.1 Instrument which Fulfills AT-1 Requirement	-	-
2.2 Premium/ Discount	-	-
2.3 Deduction Factor: Investment in AT1 Instrument and Tier 2 at Other Bank	-	-
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL (TIER II)	4,327,318	4,397,970
1. Capital Instrument in the Form of Stock or Others that Fulfills The Requirement	3,281,318	3,281,318
2. Premium or Discount from The Issuance of Additional Core Capital	-	-
3. General Regulatory Provision for Productive Assets Required (maximum 1,25% of Credit Risk RWA)	1,046,000	1,116,652
4. Specific Reserve	-	-
5. Supplementary Capital Deduction Factor	-	-
TOTAL OF CAPITAL	16,154,399	18,036,571
RISK WEIGHTED ASSET (RWA)		
RWA FOR CREDIT RISKS	95,700,998	103,147,473
RWA FOR MARKET RISKS	1,208,999	1,206,032
RWA FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS	11,293,246	14,560,948
TOTAL OF RWA	108,203,243	118,914,453
CAR RATIO		
CET I RATIO	10.93%	11.47%
TIER I RATIO	10.93%	11.47%
TIER II RATIO	4.00%	3.70%
TOTAL OF RATIO	14.93%	15.17%
CAR RATIO BASED ON RISK PROFILE	9 - 9.99%	9 - 9.99%

Table 1. Quantitative Disclosure of Capital Structure of Commercial Bank

in million Rupiah

Capital Component	31 December 2014	
	Bank	Consolidated
I. CAPITAL COMPONENT		
A. Core Capital (Tier-1)	12,281,016	13,251,453
1. Paid-in Capital	3,665,370	3,665,370
2. Addtional Reserve Capital	8,830,320	9,390,934
3. Innovative Capital Instrument	-	-
4. Tier-1 Capital Deduction Factor	214,674	7,128
5. Non-Controlling Interest	-	202,277
B. Complementary Capital (Tier-2)	4,655,887	4,938,051
1. Upper Tier 2	992,959	1,060,449
2. Lower Tier-2 (maximum 50% of Tier-1 Capital)	3,877,602	3,877,602
3. Tier-2 Capital Deduction factor	214,674	-
C. Tier-1 and Tier-2 Capital Deduction factor Securitization Exposures	-	-
D. Additional Supplementary Capital (Tier-3)	-	-
E. Additional Supplementary Capital for Market Risk Anticipation	-	-
II. TOTAL OF CORE CAPITAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL (A+B+C)	16,936,903	18,189,504
III. TOTAL OF CORE CAPITAL, SUPPLEMENTARY CAPITAL AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY FOR MARKET RISK ANTICIPATION (A+B+C+E)	16,936,903	18,189,504
IV. RISK WEIGHTED ASSET FOR CREDIT RISK	94,784,733	101,509,821
V. RISK WEIGHTED ASSET FOR OPERATIONAL RISK	10,273,665	13,443,897
VI. RISK WEIGHTED ASSET FOR MARKET RISK		
A. Standard Method	428,015	427,488
B. Internal Model		
VII. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO FOR CREDIT, OPERATIONAL AND MARKET (III:[IV+V+VI])	16.06%	15.76%

Risk Management

Quantitative Disclosure of Credit Risk

Table 2.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Area – Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015													
		Net receivables based on areas													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	29,692,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,266	29,808,340
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	3,035,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,035,704
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	16,287	5,728,166	3,876	54,872	285,497	13,944	8,512	17,311	25,252	1,612,611	1,482,266	2	53,758	9,302,354
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	884,996	851,310	683,706	392,715	705,915	204,689	339,567	1,099,125	402,435	127,209	325,453	122	0	6,017,242
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0	62,492	182,322	0	0	0	188,555	0	0	0	433,369
7	Employee/ Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,606	0	0	0	63,606
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	2,207,277	5,095,409	2,653,849	2,094,022	3,261,403	1,089,882	2,233,261	3,085,848	1,022,302	1,234,786	1,220,877	7,161	900	25,206,977
9	Receivables on Corporate	5,035,769	19,672,385	2,688,803	4,393,042	10,757,104	3,290,481	4,331,510	6,167,722	5,675,034	4,483,258	2,238,431	124,038	438,131	69,295,708
10	Past Due Receivables	368,578	769,400	90,696	69,583	427,414	172,230	531,105	55,090	35,211	64,620	35,650	8	0	2,619,585
11	Other Assets	354,553	4,278,666	128,319	165,069	257,957	196,256	236,771	182,757	215,003	207,291	179,925	227,366	32,706	6,662,637
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)														
	Total	**8,867,460**	**69,123,114**	**6,249,249**	**7,169,303**	**15,757,782**	**5,149,804**	**7,680,725**	**10,607,853**	**7,375,237**	**7,981,936**	**5,482,602**	**358,697**	**641,761**	**152,445,522**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2015													
Net receivables based on areas													
Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	Total
0	21,339,708	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	208,869	21,548,598
0	2,265,258	0	0	182,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,447,502
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,675	2,844,578	2,559	295	95,772	13,128	44,047	18,766	26,972	1,391,681	1,157,003	973	91,458	5,703,907
898,615	464,132	509,100	525,600	665,282	218,681	304,884	923,088	347,548	177,409	322,480	0	0	5,356,819
0	0	0	0	138,478	65,642	0	0	0	383,478	0	0	0	587,598
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,821,457	4,427,728	1,990,902	1,609,269	2,718,681	929,007	1,754,117	2,626,836	892,004	1,010,228	1,017,500	7,648	4,931	20,810,308
4,943,449	22,248,359	3,273,916	3,885,882	8,248,379	2,618,772	4,976,397	5,134,794	5,240,260	4,120,914	2,125,016	186,953	123,964	67,127,055
67,197	392,910	62,750	60,886	48,499	50,585	624,487	162,290	11,501	54,488	21,873	77	0	1,557,543
393,797	6,530,594	136,245	168,958	250,802	205,529	263,295	174,120	231,207	204,594	153,504	237,626	32,754	8,983,025
88,467	0	5,909,323	567,590	334,257	0	274,268	0	0	18,234	0	0	0	7,192,139
8,229,657	**60,513,267**	**11,884,795**	**6,818,480**	**12,682,394**	**4,101,344**	**8,241,501**	**9,039,894**	**6,749,492**	**7,361,026**	**4,797,376**	**433,292**	**461,976**	**141,314,494**

Risk Management

Table 2.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Area – Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014													
		Net receivables based on areas													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	29,692,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116,266	29,808,340
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	3,035,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,035,704
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	16,287	5,950,691	3,876	54,872	285,497	13,944	8,512	17,311	25,252	1,612,611	1,482,266	2	53,758	9,524,879
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	884,996	851,310	683,706	392,715	705,915	204,689	339,567	1,099,125	402,435	127,209	325,453	122	0	6,017,242
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0	62,492	182,322	0	0	0	188,555	0	0	0	433,369
7	Employee/ Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,606	0	0	0	63,606
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	2,801,561	5,826,723	3,507,557	3,171,001	4,650,430	1,417,889	3,175,695	4,075,224	1,893,427	1,668,878	1,782,900	7,161	900	33,979,346
9	Receivables on Corporate	5,040,744	19,420,330	2,690,999	4,413,492	10,762,905	3,291,735	4,331,510	6,187,865	5,975,923	4,496,983	2,238,431	124,038	438,131	69,413,086
10	Past Due Receivables	374,606	772,384	95,815	80,192	439,246	184,551	540,560	62,438	50,959	68,297	40,835	8	0	2,709,891
11	Other Assets	354,553	4,728,284	128,319	165,069	257,957	196,256	236,771	182,757	215,003	207,291	179,925	227,366	32,706	7,112,255
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)														
	Total	**9,472,747**	**70,277,500**	**7,110,272**	**8,277,341**	**17,164,442**	**5,491,386**	**8,632,614**	**11,624,720**	**8,562,999**	**8,433,430**	**6,049,810**	**358,697**	**641,761**	**162,097,718**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014													
Net receivables based on areas													
Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	Total
0	21,339,708	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	208,869	21,548,598
0	2,265,258	0	0	182,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,447,502
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16,675	3,197,776	2,559	295	95,772	13,128	44,047	18,766	26,972	1,391,681	1,157,003	973	91,458	6,057,105
898,615	464,132	509,100	525,600	665,282	218,681	304,884	923,088	347,548	177,409	322,480	0	0	5,356,819
0	0	0	0	138,478	65,642	0	0	0	383,478	0	0	0	587,598
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,338,913	4,958,401	2,667,562	2,815,183	4,206,794	1,205,545	2,654,654	3,598,500	1,669,090	1,401,613	1,428,596	7,648	4,931	28,957,430
4,965,045	21,905,026	3,281,309	3,899,605	8,255,534	2,619,956	4,976,397	5,134,794	5,548,986	4,140,339	2,126,595	186,953	123,964	67,164,503
90,974	396,113	65,980	71,998	57,347	57,501	631,902	168,165	29,008	62,270	28,114	77	0	1,659,449
393,797	6,897,090	136,245	168,958	250,802	205,529	263,295	174,120	231,207	204,594	153,504	237,626	32,754	9,349,522
88,467	0	5,909,323	567,590	334,257	0	274,268	0	0	18,234	0	0	0	7,192,139
8,792,486	**61,423,504**	**12,572,078**	**8,049,229**	**14,186,510**	**4,385,982**	**9,149,453**	**10,017,433**	**7,852,811**	**7,779,618**	**5,216,292**	**433,292**	**461,976**	**150,320,665**

Risk Management

Table 2.2.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015					
		Net receivables based on contractual remaining maturity					
		<1 year	1 year to 3 year	3 year to 5 year	>5 year	Non - Kontraktual	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	12,843,651	1,772,845	4,258,848	911,383	10,021,613	29,808,339
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,622	289,491	10,018	2,661,573	0	3,035,704
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	3,726,800	541,590	354,743	3,040,219	1,639,002	9,302,354
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	41,849	387,664	845,357	4,742,370	0	6,017,240
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	84,222	150,681	102,052	96,414	0	433,369
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	75	101	63,431	0	63,607
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	3,962,912	10,868,584	5,643,347	4,731,104	1,030	25,206,977
9	Receivables on Corporate	38,549,187	8,159,450	9,179,146	13,407,627	300	69,295,710
10	Past Due Receivables	528,610	868,037	738,262	484,501	174	2,619,584
11	Other Assets	0	0	0	0	6,662,635	6,662,635
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						
	Total	**59,811,853**	**23,038,417**	**21,131,874**	**30,138,622**	**18,324,754**	**152,445,519**

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014					
		Net receivables based on contractual remaining maturity					
		<1 year	1 year - 3 year	3 year to 5 year	>5 year	Non - Kontraktual	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	6,952,666	943,291	2,867,191	1,156,239	9,629,211	21,548,598
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	1,084,436	644,497	306,287	412,282	0	2,447,502
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	1,516,322	523,077	182,037	2,529,266	953,205	5,703,907
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	43,585	395,874	835,312	4,082,046	0	5,356,817
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	197,162	178,550	122,160	89,726	0	587,598
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	3,756,558	9,815,925	3,922,537	3,314,424	864	20,810,308
9	Receivables on Corporate	35,395,392	9,951,435	10,240,245	11,539,800	183	67,127,055
10	Past Due Receivables	80,730	674,798	81,417	652,708	67,891	1,557,544
11	Other Assets	0	0	0	0	8,983,026	8,983,026
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	75,550	2,215,868	1,014,647	3,886,074	0	7,192,139
	Total	**49,102,401**	**25,343,315**	**19,571,833**	**27,662,565**	**19,634,380**	**141,314,494**

Table 2.2.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Contractual Maturity – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015					
		Net receivables based on contractual remaining maturity					
		<1 year	1 year to 3 year	3 year to 5 year	>5 year	Non - Kontraktual	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	12,843,651	1,772,845	4,258,848	911,383	10,021,613	29,808,339
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,622	289,491	10,018	2,661,573	0	3,035,704
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	3,071,494	541,590	354,743	3,918,050	1,639,002	9,524,879
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	41,849	387,664	845,357	4,742,370	0	6,017,240
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	84,222	150,681	102,052	96,414	0	433,369
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	75	101	63,431	0	63,607
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	5,059,486	16,549,000	7,424,550	4,945,279	1,030	33,979,345
9	Receivables on Corporate	38,279,576	8,497,316	9,228,270	13,407,627	300	69,413,089
10	Past Due Receivables	539,261	921,599	761,317	487,540	174	2,709,891
11	Other Assets	0	0	0	0	7,112,253	7,112,253
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total	**59,994,161**	**29,110,261**	**22,985,256**	**31,233,667**	**18,774,372**	**162,097,716**

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014					
		Net receivables based on contractual remaining maturity					
		<1 year	1 year - 3 year	3 year to 5 year	>5 year	Non - Kontraktual	Total
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	6,952,666	943,291	2,867,191	1,156,239	9,629,211	21,548,598
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	1,084,436	644,497	306,287	412,282	0	2,447,502
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	1,516,772	523,077	182,037	2,882,014	953,205	6,057,105
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	43,585	395,874	835,312	4,082,046	0	5,356,817
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	197,162	178,550	122,160	89,726	0	587,598
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	4,915,053	15,213,158	5,296,099	3,532,256	864	28,957,430
9	Receivables on Corporate	35,434,712	10,297,374	10,293,578	11,138,656	183	67,164,503
10	Past Due Receivables	95,082	749,808	89,400	657,268	67,891	1,659,449
11	Other Assets	0	0	0	0	9,349,522	9,349,522
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	75,550	2,215,868	1,014,647	3,886,074	0	7,192,139
	Total	**50,315,018**	**31,161,497**	**21,006,711**	**27,836,561**	**20,000,876**	**150,320,663**

Risk Management

Table 2.3.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sector *)	31 December 2015											
		Receivables on Sovereigns	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Receivables on Banks	Loans Secured by Residential Property	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Employee/ Retired Loans	Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	Receivables on Corporate Portfolio	Past Due Receivables	Other Assets	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)
	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,509	2,682,854	475,923	0	
1	Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,462	71,738	842	0	
2	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,354	1,251,554	392,810	0	
3	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195,417	17,608,294	124,700	0	
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0	999,414	0	0	0	0	0	5,049	1,719,052	631,557	0	
5	Construction	0	719,443	0	0	0	263,320	0	141,809	2,563,329	25,878	0	
6	Wholesale and Retail Trading	0	0	0	0	0	16,053	0	1,602,091	17,364,060	150,225	0	
7	Hotel and Food & Beverage	0	0	0	0	0	134,430	0	66,151	2,044,622	32,848	0	
8	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,344	3,547,376	328,373	0	
9	Financial Intermediary	29,692,073	0	0	9,302,354	0	0	0	1,836	2,219,655	147	1,400	
10	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	19,554	0	83,854	7,143,555	143,851	0	
11	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	
12	Education Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,311	92,674	35,508	0	
13	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	50,996	190,691	0	0	
14	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109,615	190,423	965	0	
15	Activities of Households as Employers	0	952,376	0	0	0	0	0	337	0	0	0	
16	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Undefined Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Non Business Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	10,091	45	0	
19	Others	116,266	364,471	0	0	6,017,240	0	63,607	22,720,514	10,595,742	275,911	6,661,237	
20	**Total**	**29,808,339**	**3,035,704**	**0**	**9,302,354**	**6,017,240**	**433,369**	**63,607**	**25,206,975**	**69,295,710**	**2,619,583**	**6,662,637**	

Table 2.3.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sector *)	31 December 2014											
		Receivables on Sovereigns	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Receivables on Banks	Loans Secured by Residential Property	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Employee/ Retired Loans	Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	Receivables on Corporate Portfolio	Past Due Receivables	Other Assets	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)
	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,835	1,191,705	585,568	0	28,205
1	Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,793	50,996	0	0	0
2	Mining and Quarrying	0	768,271	0	0	0	19,321	0	5,359	1,969,565	1,402	0	21,645
3	Manufacturing	0	182,227	0	0	0	8,315	0	125,630	15,671,503	77,390	0	139,518
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,402	3,347,192	0	0	345,755
5	Construction	0	412,062	0	0	0	134,586	0	67,319	2,850,839	23,493	0	18,423
6	Wholesale and Retail Trading	0	0	0	0	0	73,007	0	834,583	16,774,598	280,377	0	985,812
7	Hotel and Food & Beverage	0	0	0	0	0	195,191	0	23,704	1,982,270	31,316	0	17,241
8	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	0	585,463	0	0	0	39	0	44,501	3,161,944	179,179	0	1,407,143
9	Financial Intermediary	21,339,729	0	0	5,703,907	0	0	0	400	2,221,450	147	1,300	0
10	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	157,009	0	84,197	7,872,200	100,031	0	1,652,483
11	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559	0	0	0	0
12	Education Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,369	114,826	0	0	2,557
13	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	8,498	91,837	0	0	13,643
14	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,371	175,548	5,302	0	288
15	Activities of Households as Employers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
16	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Undefined Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Non Business Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	8,658	19	0	534,034
19	Others	208,869	499,479	0	0	5,356,817	0	0	19,510,044	9,641,924	273,322	8,981,726	2,025,392
20	**Total**	**21,548,598**	**2,447,502**	**0**	**5,703,907**	**5,356,817**	**587,598**	**0**	**20,810,308**	**67,127,055**	**1,557,546**	**8,983,026**	**7,192,139**

Risk Management

Table 2.3.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sector *)	31 December 2015											
		Receivables on Sovereigns	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Receivables on Banks	Loans Secured by Residential Property	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Employee/ Retired Loans	Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	Receivables on Corporate Portfolio	Past Due Receivables	Other Assets	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)
	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151,509	2,682,854	475,923	0	
1	Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,462	71,738	842	0	
2	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,354	1,251,554	392,810	0	
3	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195,417	17,608,294	124,700	0	
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0	999,414	0	0	0	0	0	5,049	1,719,052	631,557	0	
5	Construction	0	719,443	0	0	0	263,320	0	141,809	2,563,329	25,878	0	
6	Wholesale and Retail Trading	0	0	0	0	0	16,053	0	1,602,091	17,364,060	150,225	0	
7	Hotel and Food & Beverage	0	0	0	0	0	134,430	0	66,151	2,044,622	32,848	0	
8	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,344	3,547,376	328,373	0	
9	Financial Intermediary	29,692,073	0	0	9,524,879	0	0	0	1,836	2,219,655	147	1,400	
10	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	19,554	0	83,854	7,143,555	143,851	0	
11	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	
12	Education Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,311	92,674	35,508	0	
13	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	50,996	190,691	0	0	
14	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109,615	190,423	965	0	
15	Activities of Households as Employers	0	952,376	0	0	0	0	0	337	0	0	0	
16	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Undefined Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Non Business Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	10,091	45	0	
19	Others	116,266	364,471	0	0	6,017,240	0	63,607	31,492,882	10,713,120	366,217	7,110,855	
20	**Total**	**29,808,339**	**3,035,704**	**0**	**9,524,879**	**6,017,240**	**433,369**	**63,607**	**33,979,343**	**69,413,088**	**2,709,889**	**7,112,255**	

Table 2.3.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Economic Sector – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sector *)	31 December 2014											
		Receivables on Sovereigns	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	Receivables on Banks	Loans Secured by Residential Property	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	Employee/ Retired Loans	Ritel Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	Receivables on Corporate Portfolio	Past Due Receivables	Other Assets	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)
	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,835	1,191,705	585,568	0	28,205
1	Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,793	50,996	0	0	0
2	Mining and Quarrying	0	768,271	0	0	0	19,321	0	5,359	1,969,565	1,402	0	21,645
3	Manufacturing	0	182,227	0	0	0	8,315	0	125,630	15,671,503	77,390	0	139,518
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,402	3,347,192	0	0	345,755
5	Construction	0	412,062	0	0	0	134,586	0	67,319	2,850,839	23,493	0	18,423
6	Wholesale and Retail Trading	0	0	0	0	0	73,007	0	834,583	16,774,598	280,377	0	985,812
7	Hotel and Food & Beverage	0	0	0	0	0	195,191	0	23,704	1,982,270	31,316	0	17,241
8	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	0	585,463	0	0	0	39	0	44,501	3,161,944	179,179	0	1,407,143
9	Financial Intermediary	21,339,729	0	0	6,057,105	0	0	0	400	2,221,450	147	1,300	0
10	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	0	0	0	0	0	157,009	0	84,197	7,872,200	100,031	0	1,652,483
11	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	559	0	0	0	0
12	Education Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,369	114,826	0	0	2,557
13	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	8,498	91,837	0	0	13,643
14	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,371	175,548	5,302	0	288
15	Activities of Households as Employers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
16	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Undefined Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Non Business Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	8,658	19	0	534,034
19	Others	208,869	499,479	0	0	5,356,817	0	0	27,657,165	9,679,372	375,228	9,348,222	2,025,392
20	**Total**	**21,548,598**	**2,447,502**	**0**	**6,057,105**	**5,356,817**	**587,598**	**0**	**28,957,429**	**67,164,503**	**1,659,452**	**9,349,522**	**7,192,139**

Risk Management

Table 2.4.a Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning by Area – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Description	31 December 2015													
		Area													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	**Total**
1	Receivables	5,631,124	72,904,477	2,817,483	4,808,077	7,020,582	3,214,380	4,767,238	5,450,597	23,000,951	5,929,793	4,175,957	3,982,563	561,137	**144,264,359**
2	Impaired Receivables														
	a. Non Past Due	-	459,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**459,314**
	b. Past Due	88,522	3,313,199	13,301	56,498	9,729	52,622	54,354	50,063	139,551	65,658	27,780	29,058	-	**3,900,335**
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	-	1,244,672	-	3,563	-	5,015	346	18,940	4,690	1,439	1,520	-	-	**1,280,185**
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	26,174	492,128	8,090	12,039	11,512	12,103	18,338	12,889	154,375	14,180	12,043	18,031	2,021	**793,923**
5	Written-Off Receivables	9,083	849,560	28,827	24,114	1,544	1,901	3,252	24,023	196,147	71,921	5,977	2,318	-	**1,218,667**

in million Rupiah

No.	Keterangan	31 December 2014													
		Area													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	**Total**
1	Receivables	5,923,503	62,324,070	2,687,409	4,786,915	5,399,764	3,087,843	5,507,207	5,096,435	21,675,424	5,905,668	3,777,969	3,488,637	425,130	**130,085,974**
2	Impaired Receivables														
	a. Non Past Due	-	494,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,130	-	-	**496,768**
	b. Past Due	71,829	2,311,257	47,262	66,230	14,825	58,661	39,265	376,304	103,884	126,851	20,382	32,798	-	**3,269,548**
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	-	605,660	25,039	18,623	-	4,078	-	197,785	-	72,646	332	-	-	**924,163**
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	25,664	320,599	9,783	13,851	12,083	11,816	25,026	13,396	143,603	24,122	7,587	12,061	285	**619,876**
5	Written-Off Receivables	797	1,012,602	2,626	2,896	5,195	1,589	7,868	10,568	188,453	748	21	4,904	-	**1,238,267**

Table 2.4.b Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Area - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Description	31 December 2015													
		Area													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	**Total**
1	Receivables	5,631,124	81,379,786	2,817,483	4,808,077	7,020,582	3,214,380	4,767,238	5,450,597	23,000,951	5,929,793	4,175,957	3,982,563	561,137	**152,793,668**
2	Impaired Receivables														
	a. Non Past Due	-	459,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**459,314**
	b. Past Due	88,522	3,500,666	13,301	56,498	9,729	52,622	54,354	50,063	139,551	65,658	27,780	29,058	-	**4,087,802**
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	-	1,244,672	-	3,563	-	5,015	346	18,940	4,690	1,439	1,520	-	-	**1,280,185**
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	26,174	667,063	8,090	12,039	11,512	12,103	18,338	12,889	154,375	14,180	12,043	18,031	2,021	**968,858**
5	Written-Off Receivables	9,083	1,140,593	28,827	24,114	1,544	1,901	3,252	24,023	196,147	71,921	5,977	2,318	-	**1,509,700**

in million Rupiah

No.	Keterangan	31 December 2014													
		Area													
		Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9	Area 10	Area 11	Area 12	Overseas	**Total**
1	Receivables	5,923,503	70,258,196	2,687,409	4,786,915	5,399,764	3,087,843	5,507,207	5,096,435	21,675,424	5,905,668	3,777,969	3,488,637	425,130	**138,020,100**
2	Impaired Receivables														
	a. Non Past Due	-	494,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,130	-	-	**496,768**
	b. Past Due	71,829	2,497,495	47,262	66,230	14,825	58,661	39,265	376,304	103,884	126,851	20,382	32,798	-	**3,455,786**
3	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	-	605,660	25,039	18,623	-	4,078	-	197,785	-	72,646	332	-	-	**924,163**
4	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	25,664	444,005	9,783	13,851	12,083	11,816	25,026	13,396	143,603	24,122	7,587	12,061	285	**743,282**
5	Written-Off Receivables	797	1,210,588	2,626	2,896	5,195	1,589	7,868	10,568	188,453	748	21	4,904	-	**1,436,253**

Risk Management

Table 2.5.a Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2015					
		Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Written-Off Receivables
			Non Past Due	Past Due			
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3,619,887	-	678,684	203,335	19,373	119
2	Fishery	77,668	-	988	-	242	900
3	Mining and Quarrying	2,688,861	251,227	505,863	129,810	23,272	-
4	Manufacturing	16,210,288	-	184,955	30,442	95,522	28,490
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	3,645,978	-	997,638	366,677	34,236	-
6	Construction	3,564,683	-	57,125	3,037	27,475	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	17,645,580	1,956	201,319	45,880	55,249	39,890
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	2,240,062	-	35,433	1,426	7,847	882
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,010,429	-	500,197	170,204	147,069	19,137
10	Financial Intermediary	45,567,720	206,131	35,426	208,224	18,028	-
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	7,368,911	-	340,550	121,150	51,520	-
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	274	-	-	-	-	-
13	Education Services	134,596	-	-	-	1,255	-
14	Human Health and Social Work Activities	225,872	-	-	-	309	37
15	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	274,415	-	1,132	-	465	2,505
16	Activities of Households as Employers	281	-	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Undefined Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Non Business Field	36,147,080	-	360,775	-	312,061	613,244
20	Others	841,774	-	250	-	-	513,463
	Total	**144,264,359**	**459,314**	**3,900,335**	**1,280,185**	**793,923**	**1,218,667**

Table 2.5.a Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2014					
		Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Written-Off Receivables
			Non Past Due	Past Due			
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,820,106	-	626,973	41,263	3,679	2,464
2	Fishery	57,938	-	-	-	157	-
3	Mining and Quarrying	2,716,408	243,882	1,668	7,363	18,562	-
4	Manufacturing	14,279,818	-	163,088	58,597	67,122	6,885
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	3,486,326	-	499,859	126,250	61,568	-
6	Construction	3,354,690	-	70,264	6,021	15,496	350
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	17,883,256	1,954	569,695	254,841	50,661	686,145
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	2,219,294	-	35,765	3,168	5,590	445
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	5,495,199	-	728,299	153,327	28,969	471
10	Financial Intermediary	36,081,789	250,932	155,854	239,702	38,776	-
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	8,075,988	-	136,958	32,450	36,512	1,270
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	557	-	-	-	-	-
13	Education Services	254,559	-	-	-	166	-
14	Human Health and Social Work Activities	113,241	-	-	-	53	-
15	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	2,218,314	-	6,483	1,181	6,574	4,285
16	Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Undefined Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Non Business Field	30,724,724	-	274,616	-	263,304	534,501
20	Others	1,303,767	-	27	-	22,687	1,451
	Total	**130,085,974**	**496,768**	**3,269,549**	**924,163**	**619,876**	**1,238,267**

Risk Management

Table 2.5.b Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2015					
		Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Written-Off Receivables
			Non Past Due	Past Due			
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3,619,887	-	678,684	203,335	19,373	119
2	Fishery	77,668	-	988	-	242	900
3	Mining and Quarrying	2,688,861	251,227	505,863	129,810	23,272	-
4	Manufacturing	16,210,288	-	184,955	30,442	95,522	28,490
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	3,645,978	-	997,638	366,677	34,236	-
6	Construction	3,564,683	-	57,125	3,037	27,475	-
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	17,645,580	1,956	201,319	45,880	55,249	39,890
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	2,240,062	-	35,433	1,426	7,847	882
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	4,010,429	-	500,197	170,204	147,069	19,137
10	Financial Intermediary	45,033,551	206,131	35,426	208,224	18,028	-
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	7,368,911	-	340,550	121,150	51,520	-
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	274	-	-	-	-	-
13	Education Services	134,596	-	-	-	1,255	-
14	Human Health and Social Work Activities	225,872	-	-	-	309	37
15	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	274,415	-	1,132	-	465	2,505
16	Activities of Households as Employers	281	-	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Undefined Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Non Business Field	45,158,324	-	548,242	-	486,996	904,277
20	Others	840,008	-	250	-	-	513,463
	Total	**152,739,668**	**459,314**	**4,087,802**	**1,280,185**	**968,858**	**1,509,700**

Table 2.5.b Disclosure of Receivables and Provisioning based on Economic Sectors - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2014					
		Receivables	Impaired Receivables		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Written-Off Receivables
			Non Past Due	Past Due			
1	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,820,106	-	626,973	41,263	3,679	2,464
2	Fishery	57,938	-	-	-	157	-
3	Mining and Quarrying	2,716,408	243,882	1,668	7,363	18,562	-
4	Manufacturing	14,279,818	-	163,088	58,597	67,122	6,885
5	Electricity, Gas and Water	3,486,326	-	499,859	126,250	61,568	-
6	Construction	3,354,690	-	70,264	6,021	15,496	350
7	Wholesale and Retail Trading	17,883,256	1,954	569,695	254,841	50,661	686,145
8	Hotel and Food & Beverage	2,219,294	-	35,765	3,168	5,590	445
9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications	5,495,199	-	728,299	153,327	28,969	471
10	Financial Intermediary	35,832,773	250,932	155,854	239,702	38,776	-
11	Real Estate, Rental and Business Services	8,075,988	-	136,958	32,450	36,512	1,270
12	Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	557	-	-	-	-	-
13	Education Services	254,559	-	-	-	166	-
14	Human Health and Social Work Activities	113,241	-	-	-	53	-
15	Public, Socio-Culture, Entertainment and Other Personal Services	2,218,314	-	6,483	1,181	6,574	4,285
16	Activities of Households as Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	International Institution and Other Extra International Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Undefined Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Non Business Field	38,909,703	-	460,853	-	386,710	732,487
20	Others	1,301,930	-	27	-	22,687	1,451
	Total	**138,020,100**	**496,768**	**3,455,786**	**924,163**	**743,282**	**1,436,253**

Risk Management

Table 2.6.a Movements of Impairment Provision Disclosure - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	924,163	619,877	639,013	577,100
2	Addition/reversal of allowance for impairment losses during the year (net)				
	a. Addition of allowance for impairment losses during the year	1,227,637	717,325	991,307	560,707
	b Reversal of allowance for impairment losses during the year"	-	(326)	(49)	(17)
3	Allowance for impairment losses used to write off receivables during the year	(789,091)	(633,367)	(668,145)	(568,671)
4	Interest Income from individually impaired loan	(131,022)	-	(72,256)	-
5	Other additional allowance during the year	48,498	90,414	34,293	50,757
	Ending Balance-Allowance for Impairment Losses	**1,280,185**	**793,923**	**924,163**	**619,876**

Table 3.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Portfolio and Rating Category – Bank Only

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015				
		Net Receivables				
	Rating Institutions	Long Term Rating				
	Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
	Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
	Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to Ba3
	PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)
	PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr] AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr] BBB-	[Idr]BB+ to [Idr] BB-
	PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to id A-	id BBB+ to id BBB-	id BB+ to id BB-
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	8,536,094	109,138
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	1,024,395	793,138	28,191	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	8,536,094	109,138
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property					
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate					
7	Employee/Retired Loans					
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio					
9	Receivables on Corporate	58,808	915,498	1,645,490	580,344	87,408
10	Past Due Receivables					
11	Other Assets					
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	TOTAL	**1,083,203**	**1,708,636**		**17,652,532**	**305,684**

Table 2.6.b Movements of Impairment Provision Disclosure - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Economic Sectors	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Individual	Allowance for Impairment Losses - Collective
1	Beginning Balance - Allowance for Impairment Losses	924,163	743,282	639,013	660,290
2	Addition/reversal of allowance for impairment losses during the year (net)				
	a. Addition of allowance for impairment losses during the year	1,227,637	1,059,887	991,307	798,909
	b Reversal of allowance for impairment losses during the year"	-	(326)	(49)	(17)
3	Allowance for impairment losses used to write off receivables during the year	(789,091)	(924,399)	(668,145)	(766,657)
4	Interest Income from individually impaired loan	(131,022)	-	(72,256)	-
5	Other additional allowance during the year	48,498	90,414	34,293	50,757
	Ending Balance-Allowance for Impairment Losses	**1,280,185**	**968,858**	**924,163**	**743,282**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2015						
Net Receivables						
Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating			Unrated
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3	
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3	
B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3	Unrated
B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)	
[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3	
id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	21,163,107
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189,980
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	21,163,107
0	0	0	0	0	0	66,008,161
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**109,524,355**

Risk Management

Table 3.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Portfolio and Rating Category – Bank Only

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014					
		Net Receivables					
		Rating Institutions	Long Term Rating				
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to Ba3
		PT, Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s,d, A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr] AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr] BBB-	[Idr]BB+ to [Idr] BB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to id A-	id BBB+ to id BBB-	id BB+ to id BB-
1	Receivables on Sovereigns		0	0	0	6,687,196	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities		24,511	115,727	409,557	768,271	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions		0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks		445,063	1,081,846	696,298	470,860	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property						
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate						
7	Employee/Retired Loans						
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio						
9	Receivables on Corporate		78,003	946,489	1,533,471	570,915	81,239
10	Past Due Receivables						
11	Other Assets						
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)		0	0	1,201,345	0	0
	TOTAL		**547,577**	**2,144,062**	**3,840,671**	**8,497,242**	**81,239**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014						
Net Receivables						
Long Term Rating		Short Term Rating				Unrated
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3	
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3	
B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3	Unrated
B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)	
[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3	
id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	14,861,402
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,436
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,009,840
0	0	0	0	0	0	63,916,938
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,990,794
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**88,908,410**

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Table 3.1.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Portfolio and Rating Category – Consolidated

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015				
		Net Receivables				
		Rating Institutions	Long Term Rating			
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr] AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr] BBB-	[Idr]BB+ to [Idr] BB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to id A-	id BBB+ to id BBB-	id BB+ to id BB-
1	Receivables on Sovereigns		0	0	0	8,536,094	109,138
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities		1,024,395	793,138	28,191	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions		0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks		0	0	0	8,536,094	109,138
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property						
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate						
7	Employee/Retired Loans						
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio						
9	Receivables on Corporate		58,808	915,498	1,645,490	580,344	87,408
10	Past Due Receivables						
11	Other Assets						
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						
	TOTAL		**1,083,203**	**1,708,636**	**1,673,681**	**17,652,532**	**305,684**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2015						
Net Receivables						
Long Term Rating			Short Term Rating			Unrated
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3	
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3	
B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3	Unrated
B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)	
[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3	
id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	21,163,107
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189,980
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	21,163,107
0	0	0	0	0	0	66,008,161
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**109,524,355**

Risk Management

Table 3.1.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Portfolio and Rating Category – Consolidated

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014				
		Net Receivables				
		Rating Institutions	Long Term Rating			
		Standard and Poor's	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Fitch Rating	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to BB-
		Moody's	Aaa	Aa1 to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to Ba3
		PT. Fitch Ratings Indonesia	AAA (idn)	AA+(idn) to AA-(idn)	A+(idn) s.d. A-(idn)	BBB+(idn) to BBB-(idn)	BB+(idn) to BB-(idn)
		PT ICRA Indonesia	[Idr]AAA	[Idr]AA+ to [Idr] AA-	[Idr]A+ to [Idr]A-	[Idr]BBB+ to [Idr] BBB-	[Idr]BB+ to [Idr] BB-
		PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia	idAAA	idAA+ to idAA-	idA+ to id A-	id BBB+ to id BBB-	id BB+ to id BB-
1	Receivables on Sovereigns		0	0	0	6,687,196	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities		24,511	115,727	409,557	768,271	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions		0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks		660,806	1,086,182	696,616	470,889	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property						
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate						
7	Employee/Retired Loans						
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio						
9	Receivables on Corporate		78,003	946,489	1,533,471	570,915	81,239
10	Past Due Receivables						
11	Other Assets						
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)		0	0	1,201,345	0	0
	TOTAL		**763,320**	**2,148,398**	**3,840,989**	**8,497,271**	**81,239**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014						
Net Receivables						
Long Term Rating		Short Term Rating				Unrated
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	A-1	A-2	A-3	Lower than A-3	
B+ to B-	Lower than B-	F1+ to F1	F2	F3	Lower than F3	
B1 to B3	Lower than B3	P-1	P-2	P-3	Lower than P-3	Unrated
B+(idn) to B-(idn)	Lower than B-(idn)	F1+(idn) to F1(idn)	F2(idn)	F3(idn)	Lower than F3(idn)	
[Idr]B+ to [Idr]B-	Lower than [Idr]B-	[Idr]A1+ to [Idr]A1	[Idr]A2+ to A2	[Idr]A3+ to [Idr] A3	Lower than [Idr]A3	
id B+ to id B-	Lower than idB-	idA1	idA2	idA3 to id A4	Lower than idA4	
0	0	0	0	0	0	14,861,402
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,436
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,142,612
0	0	0	0	0	0	63,954,386
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,990,794
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**89,078,630**

Risk Management

Table 3.2.a Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk : Derivative Transaction

in million Rupiah

No	Underlying Variables	31 December 2015							
		Net Receivables			Derivative Receivables *)	Derivative Liabilities *)	Net Recivables before CRM*)	CRM	Net Recivables after CRM*)
		< 1 Year	> 1 Year to < 5 Year	> 5 Year					
BANK ONLY									
1	Interest Rate	2,900,136	5,296,456	0	200,113	258,154	226,595	0	234,520
2	Foreign Exchange	13,461,380	2,487,296	0	338,322	374,213	597,301	0	603,893
3	Other	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Total	**16,361,515**	**7,783,752**	**0**	**538,435**	**0**	**823,896**	**0**	**838,413**
CONSOLIDATED									
1	Interest Rate	2,900,136	5,296,456	0	200,113	258,154	226,595	0	234,520
2	Foreign Exchange	13,461,380	2,487,296	0	338,322	374,213	597,301	0	603,893
3	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Metals other than Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**16,361,515**	**7,783,752**	**0**	**538,435**	**632,367**	**823,896**	**0**	**838,413**

*) Calculation of Derivative Receivables, Derivative Liabilities, Net Receivables Before/After CRM based on Underlying Transaction are in accordance with BI Circular Letter SE BI14/35/DPNP

Table 3.2.b.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Risk – Repo Transaction - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			
		Fair Value of Reverse Repo Securities	Reverse Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	ATMR
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014			
		Fair Value of Reverse Repo Securities	Reverse Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	ATMR
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 3.2.a Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk : Derivative Transaction

in million Rupiah

No	Underlying Variables	31 December 2014							
		Net Receivables			Derivative Receivables *)	Derivative Liabilities *)	Net Recivables before CRM*)	CRM	Net Recivables after CRM*)
		< 1 Year	> 1 Year to < 5 Year	> 5 Year					
BANK ONLY									
1	Interest Rate	139,331	5,768,928	0	127,844	156,528	156,688	0	156,688
2	Foreign Exchange	14,544,984	1,452,415	0	182,732	219,561	400,803	0	400,803
3	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**14,684,315**	**7,221,343**	**0**	**310,576**	**376,089**	**557,491**	**0**	**557,491**
CONSOLIDATED									
1	Interest Rate	139,331	5,768,928	0	127,844	156,528	156,688	0	156,688
2	Foreign Exchange	14,544,984	1,452,415	0	182,732	219,561	400,803	0	400,803
3	Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Metals other than Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**14,684,315**	**7,221,343**	**0**	**310,576**	**376,089**	**557,491**	**0**	**557,491**

*) Calculation of Derivative Receivables, Derivative Liabilities, Net Receivables Before/After CRM based on Underlying Transaction are in accordance with BI Circular Letter SE BI14/35/DPNP

Table 3.2.b.2 Disclosure of Counterparty Risk – Repo Transaction - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			
		Fair Value of Reverse Repo Securities	Reverse Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	ATMR
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014			
		Fair Value of Reverse Repo Securities	Reverse Repo Liabilities	Net Receivables	ATMR
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Risk Management

Table 3.2.c.1 Disclosure of Counterparty Credit Risk - Reverse Repo Transaction - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			
		Net Receivables	CRM Value	Net Receivables After CRM	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	380,715	0	380,715	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	266,548	0	266,548	53,310
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**647,263**	**0**	**647,263**	**53,310**

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014			
		Net Receivables	CRM Value	Net Receivables After CRM	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns				
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 3.2.c.2 Disclosure of Counterparty Risk – Reverse Repo Transaction - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			
		Net Receivables	CRM Value	Net Receivables After CRM	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	380,715	0	380,715	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	266,548	0	266,548	53,310
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**647,263**	**0**	**647,263**	**53,310**

in million Rupiah

No	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014			
		Net Receivables	CRM Value	Net Receivables After CRM	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Risk Management

Table 4.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015				
		Net Receivables after Calculation of Credit risk Mitigation Impact				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%
A. Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,280,715	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	1,827,433	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	90,024	4,817,396	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	2,728,166	3,289,073	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	1,682	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	128,780	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	5,538,381	825,837	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	8,255	0	0	0	0
11	Other Assets	1,960,576	0	0	0	0
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**37,008,413**	**7,470,666**	**2,728,166**	**3,289,073**	**0**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	102,014	125,047	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	36,948	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	696,309	14,195	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**836,143**	**139,242**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	401,219	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	133,794	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**411,358**	**535,013**	**0**	**0**	**0**

in million Rupiah

					Others	ATMR	Capital Charge (ATMR x 8%)
50%	75%	100%	150%				
0	0	116,266	0			116,266	9,301
1,070,378	0	0	0			900,676	72,054
0	0	0	0			0	0
3,523,403	0	0	0			2,725,181	218,014
0	0	0	0			2,270,487	181,639
0	0	430,816	0			430,816	34,465
63,606	0	0	0			31,803	2,544
0	25,018,068	0	0			18,763,551	1,501,084
1,630,823	0	58,014,919	0			58,995,498	4,719,640
0	0	84,164	2,527,163			3,874,909	309,993
0	0	4,477,880	224,180			4,814,150	385,132
6,288,210	**25,018,068**	**63,124,045**	**2,751,343**		**0**	**92,923,336**	**7,433,867**
0	0	0	0			0	0
74,862	0	0	0			37,431	2,994
0	0	0	0			0	0
103,981	0	0	0			77,000	6,160
0	0	0	0			0	0
0	0	0	0			0	0
0	0	0	0			0	0
0	21,393	0	0			16,045	1,284
0	0	2,305,765	0			2,308,604	184,688
0	0	0	0			0	0
178,843	**21,393**	**2,305,765**	**0**		**0**	**2,439,080**	**195,126**
0	0	0	0			0	0
63,031	0	0	0			31,516	2,521
0	0	0	0			0	0
139,272	0	0	0			149,880	11,990
0	1,787	0	0			1,340	107
13,205	0	122,480	0			155,841	12,467
215,508	**1,787**	**122,480**	**0**		**0**	**338,577**	**27,086**

Risk Management

Table 4.1.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2014				
		Net Receivables after Calculation of Credit risk Mitigation Impact				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%
A. Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	21,281,600	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	140,238	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	50,561	2,555,596	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	3,261,406	2,095,411	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	1,025	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	132,583	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	4,901,854	905,929	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	1,008	0	0	0	0
11	Other Assets	2,180,896	0	0	0	0
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	1,411,534	1,337,405	472,163	0	0
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**29,961,061**	**4,939,168**	**3,733,569**	**2,095,411**	**0**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	1,002	51,898	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	858	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	38,370	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	813,075	12,317	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**853,305**	**64,215**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	58,129	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	69,886	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	106,245	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**58,129**	**176,131**	**0**	**0**	**0**

in million Rupiah

50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	ATMR	Capital Charge (ATMR x 8%)
0	0	208,869	0		208,869	16,710
2,203,880	0	0	0		1,129,988	90,399
0	0	0	0		0	0
2,863,631	0	0	0		1,942,935	155,435
0	0	0	0		1,979,657	158,373
0	0	585,715	0		585,715	46,857
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	20,617,080	0	0		15,462,810	1,237,025
1,518,682	0	55,903,025	0		56,843,552	4,547,484
0	0	23,702	1,532,834		2,322,953	185,836
0	0	6,651,440	150,690		6,877,475	550,198
0	0	3,279,940	0	691,097	4,300,111	344,009
6,586,193	**20,617,080**	**66,652,691**	**1,683,524**	**691,097**	**91,654,063**	**7,332,325**
0	0	0	0		0	0
103,384	0	0	0		51,692	4,135
0	0	0	0		0	0
4,080	0	0	0		12,420	994
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	21,345	0	0		16,009	1,281
0	0	2,853,959	0		2,856,422	228,514
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107,464	**21,345**	**2,853,959**	**0**	**0**	**2,936,543**	**234,923**
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
107,253	0	0	0		67,604	5,408
0	930	0	0		698	56
14,790	0	97,179	0		125,823	10,066
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122,043	**930**	**97,179**	**0**	**0**	**194,124**	**15,530**

Risk Management

Table 4.1.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation - Consolidated

No.	Portfolio Category	Net Receivables after Calculation of Credit risk Mitigation Impact				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%
A. Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,280,715	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	1,827,433	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	90,024	5,039,921	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	2,728,166	3,289,073	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	1,682	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	128,780	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	5,538,381	652,822	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	8,255	0	0	0	0
11	Other Assets	1,978,749	0	0	0	0
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**37,026,586**	**7,520,176**	**2,728,166**	**3,289,073**	**0**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	102,014	125,047	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	36,948	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	696,309	14,195	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**836,143**	**139,242**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	401,219	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	133,794	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)					
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**411,358**	**535,013**	**0**	**0**	**0**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2015

50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	ATMR	Capital Charge (ATMR x 8%)
0	0	116,266	0		116,266	9,301
1,070,378	0	0	0		900,676	72,054
0	0	0	0		0	0
3,523,403	0	0	0		2,769,686	221,575
0	0	0	0		2,270,487	181,639
0	0	430,816	0		430,816	34,465
63,606	0	0	0		31,803	2,544
0	33,790,436	0	0		25,342,827	2,027,426
1,630,823	0	58,305,312	0		59,251,288	4,740,103
0	0	84,164	2,617,469		4,010,368	320,829
0	0	4,909,325	224,180		5,245,595	419,648
6,288,210	**33,790,436**	**63,845,883**	**2,841,649**	**0**	**100,369,811**	**8,029,585**
0	0	0	0		0	0
74,862	0	0	0		37,431	2,994
0	0	0	0		0	0
103,981	0	0	0		77,000	6,160
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	21,393	0	0		16,045	1,284
0	0	2,305,765	0		2,308,604	184,688
0	0	0	0		0	0
178,843	**21,393**	**2,305,765**	**0**	**0**	**2,439,080**	**195,126**
0	0	0	0		0	0
63,031	0	0	0		31,516	2,521
0	0	0	0		0	0
139,272	0	0	0		149,880	11,990
0	1,787	0	0		1,340	107
13,205	0	122,480	0		155,841	12,467
215,508	**1,787**	**122,480**	**0**	**0**	**338,577**	**27,086**

Risk Management

Table 4.1.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation - Consolidated

No.	Portfolio Category	Net Receivables after Calculation of Credit risk Mitigation Impact				
		0%	20%	35%	40%	45%
A. Balance Sheet Exposure						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	21,281,600	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	140,238	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	50,561	2,908,794	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	3,261,406	2,095,411	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	1,025	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	132,583	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	4,901,854	905,929	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	1,008	0	0	0	0
11	Other Assets	2,193,591	0	0	0	0
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	1,411,534	1,337,405	472,163	0	0
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**29,973,756**	**5,292,366**	**3,733,569**	**2,095,411**	**0**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	1,002	51,898	0	0	0
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	858	0	0	0	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	38,370	0	0	0	0
9	Receivables on Corporate	813,075	12,317	0	0	0
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)		0	0	0	0
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**853,305**	**64,215**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures						
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	58,129	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	0	69,886	0	0	0
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0	0
6	Receivables on Corporate	0	106,245	0	0	0
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**58,129**	**176,131**	**0**	**0**	**0**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014

50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	ATMR	Capital Charge (ATMR x 8%)
0	0	208,869	0		208,869	16,710
2,203,880	0	0	0		1,129,988	90,399
0	0	0	0		0	0
2,863,631	0	0	0		2,013,574	161,086
0	0	0	0		1,979,657	158,373
0	0	585,715	0		585,715	46,857
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	28,764,202	0	0		21,573,152	1,725,852
1,518,682	0	55,940,473	0		56,881,000	4,550,480
0	0	23,702	1,634,740		2,475,812	198,065
0	0	7,005,241	150,690		7,231,276	578,502
0	0	3,279,940	0	691,097	4,300,111	344,009
6,586,193	**28,764,202**	**67,043,940**	**1,785,430**	**691,097**	**98,379,152**	**7,870,332**
0	0	0	0		0	0
103,384	0	0	0		51,692	4,135
0	0	0	0		0	0
4,080	0	0	0		12,420	994
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	21,345	0	0		16,009	1,281
0	0	2,853,958	0		2,856,421	228,514
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107,464	**21,345**	**2,853,958**	**0**	**0**	**2,936,542**	**234,923**
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0
107,252	0	0	0		67,603	5,408
0	930	0	0		698	56
14,790	0	97,179	0		125,823	10,066
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122,042	**930**	**97,179**	**0**	**0**	**194,124**	**15,530**

Risk Management

Table 4.2.a : Disclosure of Net Receivables and Credit Risk Mitigation - Bank Only

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015					
		Net Receivables	Portion Secured by				Unsecured Portion
			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
A. Balance Sheet Exposure							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,396,981	0	0	0		29,396,981
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,897,811	0	0	0		2,897,811
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	8,430,823	90,024	0	0		8,340,799
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	6,017,239	0	0	0		6,017,239
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	432,498	1,682	0	0		430,816
7	Employee/Retired Loans	63,606	0	0	0		63,606
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	25,146,848	128,780	0	0		25,018,068
9	Receivables on Corporate	66,009,960	5,538,381	0	0		60,471,579
10	Past Due Receivables	2,619,582	8,255	0	0		2,611,327
11	Other Assets	6,662,636	0	0	0		6,662,636
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**147,677,984**	**5,767,122**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**141,910,862**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0		0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,862	0	0	0		74,862
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	331,042	102,014	0	0		229,028
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0		0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	872	0	0		0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0		0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	58,341	36,948	0	0		21,393
9	Receivables on Corporate	3,016,269	696,309	0	0		2,319,960
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0		0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**3,481,386**	**836,143**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,645,243**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	0		411,358
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	63,031	0	0	0		63,031
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	540,491	0	0	0		540,491
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,787	0	0	0		1,787
6	Receivables on Corporate	269,479	0	0	0		269,479
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**1,286,146**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,286,146**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014					
	Net Receivables	Portion Secured by			Unsecured Portion
		Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
	21,490,469	0	0	0		21,490,469
	2,344,118	0	0	0		2,344,118
	0	0	0	0		0
	5,469,788	50,561	0	0		5,419,227
	5,356,817	0	0	0		5,356,817
	586,740	1,025	0	0		585,715
	0	0	0	0		0
	20,749,663	132,583	0	0		20,617,080
	63,229,490	4,901,854	0	0		58,327,636
	1,557,544	1,008	0	0		1,556,536
	8,983,026	0	0	0		8,983,026
	7,192,139	0	0	0	41,754	7,150,385
	136,959,794	**5,087,031**	**0**	**0**	**41,754**	**131,831,009**
	0	0	0	0		0
	103,384	0	0	0		103,384
	0	0	0	0		0
	56,980	1,002	0	0		55,978
	0	0	0	0		0
	858	858	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0		0
	59,715	38,370	0	0		21,345
	0	813,075	0	0		2,866,275
	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,900,287	**853,305**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,046,982**
	58,129	0	0	0		58,129
	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0		0
	177,139	0	0	0		177,139
	930	0	0	0		930
	218,214	0	0	0		218,214
	0	0	0	0	0	
	454,412	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**454,412**

Risk Management

Table 4.2.b : Disclosure of Net Receivables by Risk Weight after Credit Risk Mitigation - Consolidated

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015					
		Net Receivables	Portion Secured by				Unsecured Portion
			Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
A. Balance Sheet Exposure							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,396,981	0	0	0		29,396,981
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,897,811	0	0	0		2,897,811
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	8,653,348	90,024	0	0		8,563,324
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	6,017,239	0	0	0		6,017,239
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	432,498	1,682	0	0		430,816
7	Employee/Retired Loans	63,606	0	0	0		63,606
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	33,919,216	128,780	0	0		33,790,436
9	Receivables on Corporate	66,127,338	5,538,381	0	0		60,588,957
10	Past Due Receivables	2,709,888	8,255	0	0		2,701,633
11	Other Assets	7,112,254	0	0	0		7,112,254
12	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Balance Sheet	**157,330,179**	**5,767,122**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**151,563,057**
B. Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Receivables Exposures							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0		0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,862	0	0	0		74,862
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	331,042	102,014	0	0		229,028
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0		0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	872	0	0		0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0		0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	58,341	36,948	0	0		21,393
9	Receivables on Corporate	3,016,269	696,309	0	0		2,319,960
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0		0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Off Balance Sheet	**3,481,386**	**836,143**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,645,243**
C. Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures							
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	0		411,358
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	63,031	0	0	0		63,031
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0		0
4	Receivables on Banks	540,491	0	0	0		540,491
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,787	0	0	0		1,787
6	Receivables on Corporate	269,479	0	0	0		269,479
7	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)						0
	Total Exposures - Counterparty Credit Risk	**1,286,146**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,286,146**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014					
	Net Receivables	Portion Secured by			Unsecured Portion
		Collateral	Guarantee	Credit Insurance	Others	
	21,490,469	0	0	0		21,490,469
	2,344,118	0	0	0		2,344,118
	0	0	0	0		0
	5,822,986	50,561	0	0		5,772,425
	5,356,817	0	0	0		5,356,817
	586,740	1,025	0	0		585,715
	0	0	0	0		0
	28,896,785	132,583	0	0		28,764,202
	63,266,938	4,901,854	0	0		58,365,084
	1,659,450	1,008	0	0		1,658,442
	9,349,522	0	0	0		9,349,522
	7,192,139	0	0	0	41,754	7,150,385
	145,965,964	**5,087,031**	**0**	**0**	**41,754**	**140,837,179**
	0	0	0	0		0
	103,384	0	0	0		103,384
	0	0	0	0		0
	56,980	1,002	0	0		55,978
	0	0	0	0		0
	858	858	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0		0
	59,715	38,370	0	0		21,345
	3,679,351	813,075	0	0		2,866,276
	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,900,288	**853,305**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,046,983**
	58,129	0	0	0		58,129
	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	0		0
	177,138	0	0	0		177,138
	930	0	0	0		930
	218,214	0	0	0		218,214
	0	0	0	0	0	
	454,411	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**454,411**

Risk Management

Table 5.1.a Disclosure of Secruritization Transaction - Bank Only

No.	Secruritization Exposures	31 December 2015					
		Value of Securitization Assets	Asset		Gain/Loss from Securitization Activity	ATMR	Capital Deduction
			Past Due	Not Yet Due			
1	Bank as Originating Creditor - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0			0		
2	Bank as Provider of Supporting Credit						
	a. First Line Risk Coverage Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Second Line Risk Coverage Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Bank as Provider of Liquidity Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Bank as Provider of Services - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0					
5	Bank as Custodian Bank - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0					
6	Bank as Investor						
	a. Senior tranche - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Junior tranche - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0		0

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014					
Value of Securitization Assets	Asset		Gain/Loss from Securitization Activity	ATMR	Capital Deduction
	Past Due	Not Yet Due			
0			0		
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
0					
0					
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		

Risk Management

Table 5.1.b Disclosure of Secruritization Transaction - Bank Consolidated

No.	Secruritization Exposures	31 December 2015					
		Value of Securitization Assets	Value of Impaired Securitization Assets		Gain/Loss from Securitization Activity	ATMR	Capital Deduction
			Past Due	Not Yet Due			
1	Bank as Originating Creditor - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0			0		
2	Bank as Provider of Supporting Credit						
	a. First Line Risk Coverage Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Second Line Risk Coverage Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Bank as Provider of Liquidity Facility - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Bank as Provider of Services - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0					
5	Bank as Custodian Bank - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0					
6	Bank as Investor						
	a. Senior tranche - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b. Junior tranche - Type of Exposure (eg. Receivables Secured by Property Asset)	0	0	0	0		0

Table 5.2.a. Disclosure of Summary Activities of Securitization Transactions of Bank as Loan Originator - Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Underlying Asset	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Value of Securitization Assets	Gain (Loss) on Sales	Value of Securitization Assets	Gain (Loss) on Sales
1	Claims on Government/Sovereign	0	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Entities	0	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0
7	Claims on Pension Loans	0	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
9	Claims on Corporates	0	0	0	0
10	Other Assets	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

in million Rupiah

31 December 2014					
Value of Securitization Assets	Value of Impaired Securitization Assets		Gain/Loss from Securitization Activity	ATMR	Capital Deduction
	Past Due	Not Yet Due			
0			0		
0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	
0					
0					
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		

Table 5.2.b. Disclosure of Summary Activities of Securitization Transactions of Bank as Loan Originator - Bank Consolidated with Subsidiary

in million Rupiah

No.	Underlying Asset	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Value of Securitization Assets	Gain (Loss) on Sales	Value of Securitization Assets	Gain (Loss) on Sales
1	Claims on Government/Sovereign	0	0	0	0
2	Claims on Public Sector Entities	0	0	0	0
3	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks and International Entities	0	0	0	0
4	Claims on Banks	0	0	0	0
5	Claims Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0
6	Claims Secured by Commercial Real Estate	0	0	0	0
7	Claims on Pension Loans	0	0	0	0
8	Claims on Micro, Small, and Retail Portfolio	0	0	0	0
9	Claims on Corporates	0	0	0	0
10	Other Assets	0	0	0	0
11	Exposures at Shariah Based Business Activity Unit (if any)	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Risk Management

Table 6.1.1 Disclosure of On Balance Sheet Assets Exposures

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,396,981	116,266	116,266	21,490,469	208,869	208,869
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,897,811	900,677	900,677	2,344,118	1,129,988	1,129,988
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	8,430,823	2,770,193	2,725,181	5,469,788	1,968,216	1,942,935
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	6,017,240	2,270,488	2,270,488	5,356,818	1,979,657	1,979,657
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	432,497	432,497	430,815	586,740	586,740	585,715
7	Employee/Retired Loans	63,607	31,804	31,804	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	25,146,848	18,860,136	18,763,551	20,749,663	15,562,247	15,462,810
9	Receivables on Corporate	66,009,959	64,533,878	58,995,497	63,229,490	61,745,406	56,843,552
10	Past Due Receivables	2,619,582	3,887,291	3,874,909	1,557,543	2,324,464	2,322,952
11	Other Assets	6,662,636		4,814,151	8,983,026		6,877,475
	Total	**147,677,984**	**93,803,230**	**92,923,339**	**129,767,655**	**85,505,587**	**87,353,953**

Table 6.1.2 Disclosure of Exposure on Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency to

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,862	37,431	37,431	103,384	51,692	51,692
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	331,042	128,007	77,000	56,980	12,922	12,421
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	872	0	858	858	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	58,342	43,757	16,046	59,715	44,786	16,009
9	Receivables on Corporate	3,016,269	3,004,913	2,308,604	3,679,351	3,669,497	2,856,422
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Other Assets	3,481,387	3,214,980	2,439,081	3,900,288	3,779,755	2,936,544
	Total	**147,677,984**	**93,803,230**	**92,923,339**	**129,767,655**	**85,505,587**	**87,353,953**

Table 6.1.3 Disclosure of Exposure of Counterparty Credit Risk

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables***	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation***	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM***	Net Receivables***	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation***	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM***
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	58,129	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	63,031	31,516	31,516	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	540,491	149,880	149,880	177,139	67,604	67,604
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,787	1,340	1,340	930	698	698
6	Receivables on Corporate	269,479	155,842	155,842	218,214	125,823	125,823
	Total	**1,286,146**	**338,578**	**338,578**	**454,412**	**194,125**	**194,125**

Table 6.1.4 Disclosure of Exposure of Settlement Risk

in million Rupiah

No.	Jenis Transaksi	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Exposure Value	Capital Deduction	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Exposure Value	Capital Deduction	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Delivery versus payment	0		0	0		0
	a. Cost of Capital 8% (5-15 days)	0		0	0		0
	b. Cost of Capital 50% (16-30 days)	0		0	0		0
	c. Cost of Capital 75% (31-55 days)	0		0	0		0
	d. Cost of Capital 100% (more than 45 days)	0		0	0		0
2	Non-delivery versus payment	0	0		0	0	
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Risk Management

Table 6.1.5 Disclosure of Exposure to Securitization

in million Rupiah

No.	Transaction Type	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
1	Qualified Supporting Credit Facility			0	0
2	Unqualified Supporting Credit Facility			0	0
3	Qualified Liquidity Facility			0	
4	Unqualified Liquidity Facility			0	0
5	Qualified Share with Asset Collateral Facility			0	0
6	Unqualified Share with Asset Collateral Facility			0	0
7	Securitization exposure excluded in the regulation of Bank Indonesia regarding prudent principles in activity of the banks assets securitization			0	
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 6.1.6 Disclosure of Exposure in Shariah Business Unit (if any)

in million Rupiah

No.	Transaction Type	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
1	**Total Exposure**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,300,111**

Table 6.1.7 Disclosure of Total Credit Risk Management

in million Rupiah

Jenis Transaksi	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA	**(A)**	**0**	**(A)**	**94,784,733**
TOTAL CAPITAL DEDUCTION FACTOR	**(B)**	**0**	**(B)**	**0**

Table 6.2.1 On Balance Sheet Assets Exposures

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	29,396,981	116,266	116,266	21,490,469	208,869	208,869
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	2,897,811	900,677	900,677	2,344,118	1,129,988	1,129,988
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	8,653,348	2,814,698	2,769,686	5,822,986	2,038,856	2,013,575
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	6,017,240	2,270,488	2,270,488	5,356,818	1,979,657	1,979,657
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	432,497	432,497	430,815	586,740	586,740	585,715
7	Employee/Retired Loans	63,607	31,804	31,804	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	33,919,216	25,439,412	25,342,827	28,896,785	21,672,589	21,573,152
9	Receivables on Corporate	66,127,337	64,789,668	59,251,287	63,266,938	61,782,854	56,881,000
10	Past Due Receivables	2,709,888	4,022,750	4,010,368	1,659,448	2,477,321	2,475,809
11	Other Assets	7,112,254		5,245,596	9,349,522		7,231,276
	Total	**157,330,179**	**100,818,260**	**100,369,814**	**138,773,824**	**91,876,874**	**94,079,041**

Table 6.2.2 Off Balance Sheet Commitment/Contingency Exposures (in million Rupiah)

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Net Receivables	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	74,862	37,431	37,431	103,384	51,692	51,692
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	331,042	128,007	77,000	56,980	12,922	12,421
5	Loans Secured by Residential Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Loans Secured by Commercial Real Estate	872	872	0	858	858	0
7	Employee/Retired Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	58,342	43,757	16,046	59,715	44,786	16,009
9	Receivables on Corporate	3,016,269	3,004,913	2,308,604	3,679,351	3,669,497	2,856,422
10	Past Due Receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**3,481,387**	**3,214,980**	**2,439,081**	**3,900,288**	**3,779,755**	**2,936,544**

Risk Management

Table 6.2.3 Calculation of Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk Under Standardized Approach – Consolidated: Counterparty Credit Risk

in million Rupiah

No.	Portfolio Category	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Net Receivables***	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation***	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM***	Net Receivables***	RWA Before Credit Risk Mitigation***	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM***
1	Receivables on Sovereigns	411,358	0	0	58,129	0	0
2	Receivables on Public Sector Entities	63,031	31,516	31,516	0	0	0
3	Receivables on Multilateral Development Banks and International Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Receivables on Banks	540,491	149,880	149,880	177,139	67,604	67,604
5	Receivables on Micro, Small Business & Retail Portfolio	1,787	1,340	1,340	930	698	698
6	Receivables on Corporate	269,479	155,842	155,842	218,214	125,823	125,823
	Total	**1,286,146**	**338,578**	**338,578**	**454,412**	**194,125**	**194,125**

Table 6.2.4 Disclosure of Settlement Risk

in million Rupiah

No.	Type of Transaction	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Exposure Value	Capital Deduction	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM	Exposure Value	Capital Deduction	Risk Weighted Asset after CRM
1	Delivery versus payment	0		0	0		0
	a. Cost of Capital 8% (5-15 days)	0		0	0		0
	b. Cost of Capital 50% (16-30 days)	0		0	0		0
	c. Cost of Capital 75% (31-55 days)	0		0	0		0
	d. Cost of Capital 100% (more than 45 days)	0		0	0		0
2	Non-delivery versus payment	0	0		0	0	
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 6.2.5 Disclosure of Exposure to Securitization

in million Rupiah

No.	Type of Transaction	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
1	Qualified Supporting Credit Facility	0	0	0	0
2	Unqualified Supporting Credit Facility	0	0	0	0
3	Qualified Liquidity Facility		0		0

Table 6.2.5 Disclosure of Exposure to Securitization

in million Rupiah

No.	Type of Transaction	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
4	Unqualified Liquidity Facility	0	0	0	0
5	Qualified Share with Asset Collateral Facility	0	0	0	0
6	Unqualified Share with Asset Collateral Facility	0	0	0	0
7	Securitization exposure excluded in the regulation of Bank Indonesia regarding prudent principles in activity of the banks assets securitization		0		0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 6.2.6 Disclosure of Exposure at Shariah Business Unit (if available)

in million Rupiah

No.	Type of Transaction	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
	Total Exposure	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,300,111**

Table 6.2.7 Disclosure of Total Credit Risk Measurement

in million Rupiah

Type of Transaction	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Capital Deduction	ATMR	Capital Deduction	ATMR
TOTAL CREDIT RISK RWA	**(A)**	**103,147,473**	**(A)**	**101,509,821**
TOTAL CAPITAL DEDUCTION FACTOR	**(B)**	**0**	**(B)**	**0**

Quantitative Disclosure of Market Risk

Table 7.1 Disclosure of Market Risk Using Standardized Method

in million Rupiah

No.	Risk Type	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
		Bank		Consolidated		Bank		Consolidated	
		Capital Charge	ATMR	Capital Charge	ATMR	Capital Charge	ATMR	Capital Charge	ATMR
1	Interest rate risk		-		-		-		-
	a. Specific risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b. General risk	36,060	450,752	36,060	450,752	22,378	279,722	22,378	279,722
2	Foreign exchange risk	48,364	604,546	48,121	601,507	11,863	148,293	11,821	147,765
3	Equity risk *)				-				-
4	Commodity risk *)				-				-
5	Option risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**84,424**	**1,055,298**	**84,181**	**1,052,259**	**34,241**	**428,015**	**34,199**	**427,486**

*) for banks with such risk exposure

Risk Management

Quantitative Disclosure of Liquidity Risk

Table 9.1.a Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profile – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2015					
	Balance	Maturity				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	1,706,057	1,706,057	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	7,505,497	7,505,497	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	46,938	46,938	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	4,193,550	4,193,550	-	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	446,538	-	-	195,084	167,705	83,749
6. Financial investments	8,056,873	58,898	412,931	73,441	399,328	7,112,275
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	647,263	647,263	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Loans	85,851,886	5,209,417	3,944,716	9,562,025	14,814,652	52,321,076
10. Acceptances receivable	777,826	332,622	300,381	144,823	-	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	3,979,832	3,681,918	-	-	-	297,914
Total Asset	**113,212,260**	**23,382,160**	**4,658,028**	**9,975,373**	**15,381,685**	**59,815,014**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	492,720	492,720	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	85,318,621	53,493,336	16,625,758	12,761,371	2,426,856	11,300
3. Deposits from other banks	2,422,387	1,331,763	468,460	155,205	466,959	-
4. Derivatives payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Acceptances payable	776,524	332,514	299,510	144,500	-	-
6. Securities issued	3,327,099	-	450,000	-	2,877,099	-
7. Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,050,921	1,887,114	-	-	-	1,163,807
9. Subordinated bonds	4,486,968	-	-	-	-	4,486,968
Total Liabilities	**99,875,240**	**57,537,447**	**17,843,728**	**13,061,076**	**5,770,914**	**5,662,075**
Net assets (liabilities)	**13,337,020**	**(34,155,287)**	**(13,185,700)**	**(3,085,703)**	**9,610,771**	**54,152,939**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	1,675,914	69,955	-	498,017	-	1,107,942
2. Contingencies	402,625	1,458	-	-	6,273	394,894
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**2,078,539**	**71,413**	**-**	**498,017**	**6,273**	**1,502,836**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	27,553,845	7,384,756	1,956,685	6,085,288	10,453,066	1,674,050
2. Contingencies	1,751,603	316,830	358,483	406,649	465,991	203,650
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**29,305,448**	**7,701,586**	**2,315,168**	**6,491,937**	**10,919,057**	**1,877,700**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(27,226,909)**	**(7,630,173)**	**(2,315,168)**	**(5,993,920)**	**(10,912,784)**	**(374,864)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(13,889,889)**	**(41,785,460)**	**(15,500,868)**	**(9,079,623)**	**(1,302,013)**	**53,778,075**
Cumulative Differences		**(41,785,460)**	**(57,286,328)**	**(66,365,951)**	**(67,667,964)**	**(13,889,889)**

Table 9.1.a Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profile – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2014					
	Balance	Maturity				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	1,805,225	1,805,225	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	7,244,412	7,244,412	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	52,668	52,668	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	1,595,467	1,595,467	-	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	55,464	-	-	-	1,389	54,075
6. Financial investments	9,722,999	1,722,477	402,159	889,990	588,405	6,119,968
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Loans	79,734,669	5,307,564	4,335,028	8,522,795	13,010,398	48,558,884
10. Acceptances receivable	286,213	126,682	143,964	15,567	-	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	3,363,998	3,125,470	-	-	-	238,528
Total Asset	**103,861,115**	**20,979,965**	**4,881,151**	**9,428,352**	**13,600,192**	**54,971,455**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	405,305	405,305	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	76,127,072	54,983,815	14,010,054	4,065,362	3,002,632	65,209
3. Deposits from other banks	1,883,551	1,197,948	32,761	101,057	551,785	-
4. Derivatives payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Acceptances payable	286,213	126,682	143,964	15,567	-	-
6. Securities issued	3,853,855	-	-	-	979,028	2,874,827
7. Borrowings	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,557,155	1,567,703	-	-	-	989,452
9. Subordinated bonds	4,484,137	-	-	-	2,991,318	1,492,819
Total Liabilities	**89,607,288**	**58,291,453**	**14,186,779**	**4,181,986**	**7,524,763**	**5,422,307**
Net assets (liabilities)	**14,253,827**	**(37,311,488)**	**(9,305,628)**	**5,246,366**	**6,075,429**	**49,549,148**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	1,251,650	128,859	-	48,475	59,188	1,015,128
2. Contingencies	356,193	6,273	-	-	-	349,920
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**1,607,843**	**135,132**	**-**	**48,475**	**59,188**	**1,365,048**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Komitmen	23,681,346	7,466,039	2,182,979	5,049,671	8,034,534	948,123
2. Kontinjensi	1,786,939	526,481	326,883	332,180	439,983	161,412
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**25,468,285**	**7,992,520**	**2,509,862**	**5,381,851**	**8,474,517**	**1,109,535**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(23,860,442)**	**(7,857,388)**	**(2,509,862)**	**(5,333,376)**	**(8,415,329)**	**255,513**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(9,606,615)**	**(45,168,876)**	**(11,815,490)**	**(87,010)**	**(2,339,900)**	**49,804,661**
Cumulative Differences		**(45,168,876)**	**(56,984,366)**	**(57,071,376)**	**(59,411,276)**	**(9,606,615)**

Risk Management

Table 9.1.b Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profile – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2015					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 - 3 month	> 3 - 6 month	> 6 - 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	1,724,231	1,724,231	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	7,505,497	7,505,497	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	249,408	249,408	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	4,213,551	4,208,551	5,000	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	446,538	-	-	195,083	167,705	83,750
6. Financial investments	7,300,180	58,897	412,931	73,441	399,328	6,355,583
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	647,263	647,263	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Loans	94,861,230	5,240,536	3,991,630	9,755,144	15,557,066	60,316,854
10. Acceptances receivable	777,826	332,622	300,381	144,823	-	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	4,238,151	3,940,237	-	-	-	297,914
Total Asset	**121,963,875**	**23,907,242**	**4,709,942**	**10,168,491**	**16,124,099**	**67,054,101**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	693,456	693,456	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	84,659,818	52,834,532	16,625,758	12,761,372	2,426,856	11,300
3. Deposits from other banks	2,422,387	1,331,763	468,460	155,205	466,959	-
4. Derivatives payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Acceptances payable	776,525	332,515	299,510	144,500	-	-
6. Securities issued	7,583,458	-	649,974	1,057,352	3,750,719	2,125,413
7. Borrowings	3,217,220	800,000	400,000	3,911	211,672	1,801,637
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,348,721	2,067,025	-	-	-	1,281,696
9. Subordinated bonds	4,486,968	-	-	-	-	4,486,968
Total Liabilities	**107,188,553**	**58,059,291**	**18,443,702**	**14,122,340**	**6,856,206**	**9,707,014**
Net assets (liabilities)	**14,775,322**	**(34,152,049)**	**(13,733,760)**	**(3,953,849)**	**9,267,893**	**57,347,087**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	1,675,914	69,955	-	498,017	-	1,107,942
2. Contingencies	402,625	1,458	-	-	6,273	394,894
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**2,078,539**	**71,413**	**-**	**498,017**	**6,273**	**1,502,836**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	27,553,845	7,384,756	1,956,685	6,085,288	10,453,066	1,674,050
2. Contingencies	1,751,603	316,830	358,483	406,649	465,991	203,650
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**29,305,448**	**7,701,586**	**2,315,168**	**6,491,937**	**10,919,057**	**1,877,700**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(27,226,909)**	**(7,630,173)**	**(2,315,168)**	**(5,993,920)**	**(10,912,784)**	**(374,864)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(12,451,587)**	**(41,782,222)**	**(16,048,928)**	**(9,947,769)**	**(1,644,891)**	**56,972,223**
Cumulative Differences		**(41,782,222)**	**(57,831,150)**	**(67,778,919)**	**(69,423,810)**	**(12,451,587)**

Table 9.1.b Disclosure of Rupiah Maturity Profile – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2014					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 - 3 month	> 3 - 6 month	> 6 - 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	1,817,920	1,817,920	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	7,244,412	7,244,412	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	405,792	405,792	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	1,595,468	1,595,468	-	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	55,464	-	-	-	1,388	54,076
6. Financial investments	9,120,781	1,722,475	402,159	889,990	588,405	5,517,752
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Loans	87,919,452	5,333,667	4,384,902	8,751,910	13,713,880	55,735,093
10. Acceptances receivable	286,213	126,681	143,965	15,567	-	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	3,605,339	3,366,811	-	-	-	238,528
Total Asset	**112,050,841**	**21,613,226**	**4,931,026**	**9,657,467**	**14,303,673**	**61,545,449**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	727,234	727,234	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	75,667,134	54,523,880	14,010,054	4,065,361	3,002,631	65,208
3. Deposits from other banks	1,883,551	1,197,949	32,761	101,057	551,784	-
4. Derivatives payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Acceptances payable	286,213	126,681	143,965	15,567	-	-
6. Securities issued	7,709,964	-	619,877	380,712	1,673,973	5,035,402
7. Borrowings	3,095,805	910,000	-	-	327,582	1,858,223
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,871,300	1,789,989	-	-	-	1,081,311
9. Subordinated bonds	4,484,137	-	-	-	-	4,484,137
Total Liabilities	**96,725,338**	**59,275,733**	**14,806,657**	**4,562,697**	**5,555,970**	**12,524,281**
Net assets (liabilities)	**15,325,503**	**(37,662,507)**	**(9,875,631)**	**5,094,770**	**8,747,703**	**49,021,168**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	1,251,650	128,859	-	48,475	59,188	1,015,128
2. Contingencies	356,193	6,273	-	-	-	349,920
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**1,607,843**	**135,132**	**-**	**48,475**	**59,188**	**1,365,048**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	23,681,346	7,466,039	2,182,979	5,049,671	8,034,534	948,123
2. Contingencies	1,786,939	526,481	326,883	332,180	439,983	161,412
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**25,468,285**	**7,992,520**	**2,509,862**	**5,381,851**	**8,474,517**	**1,109,535**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(23,860,442)**	**(7,857,388)**	**(2,509,862)**	**(5,333,376)**	**(8,415,329)**	**255,513**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(8,534,939)**	**(45,519,895)**	**(12,385,493)**	**(238,606)**	**332,374**	**49,276,681**
Cumulative Differences		**(45,519,895)**	**(57,905,388)**	**(58,143,994)**	**(57,811,620)**	**(8,534,939)**

Risk Management

Table 9.2.a Disclosure of Foreign Currencies Maturity Profile – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2015					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	254,519	254,519	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2,824,500	2,824,500	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	1,602,590	1,602,590	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	9,735,343	9,735,343	-	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	4,937	-	-	-	-	4,937
6. Financial investments	2,371,483	267,793	47,610	62,568	19,749	1,973,763
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	353,341	98,113	13,008	20,245	47,041	174,934
9. Loans	17,665,633	959,235	2,009,340	1,665,838	3,374,694	9,656,526
10. Acceptances receivable	1,338,387	264,222	593,012	418,649	62,504	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	188,149	188,149	-	-	-	-
Total Asset	**36,338,882**	**16,194,464**	**2,662,970**	**2,167,300**	**3,503,988**	**11,810,160**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	140,744	140,744	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	30,827,977	20,942,758	5,196,994	3,251,631	1,118,349	318,245
3. Deposits from other banks	476,075	476,075	-	-	-	-
4. Derivatives payable	378,005	78,979	31,753	105,384	6,804	155,085
5. Acceptances payable	1,333,636	259,530	592,953	418,649	62,504	-
6. Securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Borrowings	1,058,276	41,355	68,925	41,355	-	906,641
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	175,629	175,629	-	-	-	-
9. Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**34,390,342**	**22,115,070**	**5,890,625**	**3,817,019**	**1,187,657**	**1,379,971**
Net assets (liabilities)	**1,948,540**	**(5,920,606)**	**(3,227,655)**	**(1,649,719)**	**2,316,331**	**10,430,189**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	12,461,501	11,841,693	79,938	92,090	143,936	303,844
2. Contingencies	546,208	505,251	66	9,701	7,703	23,487
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**13,007,709**	**12,346,944**	**80,004**	**101,791**	**151,639**	**327,331**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	19,945,587	18,905,179	146,181	204,619	361,154	328,454
2. Contingencies	1,951,641	1,842,349	5,684	50,029	37,563	16,016
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**21,897,228**	**20,747,528**	**151,865**	**254,648**	**398,717**	**344,470**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(8,889,519)**	**(8,400,584)**	**(71,861)**	**(152,857)**	**(247,078)**	**(17,139)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(6,940,979)**	**(14,321,190)**	**(3,299,516)**	**(1,802,576)**	**2,069,253**	**10,413,050**
Cumulative Differences		**(14,321,190)**	**(17,620,706)**	**(19,423,282)**	**(17,354,029)**	**(6,940,979)**

Table 9.2.a Disclosure of Foreign Currencies Maturity Profile – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2014					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	377,611	377,611	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2,606,393	2,606,393	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	907,356	907,356	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	3,987,966	3,909,601	29,387	48,978	-	-
5. Trading securities	3,148	-	-	-	-	3,148
6. Financial investments	1,992,095	300,243	178,051	56,724	15,458	1,441,619
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	205,996	24,951	45,079	4,026	2,725	129,215
9. Loans	18,381,921	258,804	1,637,868	3,291,061	1,944,353	11,249,835
10. Acceptances receivable	2,527,164	629,160	990,172	824,836	82,996	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	159,042	159,042	-	-	-	-
Total Asset	**31,148,692**	**9,173,161**	**2,880,557**	**4,225,625**	**2,045,532**	**12,823,817**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	139,816	139,816	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	26,197,698	16,857,689	4,645,978	3,029,102	1,371,638	293,291
3. Deposits from other banks	1,065,740	1,065,740	-	-	-	-
4. Derivatives payable	224,098	3,606	48,977	24,327	21,788	125,400
5. Acceptances payable	2,523,281	625,277	990,172	824,836	82,996	-
6. Securities issued	619,250	-	-	619,250	-	-
7. Borrowings	888,735	-	498,699	212,782	-	177,254
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	202,168	202,168	-	-	-	-
9. Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**31,860,786**	**18,894,296**	**6,183,826**	**4,710,297**	**1,476,422**	**595,945**
Net assets (liabilities)	**(712,094)**	**(9,721,135)**	**(3,303,269)**	**(484,672)**	**569,110**	**12,227,872**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	13,985,637	5,839,135	2,164,922	680,027	439,358	4,862,195
2. Contingencies	291,475	6,630	93	-	-	284,752
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**14,277,112**	**5,845,765**	**2,165,015**	**680,027**	**439,358**	**5,146,947**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	16,196,870	3,216,127	3,196,033	1,041,773	696,416	8,046,521
2. Contingencies	2,509,885	56,396	18,436	49,935	57,005	2,328,113
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**18,706,755**	**3,272,523**	**3,214,469**	**1,091,708**	**753,421**	**10,374,634**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(4,429,643)**	**2,573,242**	**(1,049,454)**	**(411,681)**	**(314,063)**	**(5,227,687)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(5,141,737)**	**(7,147,893)**	**(4,352,723)**	**(896,353)**	**255,047**	**7,000,185**
Cumulative Differences		**(7,147,893)**	**(11,500,616)**	**(12,396,969)**	**(12,141,922)**	**(5,141,737)**

Risk Management

Table 9.2.b Disclosure of Foreign Currencies Maturity Profile - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2015					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	254,519	254,519	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2,824,500	2,824,500	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	1,602,644	1,602,644	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	9,735,342	9,735,342	-	-	-	-
5. Trading securities	4,937	-	-	-	-	4,937
6. Financial investments	2,371,483	267,793	47,610	62,568	19,749	1,973,763
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	353,341	98,113	13,008	20,245	47,041	174,934
9. Loans	17,667,533	959,234	2,009,340	1,665,838	3,374,694	9,658,427
10. Acceptances receivable	1,338,387	264,222	593,012	418,649	62,504	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	188,096	188,096	-	-	-	-
Total Asset	**36,340,782**	**16,194,463**	**2,662,970**	**2,167,300**	**3,503,988**	**11,812,061**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	140,744	140,744	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	30,826,618	20,941,400	5,196,994	3,251,630	1,118,349	318,245
3. Deposits from other banks	476,075	476,075	-	-	-	-
4. Derivatives payable	378,005	78,979	31,753	105,384	6,804	155,085
5. Acceptances payable	1,333,635	259,529	592,953	418,649	62,504	-
6. Securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Borrowings	1,058,276	41,355	68,925	41,355	-	906,641
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	175,628	175,628	-	-	-	-
9. Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**34,388,981**	**22,113,710**	**5,890,625**	**3,817,018**	**1,187,657**	**1,379,971**
Net assets (liabilities)	**1,951,801**	**(5,919,247)**	**(3,227,655)**	**(1,649,718)**	**2,316,331**	**10,432,090**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	12,461,501	11,841,693	79,938	92,090	143,936	303,844
2. Contingencies	546,208	505,251	66	9,701	7,703	23,487
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	**13,007,709**	**12,346,944**	**80,004**	**101,791**	**151,639**	**327,331**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	19,945,587	18,905,179	146,181	204,619	361,154	328,454
2. Contingencies	1,951,641	1,842,349	5,684	50,029	37,563	16,016
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**21,897,228**	**20,747,528**	**151,865**	**254,648**	**398,717**	**344,470**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(8,889,519)**	**(8,400,584)**	**(71,861)**	**(152,857)**	**(247,078)**	**(17,139)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(6,937,718)**	**(14,319,831)**	**(3,299,516)**	**(1,802,575)**	**2,069,253**	**10,414,951**
Cumulative Differences		**(14,319,831)**	**(17,619,347)**	**(19,421,922)**	**(17,352,669)**	**(6,937,718)**

Table 9.2.b Disclosure of Foreign Currencies Maturity Profile - Consolidated

in million Rupiah

Account	31 December 2014					
	Balance	Net Receivables				
		to 1 month	> 1 to 3 month	> 3 to 6 month	> 6 to 12 month	>12 month
I. Balance Sheet						
A. Asset						
1. Cash	377,611	377,611	-	-	-	-
2. Current accounts with Bank Indonesia	2,606,393	2,606,393	-	-	-	-
3. Current accounts with other banks	907,431	907,431	-	-	-	-
4. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks	3,987,965	3,909,601	29,386	48,978	-	-
5. Trading securities	3,148	-	-	-	-	3,148
6. Financial investments	1,992,098	300,246	178,051	56,724	15,458	1,441,619
7. Securities purchased under resale agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Derivatives receivable	205,996	24,951	45,079	4,026	2,725	129,215
9. Loans	18,382,115	258,806	1,637,868	3,291,061	1,944,353	11,250,027
10. Acceptances receivable	2,527,164	629,160	990,172	824,836	82,996	-
11. Prepayments and other assets	158,763	158,763	-	-	-	-
Total Asset	**31,148,684**	**9,172,962**	**2,880,556**	**4,225,625**	**2,045,532**	**12,824,009**
B. Liabilities						
1. Obligations due immediately	139,815	139,815	-	-	-	-
2. Deposits from customers	26,196,858	16,856,849	4,645,978	3,029,102	1,371,638	293,291
3. Deposits from other banks	1,065,740	1,065,740	-	-	-	-
4. Derivatives payable	224,098	3,606	48,977	24,327	21,788	125,400
5. Acceptances payable	2,523,281	625,277	990,172	824,836	82,996	-
6. Securities issued	619,250	-	-	619,250	-	-
7. Borrowings	888,735	177,254	498,699	212,782	-	-
8. Accrued expenses and other liabilities	202,181	202,181	-	-	-	-
9. Subordinated bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**31,859,958**	**19,070,722**	**6,183,826**	**4,710,297**	**1,476,422**	**418,691**
Net assets (liabilities)	**(711,274)**	**(9,897,760)**	**(3,303,270)**	**(484,672)**	**569,110**	**12,405,318**
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
A. Off-Balance Sheet Receivables						
1. Commitments	13,985,637	5,839,135	2,164,922	680,027	439,358	4,862,195
2. Contingencies	291,475	6,630	93	-	-	284,752
Total Off-Balance Sheet Receivables	14,277,112	5,845,765	2,165,015	680,027	439,358	5,146,947
II. Off-Balance Sheet						
B. Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities						
1. Commitments	16,196,870	3,216,127	3,196,033	1,041,773	696,416	8,046,521
2. Contingencies	2,509,885	56,396	18,436	49,935	57,005	2,328,113
Total Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	**18,706,755**	**3,272,523**	**3,214,469**	**1,091,708**	**753,421**	**10,374,634**
Net Off-Balance Sheet Receivables (Liabilities)	**(4,429,643)**	**2,573,242**	**(1,049,454)**	**(411,681)**	**(314,063)**	**(5,227,687)**
Net (IA-IB)+(IIA-IIB)	**(5,140,917)**	**(7,324,518)**	**(4,352,724)**	**(896,353)**	**255,047**	**7,177,631**
Cumulative Differences		**(7,324,518)**	**(11,677,242)**	**(12,573,595)**	**(12,318,548)**	**(5,140,917)**

Risk Management

Operational Risk Quantitative Disclosure

Table 8.1.a Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk – Bank Only

in million Rupiah

No.	Indicator Approach	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Average Gross Income in the last 3 years	Capital Charge	ATMR	Average Gross Income in the last 3 years	Capital Charge	ATMR
1	Basic Indicator Approach	6,705,992	1,005,899	12,573,735	6,023,065	903,460	11,293,246

Table 8.1.b Quantitative Disclosure of Operational Risk – Consolidated

in million Rupiah

No.	Indicator Approach	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
		Average Gross Income in the last 3 years	Capital Charge	ATMR	Average Gross Income in the last 3 years	Capital Charge	ATMR
1	Basic Indicator Approach	8,450,032	1,267,505	15,843,810	7,765,839	1,164,876	14,560,948

Description :

*) Area:
Area 1 = Sumatera Medan
Area 2 = Jakarta Thamrin & Head office
Area 3 = Jakarta Jatinegara
Area 4 = West Java
Area 5 = East Java Surabaya
Area 6 = Kalimtan
Area 7 = Central java & Jogjakarta
Area 8 = Jakarta Puri Kencana
Area 9 = Jakarta ekajiwa
Area 10 = Sulawesi & IBT
Area 11 = Sumatera Palembang
Area 12 = Bali Denpasar

- Calculation for Other Assets for Inter-Office - Net portfolio category included in Region 2 Jakarta Thamrin Head Office

**) Calculation for Derivative Receivables, Derivative Liabilities, Net Receivables Prior/ After MRK based on Underlying Transactions in accordance with SE BI14/35/DPNP

***) Calculation for 'Net Receivablea' of derivative Receivables and 'RWA prior to MRK' and 'RWA after MRK' based on portfolio category in accordance with SE BI 13/6/DPNP

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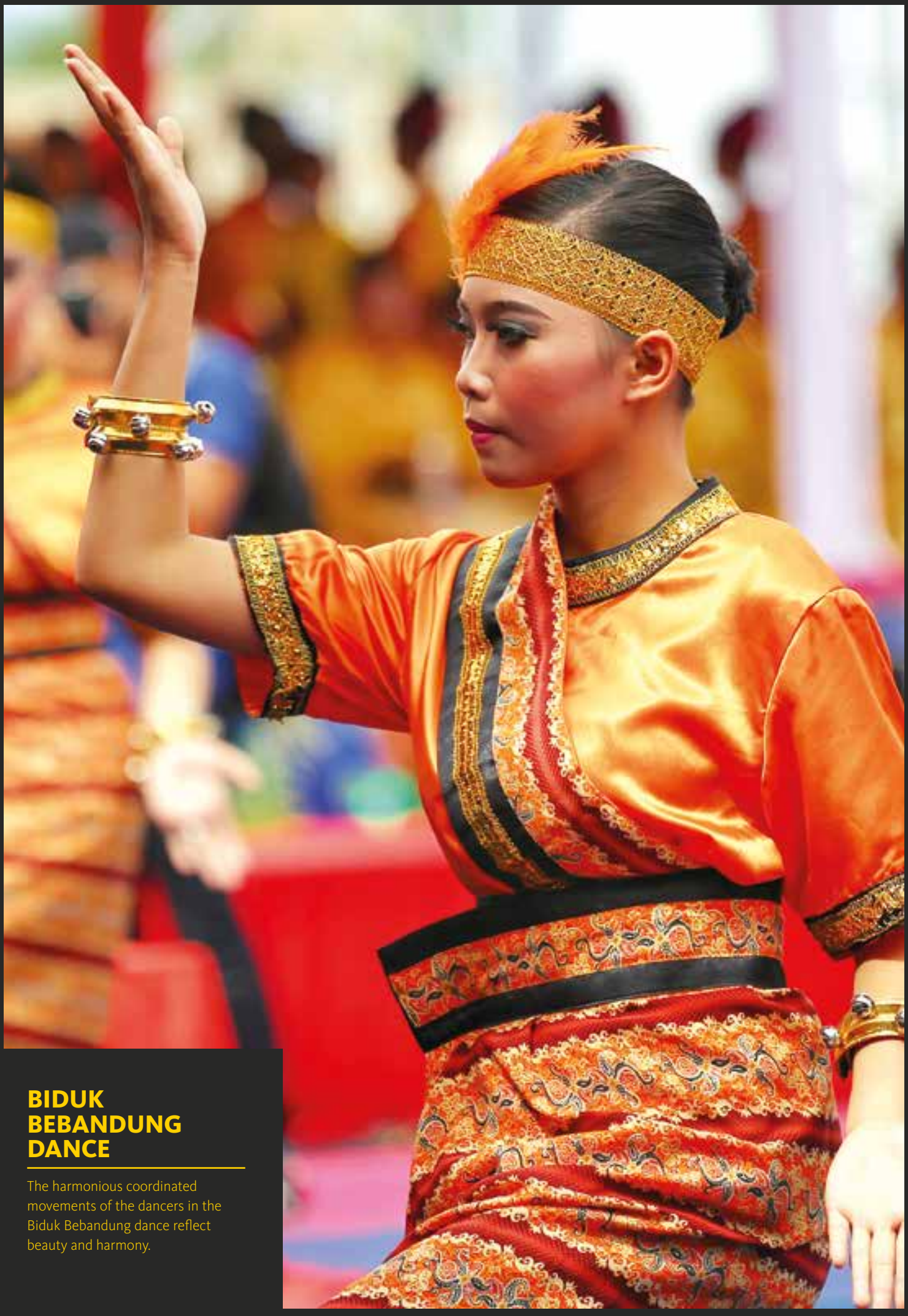

BIDUK BEBANDUNG DANCE

The harmonious coordinated movements of the dancers in the Biduk Bebandung dance reflect beauty and harmony.

Annual Report 2015 PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

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Pemuda Branch Office
Surabaya Region

Commitment

Global Banking
Head Office, Jakarta

Centralized Customer Care
Graha Simatupang, Jakarta

Realizing commitment to contribute in national development

Corporate Governance Report

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Corporate Governance highlights throughout 2015 are as follows

1. Amendments to Articles of Association

Bank has made an amendment to Articles of Association to conform with the new provisions in 2015, among others:

- Adjustment to the Financial Services Authority (FSA) Regulation No. 32/POJK.04/2014 on the Plan and Implementation of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Listed Company and FSA Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuer or Public Company.
- Change to the Company's name.

2. Code of Ethic and Code of Conduct

Bank updates the provisions of Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, which are a reference for employees to behave in the work environment. The Bank requires all employees, officers, Commissioners, Directors and all business partners of the Bank to read and understand the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct and apply this in the performance of their work duties and responsibilities.

3. Compliance Awareness and Compliance Culture Improvement

Bank performs socialization, training and compliance assessment in an effort to improve understanding of compliance culture as well as compliance awareness at all levels of organization.

4. Compliance Charter and Compliance Management Framework

Bank has compiled and set a Compliance Charter and Compliance Management Framework as a guide and grip of the Bank in developing measures to support and improve the understanding of a compliance culture at all levels of organization on an ongoing basis.

5. Lending Policy Update on Bank Lending Policy

Bank has been updating on the Bank Lending Policy Architecture within the Bank Lending Policy in order to adjust to the Bank's business development as well as the latest regulations.

6. Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports Update

Bank has conducted updating process in the implementation of transparency and publication of Bank reports in accordance with FSA Regulation No. 6/POJK.03/2015 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports.

7. Development of Company Website

Bank has performed the process of developing and updating the Company's website in accordance with FSA Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015 on Issuers or Public Company Websites.

8. Integrated Governance Guidelines

Bank has compiled Integrated Governance Guidelines that include integrated governance framework for Main Entity and governance framework for the Financial Services Institutions in Financial Conglomerations. These guidelines are based on integrated governance-related regulations for financial conglomerations and governance provisions applicable to each of the Financial Services Institutions.

9. Terms of Reference (TOR) of Integrated Risk Management Committee

Bank has prepared the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Integrated Risk Management Committee which is used as a guide in the implementation of committee meetings which are attended by Maybank Indonesia as the Main Entity and its members consisting of sister company and subsidiaries in Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration.

10. Implementation Policy of Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration

The Bank has established the Terms of Reference (TOR) on the Integrated Risk Management Committee, serving as a guidelines for committee meetings involving Maybank Indonesia as Main Entity and committee members representing the sister companies and subsidiaries in Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration.

11. Lending Policy Architecture Update on Bank Lending Policy

Bank has been updating on the Bank Lending Policy Architecture within the Bank Lending Policy in order to adjust to the Bank's business development as well as the latest regulations.

Corporate Governance Report

PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In order to improve the Bank's performance, protect the interest of stakeholders, and improve compliance with legislation and regulations, as well as ethical values, the Bank will conduct its operations based on the principles of Good Corporate Governance/GCG. The Bank consistently and continuously strives to apply the principles of good corporate governance in all business activities at all levels of the organization.

GCG practices are implemented by the Bank based on a 5 (five) basic principles as follows:

> "The proper, consistent and continuing implementation of Good Corporate Governance is a pillar to secure the trust of investors, shareholders and the general public."

5 PRINCIPLES *GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE*

TRANSPARENCY

Transparency is openness in the decision making process and disclosure of relevant and material information of the Bank. Disclosure of information is clear, timely, and sufficient.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability represents the clarity of function and responsibility within the Bank's organization so that its management is effective. This includes assigned tasks and responsibilities as well as clear performance assessment, both at management and other levels of the organization.

RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibility is concerned with the consistency of the Bank's management meeting prevailing laws and regulations as well as principles of a healthy bank. This also refers to ensuring that the Bank applies prudence, exercises legal compliance and has internal control.

INDEPENDENCY

Independency is a condition where the Bank is professionally managed without any conflict of interest or influence/pressure from any parties not in harmony with applicable laws and good banking governance principles.

FAIRNESS

Fairness refers to the fair and equity of treatment in fulfilling the rights of individuals and stockholders arising from agreements and prevailing laws and regulations.

COMMITMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank is committed to applying good corporate governance at all levels within the Bank's organizational structures. Commitment to implement good corporate governance is conducted in an effort to improve the Bank's financial and non-financial performance as well as gain the trust of investors and shareholders.

The implementation of good corporate governance is done consistently and continuously, supported by the strong commitment of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and all the Bank's organizational structures. Implementation is as well supported by policies and clear work procedures, increasing compliance with applicable legislation and regulations, and the Bank's ethical values.

The Bank is committed to continuously strengthening the implementation of good corporate governance in accordance with the provisions of regulators, as well as with ASEAN and international corporate governance standards. This direction is furthermore supported by professional human resources, allowing the Bank's performance to grow to the maximum, remain stable and have strong competitiveness at both national and international levels.

As a reflection of the Bank's commitment in improving the implementatory quality of good and sustainable corporate governance, the Bank has created:

- Vision, Mission and Corporate Values which are clear and assessed regularly by the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors.
- The informative Bank Website, which discloses information about the Bank to the public: www.maybank.co.id.
- Manuals for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Committees
- Bank Corporate Governance Guidelines as a reference for governance
- Integrated Corporate Governance Guidelines as a reference for the implementation of integrated corporate governance for the financial conglomeration, and applied corporate governance provisions for each financial services institution.
- Establishment of a Code of Ethic and Code of Conduct as a reference for employees, officers, the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors and all business partners on how to behave in the working environment.
- Whistle Blowing System and Policy as a means to maintain the integrity of the Bank and increasing transparency by obtaining reports and complaints as well as suggestions and criticisms from employees and other stakeholders.
- Conflict of Interest Policy, with the objective to create a work environment that is free from conflict of interest.
- A strong internal control system, including internal and external audit functions as well as risk and compliance management functions which are independent from the business and operational units.
- Compliance Charter and Compliance Management Framework.
- Establishment of a clear structure, responsibility and accountability across the Bank's organization.
- Programs of social and environment responsibility which are clear and implementable.
- Implementation of checks and balances mechanisms.

GCG IMPLEMENTATION OBJECTIVES

The Bank implementing best practice GCG is not only in order to comply with the prevailing laws and regulations, but also to make improvements and refinements to management on an going basis, including to improve the quality application of GCG principles.

The Bank believes that through the implementation of GCG practices consistently and continuously in all business activities at all levels of the organization, the Bank's performance and compliance with prevailing laws and regulations as well as the ethical values will increase.

The increase in the Bank's GCG implementation will raise the confidence and trust of shareholders and other stakeholders so that the Bank has strong competitiveness at both the national and international levels, particularly in entering the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015, so that the level of corporate governance is at least comparable to the corporate governance in other ASEAN countries.

GCG IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

The Bank is committed to continually enhancing GCG practices. In addition to referring to GCG best practices and standards at the national level, the Bank also aspires to GCG standards at the ASEAN regional level. To achieve these objectives, the Bank has a GCG roadmap as follows:

2006

- Issued the BII Policy on IT Security Guide.
- Improved the Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy.
- Issued a policy on the Establishment of Know Your Customer Officers.
- Published the forms of Funding sources and objectives.
- Issued guidelines on organizing AGMS.
- Issued policy on punishments.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2007

- Issued policy of Bank Wide Liquidity Risk Management Policies and Guidelines, Liquidity Contingency Plan and Liquidity Management.
- Improved the Internal Audit policy.
- Issued General Policy on Management of Maximum Credit/Funding Limit.
- Improved the policy on delegation of Authority.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2008

- Improved GCG Manual.
- Issued internal policy on Standard Operating Procedure on Soundness Rating Report.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2009

- Issued Guidelines of Risk Management Implementation.
- Improved GCG Manual.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2010

- Issued internal policy on whistleblowing.
- Issued policy and limits for Provision of Funds to Debtors and Other Obligations.
- Improved policy of risk management, particularly the SOP attachment on Reporting the Bank's Risk Profile and consolidated Manual Judgments.
- Improved policy regarding Risk Management Implementation Guidelines.
- Updated policy on Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT)
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2011

- Strengthened the management of operational risk through issuance of internal policy regarding Information Technology Security.
- Improved internal policy regarding Implementation of Monitoring of Legal Lending Limit to Related Parties.
- Improved policy on conflict of interest.
- Improved policy on Branch Service Manual Standards.
- Strengthened risk management through the issuance of internal policy regarding reporting guidelines of Risk Control Assessment (RCSA) and Key Risk Indicator (KRI).
- Issued the General Policy regarding Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Program Implementation (AML-CFT).

- Strengthening management of operational risk by issuing policy regarding Event Risk Reporting (ERR) as media to report operational risk events.
- Issued policy regarding Know Your Employee.
- Issued internal policy regarding Guidelines Implementation of Know Your Customer Principles of Custodianship.
- Strengthened risk management through issuance of General Policy on Legal Lending Limit Management.
- Issued internal regulation on IT Steering Committee.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2012

- Established Internal Audit Committee.
- Improved Remuneration and Nomination Charter.
- Improved Manuals for Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in bilingual versions: Indonesian language and English.
- Improved internal regulations on Conflict of Interest.
- Improved internal policy regarding Risk Management Committee.
- Improved internal policy on Framework and Procedures of Reporting of the Bank's risk-based soundness (Risk Based Bank Rating/RBBR).
- Issued policy regarding Human Capital Policy & Procedure on Outsourcing.
- Strengthened management of operational risk through improvement on policy of Operational Risk Management Framework.
- Issued policy of Human Capital Performance regarding Performance Improvement Plan.
- Issued internal policy regarding Affiliated Transactions.
- Strengthened management of operational risk through the issuance of Information Security Policy and Information Security Standards of BII.
- Improved Organizational Structure on Legal & Compliance Directorate, Corporate Secretary.
- Improved internal policy regarding IT Steering Committee.
- Issued e-Learning modules regarding Information Security Awareness.
- Improved policy on Human Capital Policy & Procedure.
- Improved policy and implementation of GCG in subsidiaries.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG Report.

2013

- Improved Audit Committee Charter.
- Improved internal policy regarding Risk Management Committee.
- Improved and issued internal policy regarding Whistleblowers.
- Improved GCG Manual to align with the current GCG regulation.
- Aligned the BII GCG to ASEAN GCG Scorecard.
- Issued internal policy regarding implementation of Shariah Governance Framework (SGF).
- Improved "BII Portal" as internal information media.
- Improved internal policy regarding Framework and Policy of the Bank's Information Technology Management in order to improve effectiveness and quality of information technology management.
- Improved internal policy on Product Launching Procedure and Activities.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG reporting.
- Strengthened risk management through improvements on policy of Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA).
- Issued policy regarding Risk Appetite Statement.
- Strengthened anti-fraud strategy through issuance of Policy and Implementation Procedure of Anti-Fraud Strategy.
- Improved Organizational Structure in Risk Management Directorate.
- Published the manual guidelines for Risk Profile Report by using the RISKPRO application (web based risk profile).
- Issued guidelines on utilization of the Medium Corporate/ Commercial Scorecard.
- Issued guidance for utilization of Non-Bank Financial Institutional Scorecard.
- Published guidance on choosing the Scorecard Segment based on the client's industry for Multiple Businesses (non-Retail Portfolios).
- Issued the guidelines for Limit Override Based on the Scorecard (Rating) for Non-Retail Portfolio clients.
- Published the framework of Credit Risk Validation Model.
- Made GCG as one of assessment indicators in the Risk Based Bank Rating Report.

2014

- Published the 3rd version guidelines/manual for Risk Management Implementation.
- Issued the user guidelines or manual for Non-Retail Scorecard.
- Issued the 3rd version framework for ICAAP.
- Published the Stress Testing policy.
- Adjusted/ adapted the Reputation Risk Management Policy.
- Policy for improved Assets & Liabilities Management and Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO).
- Published the Know Your Customer (KYC) policy in order to prevent money laundering and financing terrorism.
- Refined GCG BII implementation with ASEAN CG Scorecard.
- Issued consumer (customer) protection policy.
- Conducted self-assessment and produced GCG report.

2015

- Conducted consistent GCG practices in accordance with current regulations and made GCG as part of the culture in the Bank's daily operations.
- Aligned Credit Policy with applicable Credit Policy Framework and Shariah Governance Framework (Including Shariah Financing Policy).
- Refined Risk Management Implementation Guidelines.
- Exercised efforts and support to prevent and eradicate crimes of money laundering and terrorism financing by the Bank through implementation of KYC Principle by issuing internal provisions related to KYC Principle.
- Adjusted procedures on Property Ownership Loan and Property-Based Consumer Loan application processing.
- Adjusted Bank Lending Policy in relation to Credit Approval Authority Establishment.
- Updated policies on Assets & Liabilities Management and Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO).
- Issued assessment policy on outsourcing vendors.
- Refined policy on Micro Banking Credit Processing Guidelines.
- Issued Trading Book Limit Policy (TBLP).
- Adjusted policies of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).
- Made adjustments to Reputation Risk Management Policy.
- Enhanced Stress Testing Policy.
- Refined Risk Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA) policy.
- Enhanced Incident Management and Data Collection (IMDC) policy as a component of the Operational Risk Management framework.
- Refined Risk Appetite Statement policy.
- Refined Compliance Loan Checklist policy.
- Enhanced Operational Risk Assessment policy to help Business Units and Supporting Units (BU/SU) in managing operational risk quality with effective processing time.
- Issued Data Governance Framework and Policy as a reference in the management of data and information.
- Issued regulations concerning FATCA Policy.
- Refined Risk Management Committee Policy.
- Issued consumer (customer) protection policy
- Issued policy on Information Technology System Procurement and Development in order to improve the quality of project management and procurement as well as the development of existing Information Technology System.
- Refined Operational Risk Policy in order to update operational risk policy annually.
- Issued Non-Retail Large Exposures Policy in order to implement prudential banking principles and risk management in providing funds, especially large exposures.

The Bank conducts regular assessment on the completeness and validity of GCG-related internal rules so as to remain relevant and suitable with conditions of the organization, corporate strategy, and prevailing regulations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

In implementing its corporate governance, Maybank Indonesia as a legal entity has 3 (three) main organs whose functions are managing the Bank which are General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), Board of Commissioners (BOC) and Board of Directors (BOD). The existence of these organs is strictly governed under Law No. 40/2007 of Limited Liability Company. Since the law provides the representative and managerial authority to BOD, during its day-to-day tasks BOD is seemingly more dominant than others. So as to avoid any misuse of BOD authority, BOC is required to exist to monitor and to provide advice to BOD. Both BOC and BOD have clear authorities, roles and responsibilities in accordance with their respective functions as set forth in the articles of association and the prevailing regulations. Further, the overall monitoring over the performance of the Bank is conducted by shareholders in GMS. Through GMS, the shareholders retain the rights to make decisions and obtain information related to the Bank from BOD and/or BOC.

In the conduct of its duties, BOC and BOD are assisted by a number of Committees. The committees exist as the supporting organs of the Bank's corporate governance. BOC is supported by Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee. For the purpose of monitoring the corporate governance implementation in a comprehensive and effective manner, the Bank also established Integrated Governance Committee.

The Committees which are also required under related regulations to support the roles and responsibilities of BOD are among others Risk Management Committee, Internal Audit Committee, Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) and Information Technology Steering Committee. For the purpose of supporting the process of implementing the integrated risk management policies and overall risk exposures taken by the financial conglomeration in accordance with the Regulators' requirements, the Bank also established Integrated Risk Management Committee.

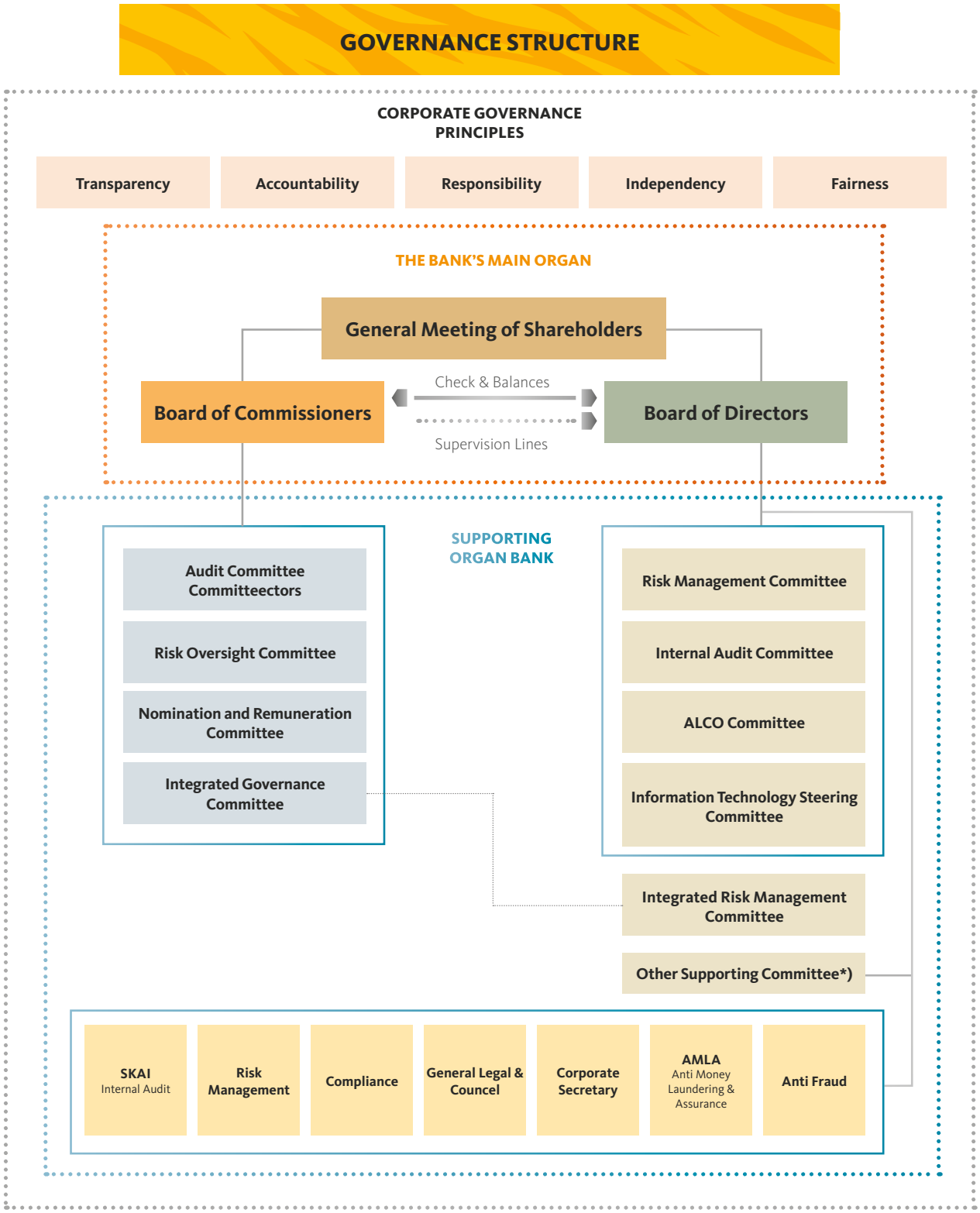
In addition to the committees required under such regulation, the Bank also maintains other supporting committees which also assist the BOD in accordance with the business needs of the Bank which are Credit Committee, Credit Restructuring Committee, Impairment Committee, Human Capital Committee and Personnel Committee. Such committees are established based on the decision of BOD and the segregation of duties of each committee is governed under internal policies of each Committee.

As the main organ, BOD should ensure the effective communication between the Bank and stakeholders, one of the methods of which is empowering the function of Corporate Secretary. The role of the Corporate Secretary is required not only in those pertaining to the administration and communication, but also in ensuring the Bank's compliance as a public company with the capital market regulations, and in improving the implementation of corporate governance. The existence of Corporate Secretary creates positive values in assisting the management of the Bank, so as to increase the trust of shareholders, and other stakeholders.

In managing the Bank, BOD is also supported by work units having their respective functions and roles and responsibilities, which are among others the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI), Risk Management Unit, Compliance Unit, General Legal & Counsel Unit, Anti Money Laundering & Assurance Unit, and Anti Fraud Unit. The clear segregation of duties among organs and/or units in the Bank represent the implementation of check and balance principle and good internal control. The implementation of governance structure in general is based on the governance principles which include transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness.

Corporate Governance Report

The following depicts the governance structure of Maybank Indonesia in the implementation of good corporate governance:



Note:
*) Other support committees: Credit Committee, Credit Restructuring Committee, Impairment Committee, Human Capital Committee, and Personnel Committee.

Reporting Lines Coordinations Lines

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICY

Corporate Governance policies are formulated with reference to, among others:

1. Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies (LLC).
2. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/4/PB1/2006 dated 30 January 2006 on Good Corporate Governance Implementation in Commercial Banks as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/14/PB1/2006 dated 5 October 2006.
3. Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/15/DPNP dated 29 April 2013 on Good Corporate Governance Implementation in Commercial Banks.
4. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/33/PBI/2009 on Good Corporate Governance Implementation in Shariah Commercial Banks and Shariah Business Units.
5. Circular Letter No. 12/13/DPbS dated 30 April 2010 on Good Corporate Governance Implementation in Shariah Commercial Banks and Shariah Business Units.
6. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 on Integrated Governance Implementation for Financial Conglomerations.
7. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 15/SEOJK.03/2015 dated 25 May 2015 on Integrated Governance Implementation for Financial Conglomeration.
8. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 6/POJK.03/2015 dated 31 March 2015 on Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports.
9. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 11/SEOJK.03/2015 dated 17 April 2015 on Transparency and Publication of Conventional Commercial Bank Reports.
10. Regulation No. X.K.6 on Presentation of Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies – Attachment to Decision of Bapepam LK's ChairmanNo. Kep-431/BL/2012 dated 1 August 2012.
11. Assessment criteria of Annual Report Awards 2015.
12. ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard.
13. Roadmap of Indonesia Corporate Governance Guidelines issued by Financial Services Authority.
14. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 21/POJK.04/2015 dated 16 November 2015 on Governance Guidelines Implementation of Public Companies.
15. Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 dated 17 November 2015 on Governance Guidelines of Public Companies.
16. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 on the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies.
17. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuers or Public Companies.
18. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 on the Corporate Secretary of Issuers or Public Companies.
19. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 8/POJK.04/2015 dated 25 June 2015 on the Web Sites of Issuers or Public Companies.
20. Articles of Association.

Corporate Governance Policy is realized through governance commitment, strategic planning, vision and mission, core value as well as a series of internal policies, among others as follows:

Corporate Governance Commitment

The Bank is committed to apply good corporate governance at all levels of the organization. Commitment to implement good corporate governance is done in an effort to improve the Bank's financial and non financial performance as well as to obtain trust of the investors and shareholders. The Corporate Governance Commitment is embedded in the vision and mission, core values, and strategic planning of the Bank.

Strategic Planning

Bank's Strategic Planning is developed based on Bank's Vision which is "To be a leading financial services provider in Indonesia, driven by passionately committed and innovative people, creating value and serving communities" and Bank's Mission which is as a "Humanising Financial Services, which is always in the middle of a community to support the growth of the customer's business".

Corporate Governance Report

Bank's Vision and Mission
Bank's Strategic Planning is developed based on Bank's Vision which is "To be a leading financial services provider in Indonesia, driven by passionately committed and innovative people, creating value and serving communities" and Bank's Mission which is as a "Humanising Financial Services, which is always in the middle of a community to support the growth of the customer's business".

Core Value
The Bank has Core Values, known as Tiger, which are Teamwork, Integrity, Growth, Excellence & Efficiency, and Relationship Building. Core values are more clearly explained in the Company Profile Chapter.

Boards of Commissioners and Directors Guidelines
The Boards of Commissioners and Directors Guidelines are prepared in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. These guidelines include the duties and responsibilities, work ethics, procedure of meetings and working relationship between the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors to be used as a reference for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in performing their duties and responsibilities to achieve the Company's business objectives.

Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
The Bank has a Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct as a guideline and ethical code for work. Commitment to the Code of Ethics is renewed every year. The Code of Ethics is more clearly explained in Code of Conduct Sub-chapter.

Integrated Governance Guidelines
As part of good Integrated Governance implementation, the Bank has developed Integrated Governance Guidelines that include an Integrated Governance Framework for the Main Entity and Governance Frameworks for the Financial Services Institutions in the Financial Conglomeration.

Policy of Integrated Risk Management Implementation for the Financial Conglomeration
In order to support the implementation of Integrated Risk Management, PT. Bank Maybank Indonesia, Tbk. as Main Entity in the financial conglomeration Maybank Indonesia has the authority and responsibility to prepare a comprehensive Integrated Risk Management policy in writing and in accordance with the provisions in the Financial Services Authority regulations.

Compliance Charter and Compliance Management Framework
In order to implement the Compliance Function, the Bank has made strides in supporting the creation of a Compliance Culture. The Board of Directors deemed it necessary to prepare and establish Compliance Charter and Compliance Management Framework as a guideline and guidance for every employee to understand and achieve a Compliance Culture.

Shariah Governance Framework
To improve the governance in the Shariah business activities, the Bank has implemented a Shariah Governance Framework since 2013.

Corporate Social Responsibility
The Bank has Corporate Social Responsibility activities and publishes information about these to stakeholders in regular reports. Corporate Social Responsibility activities will be more clearly explained in the Corporate Social Responsibility Section.

GCG IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT

GCG Implementation assessments are carried out in 2 (two) methods: self-assessment and assessment by external parties, who are independent parties.

GCG Implementation Assessment by External Parties

GCG Implementation assessment by External Parties, among other parties, is performed by The Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD) which evaluates and ranks a few public companies with the largest market capitalization listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

In 2015, Maybank Indonesia was awarded as "The Best GCG Implementation" in the category "The Best Disclosure and Transparency" from the Financial Services Authority in cooperation with Indonesian Institute for Corporate Directorship (IICD).

GCG Implementation Self-Assessment

The Bank conducts GCG implementation self-assessments on a regular basis, at least every semester at the end of June and December. GCG implementation self-assessment is conducted in a structured, integrated, and grouped within a governance system that consists 3 (three) governance aspects, namely governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome as a continuous process. In addition to GCG implementation self-assessment, the Bank also conducts GCG implementation assessment as consolidated with subsidiaries WOM Finance and Maybank Indonesia Finance.

Results of GCG implementation self-assessments are submitted by the Bank to the Financial Services Authority in conjunction with the submission of Risk Based Bank Health Level Assessment Report (RBBR). The Financial Services Authority conducts assessments or evaluations of the results of the self-assessment of GCG implementation submitted by the Bank. Should there be any material differences in the results with the GCG self-assessment, the Bank will have to revise the results of the self-GCG assessment.

During 2015, there were no differences in the results of the GCG implementation self-assessment conducted by the Bank and the Financial Services Authority.

Corporate Governance Report

GCG Implementation Assessment by the Regulator

The Financial Services Authority (FSA) , the regulator in this case, conducted assessment and evaluation of the results of the GCG implementation self-assessment submitted by the Bank. Should there be material differences in the results of the GCG self-assessment, the Bank will have to revise the results of the GCG self-assessment

Based on results of the FSA assessment on the GCG implementation self-assessment submitted to the FSA in conjunction with Risk Based Bank Health Level Assessment Report for the June 2015 position obtained results of "Rank 2" ("Good").

GCG Self-Assessment Report 2015

GCG Implementation Self-Assessment

The Bank conducts GCG implementation self-assessments in accordance with the period of Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR), conducted each semester at the end of June and December. The self-assessments are performed in order to ensure the implementation of 5 (five) basic principles of GCG of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency, and fairness, in at least 11 (eleven) Implementation Assessment of GCG Factors.

The eleven GCG Implementation Assessment Factors are:

1. Exercise of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners
2. Exercise of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors.
3. Completeness and exercise of duties and responsibilities of Committees.
4. Conflict of interest management
5. Exercise of compliance function
6. Exercise of internal audit function
7. Exercise of external audit function
8. Exercise of risk management including internal control system
9. Fund provision to related parties and large exposures
10. Transparency of Bank's financial and non-financial conditions, GCG implementation report, and internal reporting, and
11. Bank's strategic plan.

In addition to the eleven factors, it also needs to be noted about other information related to GCG implementation such as issues that arise as a result of the Bank's remuneration policy or internal strife, if any, which interferes with operations and/or business continuity.

GCG Implementation Assessment assesses the quality of the Bank's management on the implementation of GCG principles, in regard with the significance or materiality of issues against GCG implementation Bank-wide, according to the scale, characteristics and complexity of the Bank's business.

GCG implementation self-assessments are conducted in a comprehensive and structured manner, and are integrated into 3 (three) governance aspects, namely governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome as a continuous process. Assessment results of the three governance aspects are as one unit so that if one aspect is not considered sufficient, then these weaknesses could affect the GCG Assessment.

Implementation Assessment of GCG Consolidated

In performing the GCG implementation assessment with the GCG Assessment Factors on a consolidated basis, the Bank considers, among others, the determination of the subsidiaries to be consolidated as referring to Bank Indonesia provisions which regulate the implementation of consolidated risk management for banks which exercise control over subsidiaries. In addition, there are individual GCG Implementation Assessment Factors used when assessing GCG on a consolidated basis. In the GCG implementation assessment on a consolidated basis, the subsidiaries assessed are WOM Finance and Maybank Indonesia Finance.

The subsidiaries' GCG assessment Factors used for the GCG implementation assessments on a consolidated basis are determined by taking into account the scale, characteristic, and complexity of the subsidiary and supported by sufficient data and information.

Determination of the Bank's GCG Assessment Factors on a consolidated basis has been carried out with due regard to the significance or materiality of subsidiaries share of the consolidated Bank; and/or issues related to the implementation of GCG principles in subsidiaries which significantly affect the implementation of GCG principles in the consolidated Bank. The significance or materiality of subsidiaries share is determined by comparing the total assets of subsidiaries against total assets of the consolidated Bank.

The GCG Implementation Self-Assessment Report for June 2015 and December 2015 are as follows:

1. GCG Implementation Self-Assessment Results of June 2015

Based on analysis of the governance structure, the governance process and governance outcome on eleven GCG Implementation Assessment Factors, results of GCG Implementation Individual Self-Assessment for June 2015 position obtained "Rank 2" ("Good"). Similarly, results of GCG Implementation Consolidated Self Assessment for June 2015 obtained "Rank 2" ("Good"). Should there be weakness in the implementation of GCG principles, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be solved through normal actions by the management of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Report of Individual and Consolidated GCG Implementation Self-Assessments for June 2015 are as follows:

Position : June 2015

SELF ASSESSMENT OF GCG IMPLEMENTATION REPORT		
	Rank	**Rank Definition**
Individual	2	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Bank's management.
Consolidated	2	Indicates Management of the Bank and its subsidiaries has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Management of the Bank and its subsidiaries.
Analysis		
The Self-Assessment Analysis of the governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome aspects conducted on each GCG Implementation Assessment Factor has been submitted to FSA.		

Corporate Governance Report

The GCG Implementation Self-Assessment Report was signed by the Board of Directors with its Working Paper and was submitted to FSA in conjunction with the submission of Risk Based Bank Health Level Assessment (RBBR) Report for June 2015.

2. GCG Implementation Self-Assessment Results of December 2015

Based on Implementation Assessment of GCG Result in June 2015, the Bank identified issues such as weaknesses and their causes and assessed the strength of the GCG implementation as implemented by the Bank to serve as a benchmark in the GCG implementation self-assessment for December 2015.

Based on analysis of the governance structure, governance process and governance outcome on eleven GCG Implementation Assessment Factors, the result of the GCG Implementation Individual Self-Assessment for December 2015 obtained "Rank 2" ("Good"). Similarly, results of the GCG Implementation Consolidated Self-Assessment obtained "Rank 2" ("Good"). Should there be weakness in the implementation of GCG principles, in general, these weaknesses are less significant and can be solved through normal actions by the management of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Report of Individual and Consolidated GCG Implementation Self-Assessments for December 2015 are as follows:

Position : December 2015

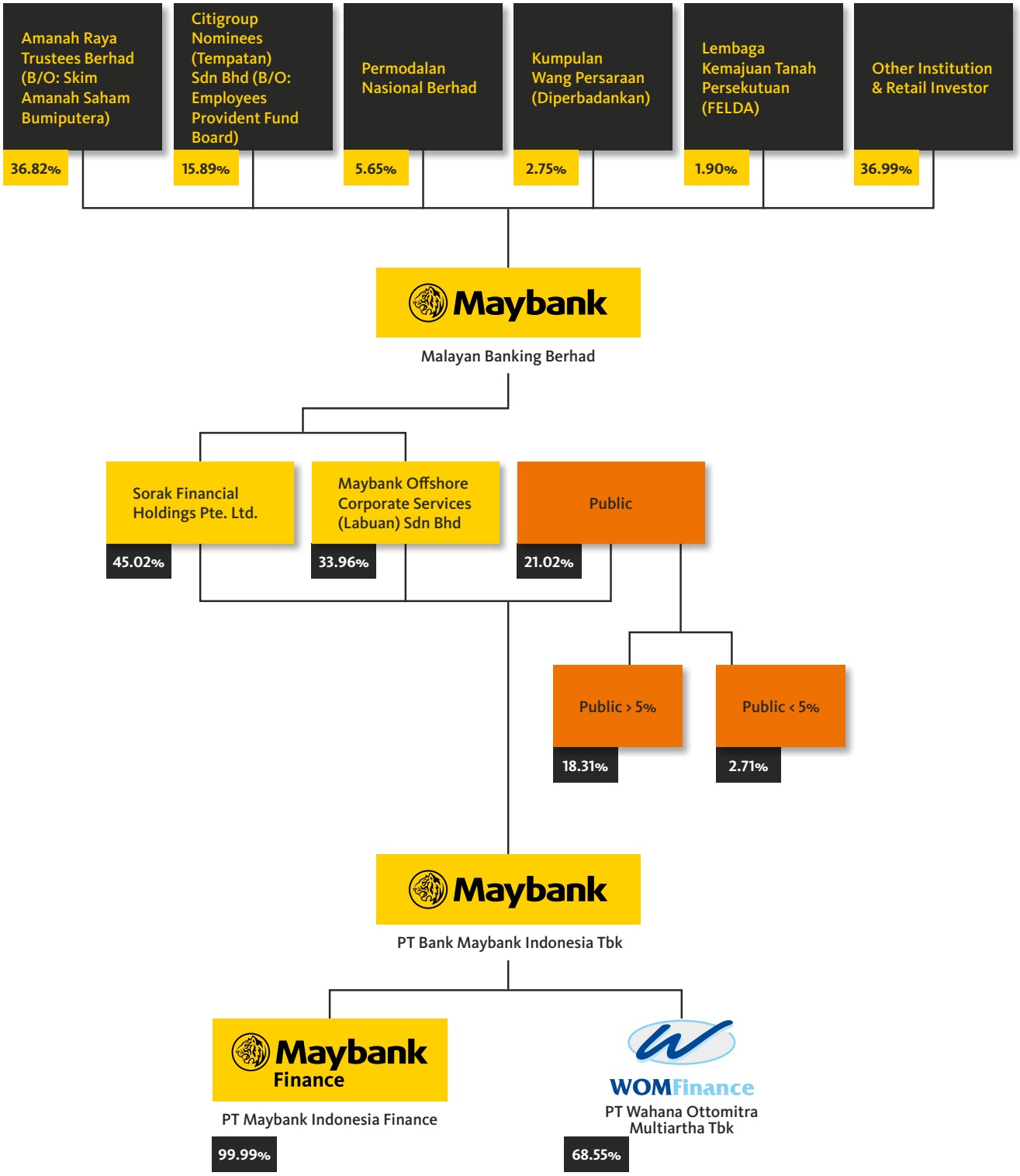
SELF ASSESSMENT OF GCG IMPLEMENTATION REPORT		
	Rank	**Rank Definition**
Individual	2	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Bank's management.
Consolidated	2	Indicates Management of the Bank and its subsidiaries has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Management of the Bank and its subsidiaries.
Analysis		
The Self-Assessment Analysis of the governance structure, governance process, and governance outcome aspects conducted on each GCG Implementation Assessment Factors were submitted to FSA.		

Report of GCG Implementation Self-Assessment was signed by the Board of Directors with its Working Paper and was submitted to FSA in conjunction with the submission of Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) Report for December 2015.

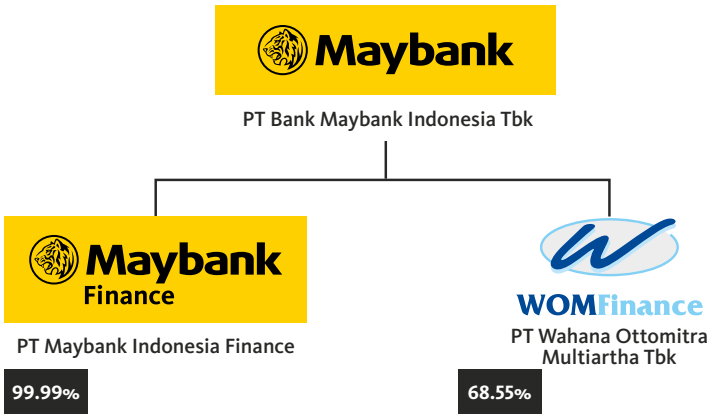
GCG Assessment Items Matrix

Rating	Definition
1	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **very good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved by the Bank's management.
2	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **good**. This is reflected from sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally not significant and can be immediately improved through regular measures by the Bank's management.
3	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **acceptable**. This is reflected from acceptable fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. Weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles are generally quite significant and require sufficient attention from the Bank's management.
4	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **below average**. This is reflected from less sufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. There are weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles that are generally significant and require comprehensive improvements by the Bank's management.
5	Indicates that the Bank's Management has implemented Good Corporate Governance that is generally **poor**. This is reflected from insufficient fulfillment of Good Corporate Governance principles. There are weaknesses in the exercise of Good Corporate Governance principles that are generally highly significant and challenging to be improved by the Bank's management.

Corporate Group Structure



Subsidiaries & Affiliates



Company	Business Activity	% Ownership
Subsidiaries		
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	Financing	99.99%
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Financing	68.55%
Affiliates		
PT Penjamin Kredit Pengusaha Indonesia	Guarantee Funds Services	9.83%
PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura	Venture Capital	9.31%
PT Sarana Sulut Ventura	Venture Capital	7.14%
PT Sarana Jambi Ventura	Venture Capital	4.49%
PT Sarana Bali Ventura	Venture Capital	3.44%
PT Sarana Riau Ventura	Venture Capital	3.39%
PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura	Venture Capital	2.81%
PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura	Venture Capital	2.45%
PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura	Venture Capital	2.41%
PT Sarana Sumut Ventura	Venture Capital	2.32%
PT Sarana Lampung Ventura	Venture Capital	1.69%
PT Sarana Sumbar Ventura	Venture Capital	1.37%
PT Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	0.94%
PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk	Bank	0.20%
PT Aplikanusa Lintasarta	Communication Network System	0.03%

Corporate Governance Report

ASEAN CG SCORECARD INDEX

In an effort to implement ASEAN CG Scorecard, the Bank measures governance practices and aligns governance practices with ASEAN CG Scorecard through self-assessments.

The following is the selfassesssment framework aligned between the contents of Bank 2015 Annual Report with INDEX ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard. The original format has the rules and guiding reference. We summarize the following index result based on each criterion.

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
LEVEL I					
SECTION A: RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS					
A.1	**Basic shareholder rights**				
A.1.1	Does the company pay (interim and final/annual) dividends in an equitable and timely manner; that is, all shareholders are treated equally and paid within 30 days after being (i) declared for interim dividends and (ii) approved by annual general meeting (AGM) for final dividends?	The company does not distribute dividend		Dividends announcement	203
A.2	**Right to participate in decisions concerning fundamental corporate changes.**				
	Do shareholders have the right to participate in the event:				
A.2.1	Amendments /changes to the Articles of Association?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ Articles of Association	351, 353, 354,
A.2.2	Authorizations related to the issuance of additional shares?	Yes			
A.2.3	The transfer of all or most of its assets, in relation to sales of the Company?	Yes			
A.3	**Right To Participate Effectively In And Vote In General Shareholder Meetings And Should Be Informed Of The Rules, Including Voting Procedures That Govern General Shareholder Meetings.**				
A.3.1	Do shareholders have the opportunity, in accordance with agenda, to approve the decision on the amount of remuniration of directors/ commissioners? (salaries, allowances, benefits, and other emolemen)	Yes		Announcement of AGM/Articles of Association/ Annual Report/Company website	341, 343, 346, 381, 399
A.3.2	Does the company provide non-controlling shareholders a right to nominate candidates for board of directors/commissioners?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ Articles of Association	341, 344, 347
A.3.3	Does the company allow shareholders to elect directors/commissioners individually?	Yes		Minutes of AGM/Result announcement of AGM/Articles of Association/Annual Report/website	
A.3.4	Does the company disclose the voting and vote tabulation procedures used, declaring both before the meeting proceeds?	Yes		AGM Minutes/ Annul Report/ Articles of Association/ Company website	342, 352
A.3.5	Do the minutes of the most recent AGM record that there was an opportunity allowing for shareholders to ask questions or raise issues?	Yes		AGM Minutes/ Summary of Minutes	342, 352
A.3.6	Do the minutes of the most recent AGM record questions and answers?	Yes		AGM Minutes	
A.3.7	Did the disclosure of the outcome of the most recent AGM include resolution(s)?	Yes		AGM Minutes	
A.3.8	Did the company disclose the voting results including approving, dissenting, and abstaining votes for each agenda item for the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	
A.3.9	Did the company disclose the list of board members who attended the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	341, 342,351

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
A.3.10	Did the chairman of the board of directors/commissioners attend the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	342, 351
A.3.11	Did the CEO/Managing Director/President attend the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	342, 351
A.3.12	Did the chairman of the Audit Committee attend the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	342
A.3.13	Did the company organise their most recent AGM in an easy to reach location?	Yes		Notice of AGM/ Company website	340, 350
A.3.14	Does the company allow for voting in absentia?	–		AGM Announcement/ AGM Minutes/ Articles of Association	
A.3.15	Did the company vote by poll (as opposed to by show of hands) for all resolutions at the most recent AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	342
A.3.16	Does the company disclose that it has appointed an independent party (scrutineers/inspectors) to count and/or validate the votes at the AGM?	Yes		AGM Minutes	342
A.3.17	Does the company make publicly available by the next working day the result of the votes taken during the most recent AGM for all resolutions?	Yes		Company announcement/ Company website	339, 340
A.3.18	Does the company provide at least 21 days notice for all resolutions?	Yes		Company announcements/ Articles of Association/Annual Report/Company website.	
A.3.19	Does the company provide the rationale and explanation for each agenda item which requires shareholders' approval in the notice of AGM/circulars and/or the accompanying statement?	Yes		Company announcements/ Articles of Association/Annual Report/Company website	
A.4	**Markets For Corporate Control Should Be Allowed To Function In An Efficient And Transparent Manner.**				
A.4.1	In cases of mergers, acquisitions and/or takeovers, does the board of directors/ commissioners of the offeree company appoint an independent party to evaluate the fairness of the transaction price?	–		Merger announcement/ Company Report on the merger	
A.5	**The Exercise Of Ownership Rights By All Shareholders, Including Institutional Investors, Should Be Facilitated.**				
A.5.1	Is the share ownership by institutional investors, other than controlling shareholders, greater than 5%?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website	88, 90
SECTION B: EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS					
B.1	**Share And Voting Rights**				
B.1.1	Do the company's ordinary or common shares have one vote for one share?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement	
B.1.2	Where the company has more than one class of shares, does the company publicise the voting rights attached to each class of shares (e.g. through the company website/reports/ the stock exchange/ the regulator's website)?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement	
B.2	**Notice of AGM**				
B.2.1	Does each resolution in the most recent AGM deal with only one item, i.e., there is no bundling of several items into the same resolution?	Yes		Notice of AGM	343-349, 358

Corporate Governance Report

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
B.2.2	Are the company's notices of the most recent AGM/circulars fully translated into English and published on the same date as the local-language version?		No	Notice of AGM	339, 340
	Does the notice of AGM/circulars have the following details:				
B.2.3	Are the profiles of directors/commissioners (at least age, qualification, date of first appointment, experience, and directorships in other listed companies) in seeking election/reelection included?	Yes		Notice of AGM/ Annual Report	
B.2.4	Are the auditors seeking appointment/re-appointment clearly identified?	Yes		Notice of AGM/ Annual Report	343, 346
B.2.5	Has an explanation of the dividend policy been provided?	Yes		Notice of AGM	203
B.2.6	Is the amount payable for final dividends disclosed?	Yes		Notice of AGM	203
B.2.7	Were the proxy documents made easily available?	Yes		Notice of AGM	
B.3	**Insider Trading And Abusive Self-Dealing Should Be Prohibited.**				
B.3.1	Does the company have policies and/or rules prohibiting directors/commissioners and employees to benefit from knowledge which is not generally available to the market?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement	
B.3.2	Are the directors and commissioners required to report their dealings in company shares within 3 business days?	Yes			
B.4	**Related Party Transactions By Directors And Key Executives.**				
B.4.1	Are directors and commissioners required to disclose their interest in transactions and any other conflicts of interest?	Yes			
B.4.2	Does the company have a policy requiring a committee of independent directors/ commissioners to review material/significant RPTs to determine whether they are in the best interests of the company and shareholders?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement	
B.4.3	Does the company have a policy requiring board members (directors/ commissioners) to abstain from participating in the board discussion on a particular agenda when they are conflicted?	Yes			
B.4.4	Does the company have policies on loans to directors and commissioners either forbidding this practice or ensuring that they are being conducted at arm's length basis and at market rates?	Yes			
B.5	**Protecting Minority Shareholders From Abusive Actions**				
B.5.1	Were there any RPTs that can be classified as financial assistance to entities other than wholly-owned subsidiary companies?		No	Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement/ media	
B.5.2	Does the company disclose that RPTs are conducted in such a way to ensure that they are fair and at arms' length?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ announcement	202-203
SECTION C : ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS					
C.1	**The Rights Of Stakeholders That Are Established By Law Or Through Mutual Agreements Are To Be Respected.**				
	Does the company disclose a policy that :				
C.1.1	Stipulates the existence and scope of the company's efforts to address customers' health and safety?	Yes		Annual Report	479, 542-543
C.1.2	Explains supplier/contractor selection practice?	Yes		Annual Report	487

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
C.1.3	Describes the company's efforts to ensure that its value chain is environmentally friendly or is consistent with promoting sustainable development?	Yes		Corporate Responsibility Report	
C.1.4	Elaborates the company's efforts to interact with the communities in which they operate?	Yes		Annual Report	477, 537-542
C.1.5	Directs the company's anti-corruption programmes and procedures?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website/ Sustainability or Corporate Responsibility Report (CSR)	454-466, 494-496
C.1.6	Describes how creditors' rights are safeguarded?	Yes			
	Does The Company Disclose The Activities That It Has Undertaken To Implement The Above Mentioned Policies?				
C.1.7	Customer health and safety	Yes		Annual Report	479, 542-543
C.1.8	Supplier/Contractor selection and criteria	Yes		Annual Report	487
C.1.9	Environmentally-friendly value chain	Yes		Laporan Keberlanjutan	
C.1.10	Interaction with the communities	Yes		Laporan Tahunan & Laporan Keberlanjutan	537-542
C.1.11	Anti-corruption programs and procedures	Yes		Annual Report	454-466, 494-496
C.1.12	Creditors' Rights	Yes			
C.1.13	Does the company have a separate corporate responsibility (CSR) report/section or sustainability report/section?	Yes		Laporan Tahunan & Laporan Keberlanjutan	528-543
C.2	**Where Stakeholder Interests Are Protected By Law, Stakeholders Should Have The Opportunity To Obtain Effective Redress For Violation Of Their Rights.**				
C.2.1	Does the company provide contact details via the company's website or Annual Report which stakeholders (e.g. customers, suppliers, general public etc.) can use to voice their concerns and/or complaints for possible violation of their rights?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website	490, 542
C.3	**Performance-Enhancing Mechanisms For Employee Participation Should Be Permitted To Develop.**				
C.3.1	Does the company explicitly disclose the health, safety, and welfare policy for its employees?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website	536-537
C.3.2	Does the company publish data relating to health, safety and welfare of its employees?	Yes			
C.3.3	Does the company have training and development programmes for its employees?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website	86-87, 142-153
C.3.4	Does the company publish data on training and development programmes for its employees?	Yes		Annual Report	144-147
C.3.5	Does the company have a reward/compensation policy that accounts for the performance of the company beyond short-term financial measures?	Yes		Annual Report	146-147

Corporate Governance Report

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
C.4	**Stakeholders Including Individual Employee And Their Representative Bodies Should Be Able To Freely Communicate Their Concerns About Illegal Or Unethical Practices To The Board And Their Rights Should Not Be Compromised For Doing This.**				
C.4.1	Does the company have procedures for complaints by employees concerning illegal (including corruption) and unethical behavior?	Yes		Annual Report/ Company website	495-496
C.4.2	Does the company have a policy or procedures to protect an employee/person who reveals illegal/unethical behavior from retaliation?	Yes			495-496
SECTION D : DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY					
D.1	**Transparent ownership structure**				
D.1.1	Does the information on shareholdings reveal the identity of beneficial owners, holding 5% shareholding or more?	Yes		Annual Report	88-91
D.1.2	Does the company disclose the direct and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of major and/or substantial shareholders?	Yes			88-91
D.1.3	Does the company disclose the direct and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of directors/commissioners?	Yes			89-90
D.1.4	Does the company disclose the direct and indirect (deemed) shareholdings of senior management?	Yes			
D.1.5	Does the company disclose details of the parent/ holding company, subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and special purpose enterprises/ vehicle (SPes)/ (SPVs)	Yes			96-99
D.2	**QUALITY OF ANNUAL REPORT**				
	Does the Company's Annual Report disclose the following:				
D.2.1	Key risks	Yes		Annual Report	209-239
D.2.2	Corporate objectives	Yes			50-55, 64-65, 488-489
D.2.3	Financial performance indicators	Yes			4-5, 14-15
D.2.4	Non-Financial performance indicators	Yes			142-173, 528-544
D.2.5	Dividend Policy	Yes			203
D.2.6	Details of whistle blowing policy	Yes			495-496
D.2.7	Biographical details (at least age, qualifications, date of first apointment, relevant experience and any other directorships of listed companies) of directors/ commissioners	Yes			76-85
D.2.8	Training and/or continuing eduation programme attended by each director/ commissioner	Yes			373-374, 394-397
D.2.9	Number of board of directors/ commissioners meetings held during the year	Yes			374-379, 400-408
D.2.10	Attendance details of each director/comissioner in respect of meetings held	Yes			374-379, 400-408
D.2.11	Details of remuneration of the CeO and each member of the board of directors/ commissioners	Yes			380-382, 298-400
	Corporate Governance Confirmation Statement				
D.2.12	Does the annual report contain a statemet confirming the company's full compliance with the code of corporate governance and where there is non compliance, identify and explain reasons for each such issue?	Yes			336-337

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
D.3.	**Disclosure of related party transactions (RPT)**				
D.3.1	Does the company disclose its policy covering the review and approval of material/significant RPTs?	Yes		Annual Report	202-203, 815-817
D.3.2	Does the company disclose the name of the related party and relationship for each material/significant RPT?	Yes			202-203, 813-815
D.3.3	Does the company disclose the nature and value for each material/ significant RPT?	Yes			202-203, 815-817
D.4	**Directors and commissioners dealings in share of the company**				
D.4.1	Does the company disclose trading in the companys shares by insiders?	Yes		Annual Report	
D.5	**External Auditor and Auditor Report**				
D.5.1	Are audit fees disclosed?	Yes		Annual Report	472
D.5.2	Are the non audit fees disclosed?	Yes			472
D.5.3	Do the non audit fees exceed the audit fees?	No			
D.6	**Medium of Communications**				
	Does the Company use medium of communication as follows?			Annual Report/ Company website	451-453 490-494
D.6.1	Quarterly Reporting	Yes			
D.6.2	Company website	Yes			
D.6.3	Analyst briefing	Yes			
D.6.4	Media briefings	Yes			
D.7	**Timely filing/release of annual or financial reports**				
D.7.1	Is the audited annual financial reports released within 120 days from the financial year end?			Announcement	
D.7.2	Is the audited annual financial report released within 90 days from the financial year end?				
D.7.3	Is the true and fairness/ fair representation of the annual financial statements/ reports affirmed by the board of directors/commissioners and /or relevant officers of the company?	Yes			46-47, 600-601, 881
D.8	**Presence of the Compan-y's Website In Revealing Information About the Company Into Public**				
	Does the Company have a website that reveals the latest information regarding the following matters:			Company website	
D.8.1	Business operations	Yes			
D.8.2	Financial statements/reports (current and prior years)	Yes			
D.8.3	Materials provided in briefings to analysts and media	Yes			
D.8.4	Shareholding structure	Yes			
D.8.5	Group Corporate structure	Yes			
D.8.6	Downloadable annual report	Yes			
D.8.7	Notice of AGM and/or eGM	Yes			
D.8.8	Articles of Association	Yes			
D.8.9	Companys instituions (companys by laws, memorandum and articles of association)				

Corporate Governance Report

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
D.9	**The existence of Investor Relations Within the Company**				
D.9.1	Does the company disclose the contacts details (e.g. telephone, fax and email) of the officer responsible for investor relations?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	61, 453, 440
BAGIAN E : RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD					
E.1	**Duties And Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners**				
E.1.1	Does the Company disclose corporate governance policy/ board charter?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	362
E.1.2	Do the types of decisions that require the approval of the directors/commissioners disclose?	Yes			376, 403
E.1.3	Do the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors/ Commissioners state clearly?	Yes			362-262, 388-390
E.1.4	Does the Company have a vision and mission statement that was endorsed?	Yes			64-65
E.1.5	Does the Company ever review its vision and mission in the last 5 years?	Yes			64
E.1.6	Does the Board of Directors conduct annual review of corporate strategy?	Yes			50-55
E.2	**Code of Ethics**				
E.2.1	Do the details of Code of Ethics be disclosed?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	494-495
E.2.2	Does the Company disclose that all Directors/ Commissioners, senior management and employees are required to comply with the Code of Ethics?	Yes			494-495
E.2.3	Does the Company disclose how to implement and monitor the Code of Ethics compliance?	Yes			494
	Composition				
E.2.4	Does the number of Independent Commissioners at least 50% of the Board of Commissioners?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	368
E.2.5	Does the Board of Directors/ Independent Commissioners is not associated with the management and major shareholders?	Yes			368, 391-392
E.2.6	Does the Company have a limited period of nine years or less for the Board of Director/ Independent Commissioners?	Yes			
E.2.7	Does the Company set a limit of five positions in the Company open simultaneously for each Board of Directors/ Commissioners?	Yes			365-366, 392
E.2.8	Does the Company have a Board of Directors/Independent Commssioners who work more than five positions at the public companies?	No			
	Nominating Committee				
E.2.9	Does the Company have the Executive Director serving more than two listed companies outside the Company's group?	No		Annual Report/ website	392-393
E.2.10	Does the company have a nominating committee (NC)?	Yes			415-421
E.2.11	Does the NC comprise of a majority of independent directors/ commissioners?	Yes			416
E.2.12	Is the chairman of the NC an independent director/ commissioner?	Yes			416
E.2.13	Does the company disclose the terms of reference/ governance structure/ charter of the NC?	Yes			471
E.2.14	Did the NC meet at least twice during the year?	Yes			419-420
	Remuneration Committee				
E.2.15	Does the presence of the NC members at the meeting disclosed?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	419
E.2.16	Does the company have a Remuneration Committee (RC)?	Yes			415-421
E.2.17	Does the remuneration Committee comprise of a majority of independent commissioners?	Yes			416
E.2.18	Is the chairman of the RC an independent commissioner?	Yes			416
E.2.19	Does the company discloses the terms of reference/ governance strcture/ charted of the RC?	Yes			417
E.2.20	Is the RC held a meeting at least 2 (two) times in one year?	Yes			419-420

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
	Audit Committee				
E.2.21	Does the presence of the RC members at the meeting disclosed?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	419
E.2.22	Does the company have an audit committee?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	408-412
E.2.23	Does the audit committee majority comprise of independent commissioners and independent parties?	Yes			409
E.2.24	Is the chairman of the audit committee an independent commissioner?	Yes			409
E.2.25	Does the company disclose the terms of reference/ governance structure/ charter of the audit committee?	Yes			409
E.2.26	Does the annual report disclose the profile or qualifications of the audit committee members?	Yes			548-549
E.2.27	Does at least one of the independent commissioners of the audit committee have accounting expertise (accounting qualification or experience)?	Yes			78-79
E.2.28	Did the audit committee meet at least (4) four times during the year?	Yes			410
E.2.29	Is the attendance of members at audit committee meetings disclosed?	Yes			410
E.2.30	Does the audit committee have primary responsibility for recommendation on the appointment, re-apointment and removal of the external auditor?	Yes			410
E.3	**The Board of Commissioners Process/Meeting Attendance of the Board of Commissioners**				
E.3.1	Does the Board of Commissioners schedule meeting before or at the beginning of the year?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	357
E.3.2	Does the Board of Commissioners held a meeting at least 6 (six) times in one year?	Yes			374
E.3.3	Have each commissioner attended a minimum of 75% of all meetings of the Board of Commissioners held in one year?	Yes			375-376
E.3.4	Does the Company set a minimum policy 2/3 qourum for the Board of Directors decision?	No			376
E.3.5	Does the Company's commissioner hold meeting separetly at least once during the year without the presence of the executive?	Yes			375
E.3	**The Board of Commissioners Process /Information Access**				
E.3.6	Are the meeting materials of the Board Commissioners Meeting given to the board at least 5 (five) business days before the meeting took place?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	375
E.3.7	Is the Corporate Secretary playing an important role in supporting the duties of the Board of Commissioners?	Yes			450-451
E.3.8	Does the Corporate Secretary have competency in the field of law, accounting or secretarial field?	Yes			449
E.3	**The Board of Commissioners Process /Appointment of the Board of Commissioners**				
E.3.9	Does the Company disclose the criteria used in selecting the new Director/ Commissioner?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	361, 384-385
E.3.10	Does the Company disclose the process followed in the appointment of new Director/Commissioner?	Yes			360, 384, 421
E.3.11	Are the Directors/Commissioners subject to re-election at least once in every three years?	Yes			367, 391

Corporate Governance Report

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
E.3	**The Board of Commissioners Process /Remuneration Matters**				
E.3.12	Does the company disclose its remuneration (Fees, allowance, benefit in kind and other emoluments) policy (i.e. the use of short term and long term incentives and performance measures) for its executive directors and CEO?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	399-460
E.3.13	Is there disclosure of the fee structure for non executive directors/ commissioners?	Yes			
E.3.14	Do the shreholders and the board of directors approve the remuneration of the executive directors and/or the senior executives?	Yes			344
E.3.15	Do independent non executive directors/ commissioners receive options, performance shares or bonuses?	No			
E.3	**Board Procesess/Internal Audit**				
E.3.16	Does the company have a separate internal audit function?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	467-471
E.3.17	Is the head of internal audit identified or if outsourced is the name of th external firm disclosed?	Yes			471
E.3.18	Does the appointment and removal of the internal auditor require the approval of the audit committee?	No			467
E.3	**Board Procesess/Risk Oversight**				
E.3.19	Does the company disclose the internal control procedures/ risk management systems it has in place?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	473-476
E.3.20	Does the annual report disclose that the board of directors/commissioners has conducted a review of the companys material controls (including operational, finance and compliance controls) and risk management systems?	Yes			473-474
E.3.21	Does the company disclose how key risks are managed?	Yes			209-300, 473
E.3.22	Does the Annual Report contain a statement of the Board of Directors/ Commissioners or the Audit Committee concerning the adequacy of the internal control/ risk management system?	No			
E.4	**Board Structure & Composition**				
E.4.1	Is the President Commissioner and CEO roles held by different people?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	76, 80
E.4.2	Whether the President Commissioner is Independent Commissioner?	No			76, 360
E.4.3	Did the President Commissioner serve as CEO of the Company in the past three years?	No			76
E.4.4	Do the roles and responsibilities of the President Commissioners disclose?	Yes			362
E.4.5	Have at least one commissioner had experience working in key sectors where the Company currently operates?	Yes			76-79
E.4.6	Does the Company disclose a diversity policy of the Board of Directors/ Commissioners?	Yes			364-365
E.5	**Performance of The Board of Commissioners**				
E.5.1	Does the Company have orientation programs for new Directors/Commissioners?	Yes		Annual Report/ website	374-397
E.5.2	Does the Company have a policy that encourages Directors/Commissioners to attend/participate in continuing profesional education program?	Yes			373-374, 394-396
E.5.3	Does the Company disclose how the Board of Directors/ Commissioners plan for succession of CEO/Managing Director/President and key management?	Yes			421
E.5.4	Does the Board of Directors/ Commissioners conduct annual performance appraisal againts CEO/Managing Director/President?	Yes			379-380, 398

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
	The Board of Directors/Commissioners Appraisal/ Committee Apraisal				
E.5.5	Is the annual performance appraisal of Directors performed by the Board of Commissioners?		No	Annual Report/ website	398
E.5.6	Does the Company disclose the process followed in the appraisal of the Board of Commissioners?	Yes			379-380
E.5.7	Does the Company disclose the criteria used in the appraisal of the Board of Commissioners?	Yes			379-380
E.5.8	Is the annual perfromance appraisal performed individually againts the Board of Commissioners?	Yes			379-380
E.5.9	Does the Company disclose the process followed in the appraisal of the Director?	Yes			398
E.5.10	Does the Company disclose the criteria used in the appraisal of the Director?	Yes			398
E.5.11	Is the annual perfromance appraisal performed by the Committees of the Board of Directors?		No		398
BONUS					
RELATED WITH PART E AND PART A					

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
LEVEL II					
A	**RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS**				
A.1	Right to participate effectively in and vote in general shareholders meetings and should be informed of the rules, including voting procedures that govern general shareholders meeting.	Yes		Annual Report	338-339 341-342
A.1.1 (B)	Does the company allow the use of secure electronic voting in absentia at the general meetings of shareholders?		–		
B	**EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS**				
B.1	Notice of AGM				
B.1.1 (B)	Does the company release its notice of AGM (with detailed agendas and explanatory circulars) as announced to the exchange, at least 28 days before the date of the meeting?		No	Annual Report	338
B.2	Insider trading and abusive self dealing should be prohibited				
B.2.1 (B)	Does the company have a policy, requiring directors/ commissioners and key officers to notify the board or its delegate at least 1 (one) day before they deal in the company shares?		–		
D	**DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY**				
D.1	Quality of Annual Report				
D.1.1 (B)	Does the company disclose the identity of advisers/ consultants to the remuneration compensation committee appointed by the board and whether they are deemed independent or they have declared any conflicts of interest?		No		
E	**RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD**				
E.1	Board Competencies and Diversity				
E.1.1 (B)	Does the company have at least one female independent director/ commissioner?	Yes		Annual Report	550
E.2	Nominating Committee				
E.2.1 (B)	Does the Nominating Committee comprise entirely of independent directors/ commissioners?		No	Annual Report	416

Corporate Governance Report

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
LEVEL II					
E.3	Board Appoinments and Re-Election				
E.3.1 (B)	Does the company compile a board profile when considering candidates to the board (i.e., identify the professional skills and personal characteristics present on the current board; identify the missing skills and characteristics; and nominate individuals who could fill possible gaps)?	Yes			
E.3.2 (B)	Does the company use professional search firms or other external sources of candidates (such as director databases) when searching for candidates to the board of directors/commissioners?		No	Annual Report	418, 421
E.4	Board Structure & Composition				
E.4.1 (B)	Has the company set a limit of five board seats in PLCs including its unlisted subsidiaries?	Yes		Annual Report	365-366
E.5	Board Appraisal				
E.5.1 (B)	Does the company appoint an external consultant to facilitate the board assessment at least once every three years?		No	Annual Report	379
E.6	Risk Oversight				
E.6.1 (B)	Does the Annual Report contain a statement from the board of directors/ commissioners or Audit Committee commenting on the adequacy of the company's internal controls/risk management systems?	Yes		Annual Report	475

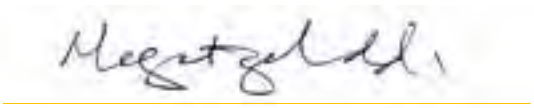
Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
LEVEL II					
A	**RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS**				
A.1	Basic Shareholders Rights				
A.1.1 (P)	Did the company fail or neglect to offer equal treatment for share repurchases to all shareholders?		No		
A.2	Shareholders, including institutional shareolders, should be allowed to consult with each other on issues concerning their basic shareholder rights as defined in the Principles, subject to exceptions to prevent abuse				
A.2.1 (P)	Is there any evidence of barriers that prevent shareholders from communicating or consulting with other shareholders?		No		
A.3	Right to participate effectively in and vote in general shareholders meetings and right to be informed of the rules, including voting procedures that govern general shareholders meeting				
A.3.1 (P)	Did the company include any additional and unannounced agenda item into the notice of latest AGM/EGM?		No		
A.4	Capital structures and arrangements that enable certain shareholders to obtain a degree of control disproportionate to their equity ownership should be disclosed.				
	Whether the Company can not disclose about the existence of				
A.4.1 (P)	Shareholders agreement?		–		
A.4.2 (P)	*Voting cap?*		–		
A.43 (P)	Multiple voting rights?		–		
A.5	Capital structures and arrangements that enable certain shareholders to obtain a degree of control disproportionate to their equity ownership should be disclosed.				
A.5.1 (P)	Is a pyramid ownership structure and or cross holding structure apparent?	Yes		Annual Report	91, 322

Index	Description	Yes	No	Source	Page
LEVEL II					
B	**EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS**				
B.1	Insider trading and abusive self dealing should be prohibited				
B.1.1 (P)	Has there been any conviction of insider trading involving directors/ commissioners, management and employees in the past three years?		No	Annual Report	480-481
B.2	Protecting minority shareholders from abusive actions	Yes			
B.2.1 (P)	Has there been any cases of non compliance with the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to significant or material related party transactions in the past three years?		No	Annual Report	480-481
C	ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS				
C.1	The rights of stakeholders that are established by law or through mutual agreements are to be respected.				
C.1.1 (P)	Has there been any violation of any laws pertaining to labour/ employment/ consumer/ insolvency/commercial/ competition or enviromental issues?		No	Annual Report	480-481
C.2	Where stakeholders participate in the corporate governance process, they should have accessed to relevant, efficient and reliable information on a timely and regular basis.				
C.2.1 (P)	Has the company faced any sanctions by regulators for failure to make announcements within the requisite time period for material events?		No	Annual Report	480-481
D	**DISCLOSURE AND TRANSPARENCY**				
D.1	Sanctions from regulator on financial report				
D.1.1 (P)	Did the company receive a 'qualified opinion' in its external audit report?		No	Annual Report	602-604
D.1.2 (P)	Did the company receive a 'adverse opinion' in its external audit report?		No	Annual Report	602-604
D.1.3 (P)	Did the company receive a 'disclaimer opinion' in its external audit report?		No	Annual Report	602-604
D.1.4 (P)	Has the company in the past year revised its financial statements for reasons other than changes n accounting policies?		No		
E	**RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD**				
E.1	Compliance with listing rules, regulations and applicable laws				
E.1.1 (P)	Is there any evidence that the company has not complied with any listing rules and regulations over the past year apart fom disclosure rules?		No		367, 391
E.1.2 (P)	Have there been any instances where non-executive directors/ commissioner have resigned and raised any issues of governance related concern?		No		
E.1.3 (P)	Have there been major corporate scandals that point to weak board of directors/ commissioners oversight?		No		
E.2	Board A				
E.2.1 (P)	Does the company have any independent directors/ commissioners who have served for more than nine years?		No	Annual Report	
E.2.2 (P)	Did the company fail to provide justification and obtain shareholder approval for retaining the independent director/ commissioner beyond nine years?		Yes	Annual Report	367
E.2.3 (P)	Did the company fail to disclose the date of first appointment of each independent director/ commissioner?		No	Annual Report	367, 390
E.2.4 (P)	Did the company fail to disclose the identity of the independent director/ comissioners?		No	Annual Report	76-85
E.3	External Audit				
E.3.1 (P)	Is any of the director or senior management a former employee or partner of the current external auditor (in the past 2 years?)		No	Annual Report	76-85, 471-472

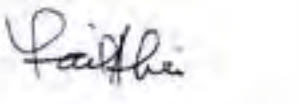
Approval Sheet

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Report 2015

Board of Commissioners

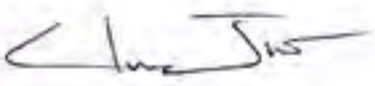


Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor
President Commissioner



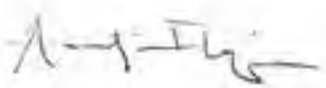
Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias
Commissioner

Spencer Lee Tien Chye
Commissioner



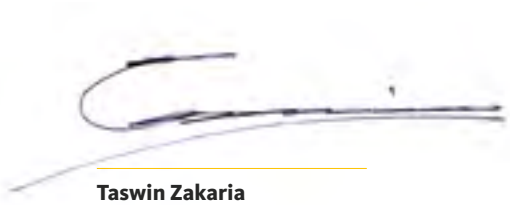
Umar Juoro
Independent Commissioner

Budhi Dyah Sitawati
Independent Commissioner



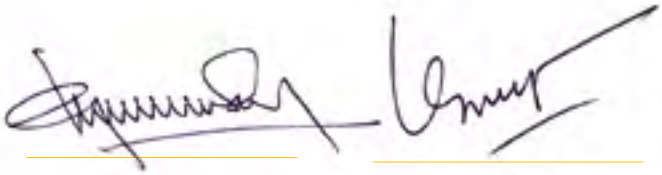
Achjar Iljas
Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors



Taswin Zakaria
President Director

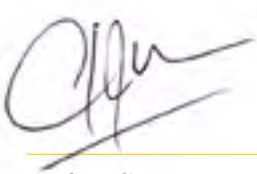
Thilagavathy Nadason
Director



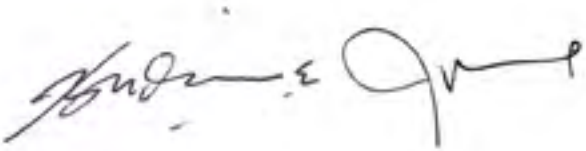
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad
Director

Jenny Wiriyanto
Director

Dhien Tjahajani
Director



Henky Sulistyo
Director



Eri Budiono
Director

Irvandi Ferizal *)
Director

Lani Darmawan **)
Director

*) Irvandi Ferizal was appointed to the Board of Directors at the EGMS on December 1, 2015, and had underwent the Fit & Proper Test and approved by the Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) through OJK Letter No. SR-13/D.03/2016 dated January 21, 2016
**) Resigned from the position of Director of Maybank Indonesia in the EGMS on December 1, 2015, effective as of December 31, 2015

Corporate Governance Report

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is an organ within a Public Company with powers that are not conferred on the Boards of Commissioners or Directors, within the limits set out in the Law on Limited Liability Companies and/or Articles of Association of Banks.

The GMS has the power among others to appoint and dismiss members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Shariah Supervisory Board; evaluate the performance of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors; determine the amount of cremuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and Shariah Supervisory Board; ratify amendments to the Articles of Association; approve the Annual Report; appoint a Public Accountant; determine allocation of profits; and other matters in compliance with existing rules and regulations and the Bank's Articles of Association. The GMS consists of the Annual GSM (AGMS) and Extraordinary GMS (EGMS). The AGMS must be held no more than 6 (six) months after the fiscal year end, while the EGMS may be convened at any time as required by the Bank.

The GMS is conducted in the Indonesian language and chaired by a designated member of the Board of Commissioners, or by a designated member of the Board of Directors in the event that not a single member of the Board of Commissioners is present, or a designated Shareholder in the event that not a single member of the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors is present at the GMS.

The principles of GCG must be upheld in organizing the GMS in order to ensure protection for shareholders. Shareholders have rights over the shares that they own; which consequentially means that these rights must be protected and fulfilled pursuant to prevailing legislation and the Bank's Articles of Association. During the GMS, shareholders have the right to attend, speak and vote in the decision making process, and are entitled to information relating to the GMS agenda.

Stages in Organizing GMS

Pursuant to Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation (POJK) No.32/POJK.04/2014 of 8 December 2014, the stages involved in organizing GMS are as follows:

- A Company must first inform OJK about the meeting's agenda no later than 5 (five) working days prior to announcing the GMS, regardless of the date of the GMS Announcement.
- A Company must notify shareholders about the GMS no later than 14 (fourteen) days prior to calling the GMS, regardless of the date of the Announcement and Calling Notice, through 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation, as well as the Stock Exchange and Company websites.
- Proof of GMS Announcement as shown in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation, must be presented to OJK no later than 2 (two) working days after the date of the GMS Announcement.
- The GMS Calling Notice to shareholders must be published at least in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation, as well as the Stock Exchange and Company website, no later than 21 (twenty one) days prior to the date of the GMS, regardless of the date of GMS Calling Notice and of the GMS.
- Proof of GMS Calling Notice as published in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation must be presented to OJK no later than 2 (two) working days after the date of the GMS Calling Notice.
- The Company must provide shareholders with information on the Meeting Agenda from the date of calling the GMS to the date of the GMS. The Meeting Agenda must be accessible or downloadable through the Company website.
- After the GMS, the Company must prepare the Minutes of the GMS to be submitted to OJK no later than 30 (thirty) days after the GMS. The Minutes of the GMS must be prepared and signed by the chairperson of the meeting and at least 1 (one) shareholder appointed from and by GMS participants. Signatures are not required if the Minutes of GMS are made in the form of a Deed on the Minutes of GMS issued by a Notary.

- Apart from the Minutes of the GMS, the Company must also prepare a Summary of the Minutes of the GMS. The Summary must be made known to the public at least through 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation, as well as the Stock Exchange and Company websites, no later than 2 (two) working days after the date of the GMS.
- Proof of publishing the Summary of Minutes of the GMS in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper with nation-wide circulation, must be presented to OJK no later than 2 (two) working days after the date of the publication.

In 2015, the Bank held 1 (one) AGMS and 2 (two) EGMS:

1. AGMS 24 April 2015
2. EGMS 24 August 2015
3. EGMS 1 December 2015

Corporate Governance Report

AGMS 2015

AGMS on24 April 2015

The AGMS 2015 was conducted in the Indonesian language and chaired by Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor, the President Commissioner. The rules for conducting the AGMS included the decision-making mechanisms and procedures for exercising the right of shareholders or their proxies to raise a question and/or offer an opinion and were distributed to shareholders in attendance before entering the meeting room on the date of the AGMS, whereby the rules of order of the AGMS were also read out before the meeting commenced.

The procedures and stages involved in organizing the Bank's AGMS in 2015 are provided below:

Notification	Announcement	Calling Notice	Implementation	Outcome	
				Report to Regulator	Publish in the Newspaper
17 March 2015 Letter of Notification to: • Financial Services Authority (OJK), Banking Supervision through Letter No.S.2015.141/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), through Letter No.S.2015.142/Dir Compliance.	25 March 2015 AGMS is informed to shareholders by advertising in 2 (two) Indonesian language newspapers, namely the "Investor Daily" and "Harian Ekonomi Neraca", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing AGMS was submitted on 25 March 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.195/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.196/Dir Compliance.	9 April 2015 Calling Notice of AGMS was advertised in Indonesian newspapers, "Investor Daily" and "Harian Ekonomi Neraca", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website, along with explanatory notes on each meeting agenda, and has been posted in the Company website from the date of the Calling Notice. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing the AGMS was submitted on 9 April 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.217/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, Letter No.S.2015.218/Dir Compliance.	The AGMS was held on: **Friday,** **24 April 2015** Time: 09.00 - 10.00 local time Venue Function Room, Sentral Senayan 3, Lantai 28, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Senayan Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta 10270	28 April 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the AGMS was presented to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.265/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.266/Dir Compliance. • Posted on the Company and Indonesia Stock Exchange websites 25 May 2015 The Minutes of Meeting were presented to OJK Capital Market, through Letter No. S.2015.325/Dir Compliance	28 April 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the AGMS was published in Indonesian language newspapers, "Investor Daily" and "Harian Ekonomi Neraca". Proof of Advertisement of AGMS Resolutions was submitted on 28 April 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No. S.2015.270/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.271/Dir Compliance.

Invitation to AGMS on 24 April 2015

Invitation to the AGMS addressed to shareholders was published in Indonesian language newspapers, Investor Daily and Harian Ekonomi Neraca, as well as in the Company website in Indonesian and English, and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website on 9 April 2015.

The Company did not send out invitations separately to shareholders. The AGMS Calling Notice was published in newspapers and websites are considered as the invitation.

Shareholders Entitled to Attend the AGMS on 24 April 2015

Those entitled to attend or be represented in the AGMS are Company Shareholders, either those whose shares are deposited under the collective custody of KSEI (scriptless) or outside of the collective custody of KSEI (script), whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 8 April 2015 (recording date) as at 4 p.m.

Shareholders who are unable to attend may be represented by other shareholders or individuals holding a Power of Attorney. The Power of Attorney Form is available at the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address at Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

Shareholders Entitled to Propose Agenda Items for the AGMS on 24 April 2015

Proposals from Company Shareholders may be included in the Meeting Agenda if they fulfilled the requirement stipulated in Article 11 clause 11.5 of the Company's Articles of Association, and which the Company's Board of Directors must receive no later than 7 (seven) days prior to the date of the calling of the meeting.

Parties Entitled to Raise Questions in the AGMS on 24 April 2015

Those entitled to ask questions during the Meeting are restricted only to Company shareholders or their valid proxies whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 8 April 2015.

AGMS Materials for 24 April 2015

AGMS materials are available from the date of the Meeting's Calling Notice until the date of the Meeting from the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address at Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

AGMS Agenda for 24 April 2015

The agenda items of the AGMS 2015 are as follows:

1. Board of Directors' Report on Company performance for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014 and the approval of the Balance of Sheet and Statement of Profit/Loss for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014.
2. Determining the use of Company net earnings for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014.
3. Appointment of the Public Accounting Firm that will audit the Company's financial statements for fiscal year 2015, and determining the fee for the Public Accounting Firm and other requirements.
4. Determining the remuneration and/or other allowances for the Company's Board of Commissioners.
5. Conferring of powers to the Board of Commissioners to determine:

a. Renumeration and/or other allowances for the Company's Board of Directors.
b. Renumeration and/or other allowances for the Shariah Supervisory Board.

6. Apointment of members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors regarding the expiry of their terms of office.
7. Delegation of duties and powers among members of the Company's Board of Directors.
8. Appointment of members of the Shariah Supervisory Board.

Corporate Governance Report

AGMS Attendance on 24 April 2015

The AGMS was attended by all members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Shareholders and/or their Proxies. Board members in attendance were as follows:

Board of Commissioners

Name	Position
Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner
Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner
Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner
Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner
Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner
Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Taswin Zakaria	President Director
Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
Lani Darmawan	Director
Dhien Tjahajani	Director/Corporate Secretary
Henky Sulistyo	Director
Eri Budiono*)	Director

Note: *) attended at the time as invitee

At the AGMS were Shareholders or their Proxies holding 53,507,189, 224 (fifty three billion five hundred and seven million one hundred and eighty nine thousand two hundred and twenty four) shares, or 78.98% (seventy eight point nine eight percent), of the 67,746,840,730 (sixty seven billion seven hundred and forty six million eight hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and thirty) total shares, which constitute all shares issued by the Company as at 8 April 2015, and as such the provisions stipulated in Article 12.1.a of the Company's Articles of Association and Article 86 clause 1 of Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies was complied with, in that shareholders holding over ½ (half) of all shares with valid votes issued by the Company were in attendance or represented. The attendance quorum for the AGMS therefore was met.

An Account of the AGMS on 24 April 2015

At the Meeting, the rules of order were announced in addition to the procedures for raising questions or offering opinions, and the decision-making mechanisms. The complete rules of order had been handed out to shareholders before entering the Meeting room.

After announcing the agenda items, the Meeting Chairperson allows shareholders or their proxies the opportunity to ask questions and express opinions.

Only Company Shareholders whose names as listed in the Register of Company Shareholders on 8 April 2015 (recording date) until 4 p.m., or their Proxies, were entitled to vote. Every share allowed its holder the right to cast 1 (one) vote.

Voting Mechanism

Voting is carried out verbally. If a Shareholder votes "no" or casts a blank vote, he or she is expected to complete the Ballot Form that was distributed earlier, by filling in the Meeting agenda item, name of shareholder, number of shares owned or represented, and the number of "no" or blank votes. The Ballot Form is then handed over to the Notary for tallying. Pursuant to Article 12 clause 12.7 of the Company's Articles of Association, blank or invalid votes are declared and counted as votes the same as those cast by the majority of shareholders during the Meeting.

AGMS Resolutions on 24 April 2015

The Company's AGMS 2015 was held on 24 April in Jakarta and resolved 8 (eight) Meeting agenda items proposed through the voting mechanism for the First and Second Meeting Agenda, and the consensus building mechanism for the Third until Eighth Agenda.

The Company's AGMS has arrived at the following resolutions:

AGMS Resolutions 24 April 2015

First Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,506,648,441 shares or 99.99% of total votes
Total "No" Votes : 540,783 shares or 0.001% of total votes

1. Accepted and approved the Company's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2014.
2. Approved and adopted the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Profit/Loss Statement for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014, audited by Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Suherman & Surja" (a member firm of Ernst & Young), and given an "Unqualified Opinion" as expressed in its report Number RPC-6694/PSS/2015 of 11 February 2015.
3. Granted full release and discharge (acquit et de charge) to all members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors for functions carried out throughout 2014;
4. Accepted and approved the Company's Board of Directors Report on the use of proceeds from the public offering of Sukuk Bonds, the issuance of Subordinated Bonds, and Rights Issue VII, as set forth in reports from the Company's Board of Directors submitted to the Financial Services Authority.

Second Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,506,648,441 shares or 99.99% of total votes
Total "No" Votes : 540,783 shares or 0.001% of total votes

1. Approved the use of net earnings in fiscal year 2014 of the amount Rp698,519,435,169 with the following details:
   a. 5% orRp34,925,971,758 allocated for "General Reserve";
   b. The remaining 95% orRp663,593,463,411 allocated as "Retained Earnings".
2. Agreed to not distribute dividends from net earnings to Shareholders in fiscal year 2014.

Third Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None
Decision reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

1. Agreed on conferring the Board of Commissioners with the power to:
   a. Appoint a Public Accounting Firm registered with the Financial Services Authority, and affiliated with one of the world's leading public accounting firms, to audit the Company's financial statements for fiscal year 2015; and
   b. Determine the fee for the Public Accounting Firm, and other requirements relating to the appointment of said Public Accounting Firm.
2. Conferred the power and authority to the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors to take all the necessary measures for appointing a Public Accounting Firm in compliance with existing policies.

Fourth Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None
Decisionreached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

Agreed to confer the Company's Controlling Shareholders with the authority, and granted a power of attorney, to determine the remuneration and/or other allowances for the Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2015 by taking into account the proposals and recommendations of the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the amount of remuneration and/or other allowances which shall be included in Annual Report 2015.

Corporate Governance Report

Fifth Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None
Decision reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

1. Established the amount of tantieme for fiscal year 2014 for the Company's Board of Directors at Rp.15,563,000,000, whereby the allocated amount, including the amount of tantieme, for each Director shall refer to the recommendation put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
2. Agreed to confer the Board of Commissioners with the power to determine the salary and/or other allowances for members of the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015, by taking into consideration the proposals and recommendations put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the amount of salary and/or other allowances of which shall be included in Annual Report 2015.
3. Agreed to confer the Board of Commissioners with the power to determine the remuneration and/or other allowances for members of the Shariah Supervisory Board for fiscal year 2015, by taking into consideration the proposals and recommendations put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the amount of remuneration and/or other allowances of which shall be included in Annual Report 2015.

Sixth Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None
Decision reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

1. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Board of Directors whose term of office expires as of the close of the Meeting, except Henky Sulistyo whose term of office will end on AGMS 2017; with an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company.
2. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Company's Board of Commissioners whose term of office expires as of the close of the Meeting, with an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company.
3. Agreed to:
   a. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Commissioners: Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor, as President Commissioner, Spencer Lee Tien Chye as Commissioner, Umar Juoro and Budhi Dyah Sitawati as Independent Commissioners; for the term of office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018;
   b. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Commissioners: Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias as Commissioner, and Achjar Iljas as Independent Commissioner, both of whom will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2016;
   c. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Directors: Taswin Zakaria as President Director, Thilagavathy Nadason and Jenny Wiriyanto as Directors; who will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in2018;
   d. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Directors: Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad and Lani Darmawan as Directors; both of whom will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2016;
   e. Reappoint a member of the Company's Board of Directors, Dhien Tjahajani, as Director responsible for the Compliance Function and Corporate Secretary and Independent Director; who will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2017;
   f. Appoint Eri Budiono as new Director for the term of office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018, with his appointment coming into effect after gaining the approval of the Financial Services Authority.
4. Established that as of the close of this Meeting, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors shall be as follows:

Board of Commissioners

Name	Position
Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner
Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner
Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner
Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner
Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner
Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Taswin Zakaria	President Director
Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
Lani Darmawan	Director
Dhien Tjahajani	Director responsible for the Compliance and Corporate Secretary Function and as Independent Director, to comply with Indonesia Stock Exchange Regulation No. I-A Year 2014
Henky Sulistyo	Director
Eri Budiono	Director

Whereby the appointment of Eri Budiono as Director shall come into effect after approval has been gained from the Financial Services Authority. The appointment therefore shall enter into force upon the decision of the Financial Services Authority.

5. Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and grant a power of attorney to restate and/or reaffirm in a Notarial Deed (including any changes and/or additions) relating to changes in the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

Seventh Meeting Agenda:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None

Decision reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

Accepted and agreed on the delegation of duties and powers among members of the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 which shall be determined by the Board of Directors itself through Board of Directors' Decision.

Eighth Meeting Agenda Item:

Total "Yes" Votes : 53,507,184,224 shares or 100%
Total "No" Votes : None

Decision reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholders voted against the resolution or abstained.

1. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Shariah Supervisory Board whose term of office ends as of the close of this Meeting; with an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company.
2. Agreed to reappoint members of the Company's Shariah Supervisory Board, with the following composition:

Shariah Supervisory Board

Name	Position
DR. M. Anwar Ibrahim MA	Chairman
Prof. Drs. Haji Muh. Nahar Nahrawi SH MM	Member
DR. Abdul Jabar Majid MA	Member

All members are appointed for a term of office that starts as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018.

3. As of the close of this Meeting, it has been established that the composition of the Company's Shariah Supervisory Board shall be as follows:

Shariah Supervisory Board

Name	Position
DR. M. Anwar Ibrahim MA	Chairman
Prof. Drs. Haji Muh. Nahar Nahrawi SH MM	Member
DR. Abdul Jabar Majid MA	Member

Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors the power and authority to restate and/or reaffirm this in a Notarial Deed (including any changes and/or additions).

Corporate Governance Report

Realization of AGMS 2015 Resolutions

All resolutions reached in the AGMS were implemented in 2015, as provided in the following table:

AGMS Resolution 24 April 2015	Realization of AGMS Resolutions 24 April 2015
First Meeting Agenda: 1. Accepted and approved the Company's Annual Report for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014. 2. Approved and ratified the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Profit/Loss Statement for fiscal year ended 31 December 2014, which were audited by Public Accounting Firm "Purwantono, Suherman & Surja" (a member firm of Ernst & Young) that issued an unqualified opinion as set forth in its report Number RPC-6694/PSS/2015 dated 11 February 2015. 3. Granted full release and discharge (acquit et de charge) to all members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors in office for fiscal year 2014 for their supervisory and management functions undertaken in fiscal year 2014. 4. Accepted and approved the Company's Board of Directors Report on the use of proceeds from public offerings for the issuance of Sukuk Bonds, Subordinated Bonds and Rights Issue VII, as set forth in the reports of the Company's Board of Directors submitted to the Financial Services Authority.	Realized
Second Meeting Agenda: 1. Approved the use of net earnings in fiscal year 2014 in the amount of Rp698,519,435,169 with following details: a. 5% or Rp34,925,971,758 allocated for "General Reserve"; b. The remaining 95% or Rp663,593,463,411 allocated as "Retained Earnings". 2. Agreed to not distribute dividends from net earnings to Shareholders in fiscal year 2014.	Realized General reserve for fiscal year 2014 has been recorded. Net earnings for fiscal year 2014 has been recorded.
Third Meeting Agenda: 1. Agreed to confer the Board of Commissioners with the power to: a. Appoint a Public Accounting Firm registered with the Financial Services Authority, and affiliated with one of the world's leading public accounting firms, to audit the Company's financial statements for fiscal year 2015; and b. Determine the fee for the Public Accounting Firm, and other requirements relating to the appointment of said Public Accounting Firm. 2. Conferred the power and authority to the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors to take all the necessary measures for appointing the Public Accounting Firm in compliance with existing policies.	Realized Upon the recommendation of the Audit Committee through the Board of Commissioners, GMS has appointed Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS), affiliated with Ernst & Young (EY), as the independent external auditor for examining the financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk for fiscal year ended 31 December 2015. The appointment of KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS), a member firm of Ernst & Young (EY), and its Public Accountant for fiscal year 2015 is the first year for the Public Accounting Firm and the Public Accountant.
Fourth Meeting Agenda: Agreed to confer the Company's Controlling Shareholders with the authority, and granted a power of attorney, to determine the remuneration and/or other allowances for the Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2015 by taking into account the proposals and recommendations of the Company's Remuneration and Nominationn Committee, and the amount of remuneration and/or other allowances of which shall be included in the Annual Report 2015.	Realized The amount of remuneration and/or other allowances for the Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2015 is included in the Annual Report 2015.

AGMS Resolution 24 April 2015	Realization of AGMS Resolutions 24 April 2015
Fifth Meeting Agenda: 1. Established the amount of tantieme for fiscal year 2014 for the Company's Board of Directors at Rp.15,563,000,000, whereby the allocated amount, including the amount of tantieme, for each Director shall refer to the recommendation put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee. 2. Agreed to confer the Board of Commissioners with the power to determine the salary and/or other allowances for members of the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015, by taking into consideration the proposals and recommendations put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the amount of salary and/or other allowances which shall be included in Annual Report 2015. 3. Agreed to confer the Board of Commissioners with the power to determine the remuneration and/or other allowances for members of the Shariah Supervisory Board for fiscal year 2015, by taking into consideration the proposals and recommendations put forward by the Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and the amount of remuneration and/or other allowances of which shall be included in Annual Report 2015.	Realized The amount of remuneration and/or other allowances for the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 is included in the Annual Report 2015. The amount of remuneration and/or other allowances for members of the Shariah Supervisory Board for fiscal year 2015 is included in the Annual Report 2015.
Sixth Meeting Agenda: 1. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Board of Directors whose term of office has expired as of the close of the Meeting, except Henky Sulistyo whose term of office will end at AGMS 2017; and an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company. 2. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Company's Board of Commissioners whose term of office has expired as of the close of the Meeting, and an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company. 3. Agreed to: a. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Commissioners, Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor, as President Commissioner, Spencer Lee Tien Chye as Commissioner, Umar Juoro and Budhi Dyah Sitawati as Independent Commissioners; for the term of office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018; b. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Commissioners, Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias as Commissioner, and Achjar Iljas as Independent Commissioner, both of whom will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2016; c. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Directors, Taswin Zakaria as President Director, Thilagavathy Nadason and Jenny Wiriyanto as Director; who will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018; d. Reappoint members of the Company's Board of Directors, Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad and Lani Darmawan as Directors; both of whom will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2016; e. Reappoint a member of the Company's Board of Directors, Dhien Tjahajani as Director responsible for the Compliance and Corporate Secretary Function and as Independent Director; who will be in office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2017; f. Appoint Eri Budiono as the new Director for the term of office as of the close of this Meeting until the close of the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 2018, with his appointment coming into effect after gaining the approval of the Financial Services Authority. 4. Established that as of the close of this Meeting, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors shall be as follows:	

Corporate Governance Report

AGMS Resolution 24 April 2015	Realization of AGMS Resolutions 24 April 2015
Board of Commissioners Name / Position Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor — President Commissioner Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias — Commissioner Spencer Lee Tien Chye — Commissioner Umar Juoro — Independent Commissioner Budhi Dyah Sitawati — Independent Commissioner Achjar Iljas — Independent Commissioner **Board of Directors** Name / Position Taswin Zakaria — President Director Thilagavathy Nadason — Director Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad — Director Jenny Wiriyanto — Director Lani Darmawan — Director Dhien Tjahajani — Director responsible for the Compliance and Corporate Secretary Function and as Independent Director, to comply with Indonesia Stock Exchange Regulation No. I-A Year 2014 Henky Sulistyo — Director Eri Budiono — Director Whereby the appointment of Eri Budiono as Director came into effect after approval has been gained from the Financial Services Authority. The appointment therefore shall enter into force upon the decision of the Financial Services Authority. 5. Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority, and granted a power of attorney, to restate and/or reaffirm in a Notarial Deed (including any changes and/or additions) relating to change in the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors.	
Seventh Meeting Agenda: Accepted and agreed on the delegation of duties and powers among members of the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 which shall be determined by the Board of Directors itself through the Board of Directors' Decision.	Realized

AGMS Resolution 24 April 2015	Realization of AGMS Resolutions 24 April 2015

Eighth Meeting Agenda:

1. Agreed to honorably dismiss all members of the Shariah Supervisory Board whose term of office ends as of the close of this Meeting; with an expression of gratitude for the services rendered for the advancement of the Company.
2. Agreed to reappoint members of the Company's Shariah Supervisory Board, with the following composition:

Shariah Supervisory Board

Name	Position
DR. M. Anwar Ibrahim MA	Chairman
Prof. Drs. Haji Muh. Nahar Nahrawi SH MM	Member
DR. Abdul Jabar Majid MA	Member

Keseluruhannya diangkat untuk masa jabatan terhitung sejak ditutupnya Rapat ini sampai dengan ditutupnya Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan Perseroan pada tahun 2018.

3. Menetapkan sejak ditutupnya Rapat ini, susunan Dewan Pengawas Shariah Perseroan menjadi sebagai berikut:

Shariah Supervisory Board

Name	Position
DR. M. Anwar Ibrahim MA	Chairman
Prof. Drs. Haji Muh. Nahar Nahrawi SH MM	Member
DR. Abdul Jabar Majid MA	Member

4. Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors the power and authority to restate and/or reaffirm this in a Notarial Deed (including any changes and/or additions).

Corporate Governance Report

EGMS 2015

EGMS on 24 August 2015

The EGMS held on 24 August 2015 was conducted in the Indonesian language and chaired by Umar Juoro acting as the designated member of the Board of Commissioners. The rules for conducting the EGMS include the decision-making mechanism and procedure for exercising the right of shareholders or their proxies to raise a question and/or offer an opinion were distributed to shareholders in attendance before entering the meeting room on the date of the EGMS, whereby the rules of order of the EGMS were also read out before the meeting commenced.

The procedures and stages involved in organizing the Bank's 1st EGMS 2015 are provided below:

Notification	Announcement	Calling Notice	Implementation	Outcome	
				Report to Regulator	Published in Newspapers
July 2015 Letter of Notification to: • Financial Services Authority (OJK), Banking Supervision through Letter No. S.2015.395/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), through Letter No. S.2015.394/Dir Compliance	15 July 2015 The EGMS is informed to shareholders by advertising in 2 (two) Indonesian language newspapers, namely "Media Indonesia" and "Investor Daily", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing the EGMS was submitted on 15 July 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No. S.2015.419/ Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.417/ Dir Compliance.	31 July 2015 Calling Notice of the EGMS was advertised in Indonesian newspapers, "Media Indonesia" and "Investor Daily", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website, along with explanatory notes on each meeting agenda, and has been posted in the Company website from the date of the Calling Notice. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing the EGMS was submitted on 3 August 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.445/ Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, Letter No.S.2015.444/ Dir Compliance.	EGMS was held on: Monday, 24 August 2015 Time: 14.00 - 15.00 local time Venue: Function Room, Sentral Senayan 3, Lantai 28, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Senayan Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta 10270	26 August 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the EGMS was presented to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.490/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.489/Dir Compliance. • Posted in the Company and Indonesia Stock Exchange website 22 September 2015 The Minutes of Meeting were presented to OJK Capital Market, through Letter No.S.2015.547/Dir Compliance.	26 August 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the EGMS was published in Indonesian language newspaper, "Media Indonesia". Proof of Advertisement of EGMS Resolutions was submitted on 26August 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.495/ Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.494/ Dir Compliance.

Invitation to EGMS on 24 August 2015

Invitation to the EGMS to shareholders was published in Indonesian language newspapers, Media Indonesia and Investor Daily, as well as in the Company and Indonesia Stock Exchange website on 31 July 2015.

The Company did not sent out invitations separately to shareholders. The EGMS Calling Notice published in newspapers and websites is considered as the invitation.

Shareholders Entitled to Attend 24 August 2015 EGMS

Those entitled to attend or be represented in the EGMS are Company Shareholders, either those whose shares are deposited under the collective custody of KSEI (scriptless) or outside of the collective custody of KSEI (script), whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 30 July 2015 (recording date) until 16.00 local time.

Shareholders who are unable to attend may be represented by other shareholders or individuals holding a Power of Attorney. The Power of Attorney Form is available at the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

Shareholders Entitled to Propose Agenda Items at 24 August 2015 EGMS

Proposals from Company Shareholders may be included in the Meeting Agenda if they fulfil the requirement stipulated in Article 11 clause 11.5 of the Company's Articles of Association, and which the Company's Board of Directors must receive no later than 7 (seven) days prior to the date of the calling of the meeting.

Parties Entitled to Raise Questions at 24 August 2015 EGMS

Those entitled to ask questions during the Meeting are restricted only to Company shareholders, or their valid proxies, whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 30 July 2015.

24 August 2015 EGMS Materials

EGMS materials are available from the date of the Meeting's Calling Notice until the date of the Meeting, at the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address at Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

24 August 2015 EGMS Agenda

The Agenda for the EGMS was to discuss "Amendments to the Articles of Association".

24 August 2015 EGMS Attendance

The EGMS was attended by members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Shareholders and/or their proxies. Members of the Board of Commissioners and Directors present at the meeting were as follows:

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Taswin Zakaria	President Director
Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
Lani Darmawan	Director
Dhien Tjahajani	Director/Corporate Secretary
Henky Sulistyo	Director
Eri Budiono	Director

Board of Commissioners

Name	Position
Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner

Corporate Governance Report

At the meeting were Shareholders or their Proxies holding 53,507,139, 876 (fifty three billion five hundred and seven million one hundred and thirty nine thousand eight hundred and seventy six) shares, or 78.98% (seventy eight point nine eight percent), of 67,746,840,730 (sixty seven billion seven hundred and forty six million eight hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and thirty) total shares, which constitute all shares with valid votes issued by the Company as at 30 July 2015, and as such the provisions stipulated in Article 13 clause 13.1.a of the Company's Articles of Association and Article 88 clause 1 of Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies for revising the Articles of Association have been complied with, whereby shareholders holding no less than 2/3 (two thirds) of all shares with valid votes issued by the Company are in attendance or represented. The attendance quorum for the EGMS therefore was met, and as such is declared valid and may make valid and binding resolutions on matters discussed according to the Meeting Agenda.

An Account of 24 August 2015 EGMS

At the Meeting, the rules of order were announced in addition to the procedure for raising questions or offering opinions, and the decision-making mechanisms. The complete rules of order had been handed out to shareholders before entering the Meeting room.

After announcing the agenda items, the Meeting Chairperson allowed shareholders or their proxies the opportunity to ask questions and express opinions.
Only Company Shareholders whose names were listed in the Register of Company Shareholders on 30 July 2015 (recording date) at 4 p.m., or their Proxies, were entitled to vote. Every share allows its holder the right to cast 1 (one) vote.

Voting is carried out verbally. If a Shareholder votes "no" or casts a blank vote, he or she is expected to complete the Ballot Form that had been distributed earlier, by filling in the Meeting agenda item, name of shareholder, number of shares owned or represented, and the number of "no" or blank votes. The Ballot Form is then handed over to the Notary for tallying. Pursuant to Article 12 clause 12.7 of the Company's Articles of Association, blank or invalid votes are declared and counted as votes the same as those cast by the majority of shareholders during the Meeting.

24 August 2015 EGMS Resolutions

At the EGMS held on 24 August 2015, resolutions were reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholder voted against a resolution or abstained.

This means that 100% of shareholders in attendance resolved on the following:

EGMS RESOLUTIONS 24 AUGUST 2015	
1.	Agreed to the amendment of several articles in the Company's Articles of Association, which are adjustments made in compliance with Financial Services Authority regulations, including POJK No. 32/2014, POJK No. 33/2014 and other capital market regulations such as Article 3 on the Business Activities of Companies, Article 10 on General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 11 on the Venue, Calling Notice, Chairperson and Agenda of General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 12 on Quorum, Voting Rights and Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 13 on Amendments to the Articles of Association, Article 14 on Mergers, Consolidation, Acquisition, Divestment and Dissolution, Article 15 on Board of Directors, Article 16 on the Duties and Powers of the Board of Directors, Article 17 on the Board of Directors' Meeting, Article 18 on the Board of Commissioners, Article 19 on the Duties and Powers of the Board of Commissioners, Article 20 on the Board of Commissioners' Meeting, Article 22 on the Shariah Supervisory Board, and Article 23 on Work Plan, Fiscal Year and Financial Statements and Article 24 on the Use of Profits and Dividend Distribution; with the amendments written in full in materials distributed to Shareholders before entering the GMS meeting room;
2.	Agreed on the change of the Company name to "PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk", and consequently revised Article 1 clause 11 of the Company's Articles of Association. The name change shall enter into effect upon approval from the Minister of Justice and Human Rights and Financial Services Authority;
3.	Conferred the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to appear before a Notary for redeclaring and/or reaffirming resolutions reached in the Meeting, both partially and in entirety, including rearranging and restating all articles which were not amended in the Company's Articles of Association, in a Notarial Deed, to sign the necessary deeds or documents related to the Meeting's resolutions, and to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to the Notary, to inform on the notification or request for approval to the authorized agency and by virtue of this be able to submit a request for other letters and documents; IN SHORT, to undertake all other necessary measures in compliance with provisions in the Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.

Corporate Governance Report

Realization of 24 August 2015 EGMS Resolutions

All resolutions reached by the EGMS on 24 August 2015 have been realized, as provided in the table below:

EGMS Resolutions of 24 August 2015	Realization of EGMS Resolutions of 24 August 2015
1. Agreed to the amendment of several articles in the Company's Articles of Association, which are adjustments made in compliance with Financial Services Authority regulations, including POJK No. 32/2014, POJK No. 33/2014 and other capital market regulations such as Article 3 on the Business Activities of Companies, Article 10 on General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 11 on the Venue, Calling Notice, Chairperson and Agenda of General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 12 on Quorum, Voting Rights and Resolutions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, Article 13 on Amendments to the Articles of Association, Article 14 on Mergers, Consolidation, Acquisition, Divestment and Dissolution, Article 15 on Board of Directors, Article 16 on the Duties and Powers of the Board of Directors, Article 17 on the Board of Directors' Meeting, Article 18 on the Board of Commissioners, Article 19 on the Duties and Powers of the Board of Commissioners, Article 20 on the Board of Commissioners' Meeting, Article 22 on the Shariah Supervisory Board, and Article 23 on Work Plan, Fiscal Year and Financial Statements and Article 24 on the Use of Profits and Dividend Distribution; with the amendments written in full in materials distributed to Shareholders before entering the GMS meeting room; 2. Agreed on the change in Company name to "PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk", and consequently revised Article 1 clause 11 of the Company's Articles of Association. The name change shall enter into effect upon approval from the Minister of Justice and Human Rights and Financial Services Authority; 3. Conferred the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to appear before a Notary for redeclaring and/or reaffirming resolutions reached in the Meeting, both partially and in its entirety, including rearranging and restating all articles which were not amended in the Company's Articles of Association, in a Notarial Deed, to sign the necessary deeds or documents related to the Meeting's resolutions, and to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to the Notary, to inform on the notification or request for approval to the authorized agency and by virtue of this be able to submit a request for other letters and documents; IN SHORT, to undertake all other necessary measures in compliance with provisions in the Articles of Association and applicable laws and regulations.	Realized • Approval of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights through Ministerial Decision No.AHU-0941203. AH.01.02/2015 dated 26 August 2015 on Approval of Deed of Amendments to the Company Articles of Association. • Decision of Board of Commissioners of Financial Services Authority Number:18/KDK.03/2015 dated 23 September 2015 on Approval of Use of Business Permit under the name PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk into Business Permit under the name PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. A copy of the Decision of the OJK Board of Commissioners was presented through OJK Letter No.S-210/PB.12/2015 dated 28 September 2015. • Pursuant to Regulation Number X.K.1 Annex to the Directive of Bapepam Head Number Kep-86/PM/1996 dated 24 January 1996 on Information to be Immediately Released to the Public, the change in corporate name has been announced through a newspaper with nation-wide circulation, Kompas, on Thursday, 1 October 2015 and also posted in the Indonesia Stock Exchange website on 1 October 2015. • Through OJK Letter No.S-136/PB.32/2015 dated 15 October 2015, OJK has approved the Change in Bank Logo. The Change in Bank Logo is included in OJK supervisory administration. • The Change in Bank Logo was announced through newspaper Bisnis Indonesia issued on Wednesday, 21 October 2015 and also posted in the Indonesia Stick Exchange website on 21 October 2015. • The Realization of Change in Bank Logo was reported to OJK Banking Supervisor through Letter No.S.2015.082/ Presdir dated 21 October 2015.

EGMS on 1 December 2015

The EGMS held on 1 December 2015 was conducted in the Indonesian language and chaired by Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor, the President Commissioner. The rules of conducting an EGMS included the decision-making mechanisms and procedures for exercising the right of shareholders or their proxies to raise a question and/or offer an opinion had been given out to shareholders in attendance before entering the meeting room on the date of the EGMS, whereby the rules of order of the EGMS were also read out before the EGMS commenced.

The procedures and stages involved in organizing the Bank's 2nd EGMS in 2015 are provided below:

				Outcome	
Notification	Announcement	Calling Notice	Implementation	Report to Regulator	Published in Newspapers
15 October 2015 Letter of Notification to: • Financial Services Authority (OJK), Banking Supervision through Letter No.S.2015.593/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), through Letter No.S.2015.592/Dir Compliance.	23 October 2015 The EGMS is informed to shareholders by advertising in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper, namely "Investor Daily", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing the EGMS was submitted on 23 October 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.615/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.614/Dir Compliance.	9 November 2015 Calling Notice of the EGMS was advertised in an Indonesian language newspaper, "Investor Daily", as well as the Company website in Indonesian and English and the Indonesia Stock Exchange website, along with explanatory notes on each meeting agenda, and was posted in the Company website from the date of the Calling Notice. Proof of Advertisement for Announcing the EGMS was submitted on 9 November 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.089/ Dir OPS & IT; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, Letter No.S.2015.088/ Dir OPS & IT.	EGMS was held on: Tuesday, 1 December 2015 Time: 10.00 - 11.00 a.m. Venue: Function Room, Sentral Senayan 3, Lantai 28, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Senayan Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta 10270	3 December 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the EGMS was presented to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.700/Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.699/Dir Compliance. • Posted in the Company website in Indonesian and English, and Indonesia Stock Exchange website 22 December 2015 The Minutes of Meeting were presented to OJK Capital Market, through Letter No.S.2015.547/Dir Compliance.	3 December 2015 A Summary of the Outcomes of the EGMS was published in 1 (one) Indonesian language newspaper, "Investor Daily". Proof of Advertisement of EGMS Resolutions was submitted on 3 December 2015 to: • OJK Banking Supervision, through Letter No.S.2015.705/ Dir Compliance; and • OJK Capital Market and BEI, through Letter No.S.2015.704/ Dir Compliance.

Corporate Governance Report

Invitation to EGMS on 1 December 2015

Invitation to the EGMS to shareholders was published in Indonesian language newspaper Investor Daily, as well as on the Company and Indonesia Stock Exchange websites on 9 November 2015.
The Company did not sent out invitations separately to shareholders. The EGMS Calling Notice published in newspapers and websites is considered as the invitation.

Shareholders Entitled to Attend 1 December 2015 EGMS

Those entitled to attend or be represented in the EGMS are Company Shareholders, either those whose shares are deposited under the collective custody of KSEI (scriptless) or outside of the collective custody of KSEI (script), whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 6 November 2015 (recording date) at 4 p.m.

Shareholders who are unable to attend may be represented by other shareholders or individuals holding a Power of Attorney. The Power of Attorney Form is available at the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address at Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

Shareholders Entitled to Propose Agenda Items for 1 December 2015 EGMS

Proposals from Company Shareholders may be included in the Meeting Agenda if they fulfill the requirement stipulated in Article 11 clause 11.5 of the Company's Articles of Association, and which the Company's Board of Directors must receive no later than 7 (seven) days prior to the date of the calling of the meeting.

Parties Entitled to Raise Questions at 1 December 2015 EGMS

Those entitled to ask questions during the Meeting are restricted only to Company shareholders, or their valid proxies, whose names are included in the Register of Company Shareholders on 6 November 2015.

1 December 2015 EGMS Materials

EGMS materials were available from the date of the Meeting's Calling Notice until the date of the Meeting, at the Company's Corporate Secretary Unit with address at Sentral Senayan III Lantai 25, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta on working days and hours; or can be downloaded from the Company website at www.maybank.co.id.

1 December 2015 EGMS Agenda

The Agenda for the EGMS was to discuss Changes to the Composition of the Board of Directors.

1 December 2015 EGMS Attendance

The EGMS was attended by the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Shareholders and/or their proxies. Members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors present at the meeting were as follows:

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Taswin Zakaria	President Director
Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
Dhien Tjahajani	Director/Corporate Secretary
Henky Sulistyo	Director
Eri Budiono	Director
Irvandi Ferizal*)	Director

Note: *) attended at the time as invitee

Board of Commissioners

Name	Position
Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner
Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner
Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner
Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner
Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner

At the meeting were Shareholders or their Proxies holding 53,507,130, 292 (fifty three billion five hundred and seven million one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and ninety two) shares, or 78.98% (seventy eight point nine eight percent), of 67,746,840,730 (sixty seven billion seven hundred and forty six million eight hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and thirty) total shares, which constitute all shares with valid votes issued by the Company as at 6 December 2015.

The attendance quorum as stipulated in Article 12 clause 1.a of the Company's Articles of Association was met, and as such the Meeting is declared valid and may make valid and binding resolutions on matters discussed according to the Meeting Agenda.

An Account of EGMS on 1 December 2015

At the Meeting, the rules of order were announced in addition to the procedure for raising questions or offering opinions, and the decision-making mechanisms. The complete rules of order had been handed out to shareholders before entering the Meeting room.

After announcing the agenda items, the Meeting Chairperson allowed shareholders or their proxies the opportunity to ask questions and express opinions.

Only Company Shareholders whose names were listed in the Register of Company Shareholders on 6 November (recording date) at 4 p.m., or their Proxies, were entitled to vote. Every share allows its holder the right to cast 1 (one) vote.

Voting is carried out verbally. If a Shareholder votes "no" or casts a blank vote, he or she is expected to complete the Ballot Form that was distributed earlier, by filling in the Meeting agenda item, name of shareholder, number of shares owned or represented, and the number of "no" or blank votes. The Ballot Form is then handed over to the Notary for tallying. Pursuant to Article 12 clause 12.7 of the Company's Articles of Association, blank or invalid votes are declared and counted as votes the same as those cast by the majority of shareholders during the Meeting.

Corporate Governance Report

1 December 2015 EGMS Resolutions

Resolutions were reached through consensus building, whereby no shareholder voted against a resolution or abstained.
This means that 100% of shareholders in attendance resolved on the following:

EGMS Resolutions 1 December 2015	
1.	Accepted and ratified the resignation of Lani Darmawan as Company Director effective as of 31 December 2015. The Company expressed its appreciation and gratitude for her thoughts, hard work and dedication in bringing the Company forward. The granting of full release and discharge (acquit et de charge) for her regarding her term of office shall be determined during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
2.	Agreed on the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as e Company Director as of the close of the Meeting, with due consideration of the Financial Services Authority requirement on conducting a fit and proper test in compliance with applicable regulations. The appointment is valid for the term of office that expires at the close of the Third Annual General Meeting of Shareholders from the date of the appointment, which means the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for 2018.
3.	Established that as of the close of the Meeting, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors is as follows:

Board of Commissioners

Name	Position
Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner
Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner
Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner
Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner
Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner
Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

Name	Position
Taswin Zakaria	President Director
Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
Dhien Tjahajani	Director overseeing the Compliance Function, Corporate Secretary and Independent Director
Henky Sulistyo	Director
Eri Budiono	Director
Irvandi Ferizal	Director

On condition that the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as Director of Human Capital shall come into effect after obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority. The appointment therefore shall apply for the appointee subject to decision from the Financial Services Authority.

4.	Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to declare in a standalone deed before a Notary (if needed), to notify to or register with the authorized agency regarding the said changes to the composition of the Board of Directors, including in providing reaffirmations when necessary; in short, is entitled to take all the necessary measures, including when the Company has obtained a written approval from an Authority concerning the changes to the composition of the Board of Directors.

Realization of 1 December 2015 EGMS Resolutions

All resolutions reached by the EGMS on 1 December 2015 have been realized, as provided in the table below:

EGMS Resolutions 1 December 2015	Realization of EGMS Resolutions of 1 December 2015
1. Accepted and ratified the resignation of Lani Darmawan as Company Director effective as of 31 December 2015. The Company expressed its appreciation and gratitude for her thoughts, hard work and dedication in bringing the Company forward. The granting of full release and discharge (acquit et de charge) for her regarding her term of office shall be determined during the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. Agreed on the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as Company Director as of the close of the Meeting, with due consideration of the Financial Services Authority requirement on conducting a fit and proper test in compliance with applicable regulations. The appointment is valid for the term of office that expires at the close of the Third Annual General Meeting of Shareholders from the date of the appointment, which means the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for 2018. 3. Established that as of the close of the Meeting, the composition of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors is as follows: **Board of Commissioners** Name — Position Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor — President Commissioner Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias — Commissioner Spencer Lee Tien Chye — Commissioner Umar Juoro — Independent Commissioner Budhi Dyah Sitawati — Independent Commissioner Achjar Iljas — Independent Commissioner **Board of Directors** Name — Position Taswin Zakaria — President Director Thilagavathy Nadason — Director Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad — Director Jenny Wiriyanto — Director Dhien Tjahajani — Director overseeing the Compliance Function, Corporate Secretary and Independent Director. Henky Sulistyo — Director Eri Budiono — Director Irvandi Ferizal — Director On condition that the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as Director of Human Capital shall come into effect after obtaining approval from the Financial Services Authority. The appointment therefore shall apply for the appointee subject to the decision from the Financial Services Authority.	Realized The appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as Director came into effect following approval from the Financial Services Authority through Letter No.SR-13/D.03/2016 dated 21 January 2016.
4. Agreed to confer the Company's Board of Directors with the authority and power, with the right of substitution, to declare in a standalone deed before a Notary (if needed), to notify to or register with the authorized agency regarding the said changes to the composition of the Board of Directors, including in providing reaffirmations when necessary; in short, is entitled to take all the necessary measures, including when the Company has obtained a written approval from the Authority concerning the changes to the composition of the Board of Directors.	

Corporate Governance Report

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (BOC)

The Board of Commissioners (BOC) is the Bank organ that is responsible for general and specific oversight in accordance with the Articles of Association as well as for providing advice concerning the implementation of Board of Directors duties and responsibilities. The BOC also has the duty to ensure the implementation of corporate governance principles in all Bank business activities at all levels of the organization.

The BOC performs its duties and responsibilities independently. The BOC, in carrying out its supervisory functions, is assisted by 4 (four) committees, namely Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and Integrated Governance Committee.

Members of the BOC are appointed by the AGM based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The BOC consists of experienced professionals in the banking industry. The BOC is committed to implementing good and transparent corporate governance practices as well as seriously applying ethical and moral principles.

Number, Composition, and Criteria of BOC

Board of Commissioners Number and Composition

As of December 31, 2015, the number of BOC members was 6 (six) persons, with the composition of 1 (one) President Commissioner, 2 (two) Commissioners and 3 (three) Independent Commissioners. The number is in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia and/or Financial Services Authority that the number of BOC members shall not exceed the number of BOD members, which currently consists of 8 (eight) persons; and where 3 of the 6 members of the BOC are Independent Commissioners (50% of the total number of BOC members). A total of 3 (three) members of the BOC are Indonesian Citizens and domiciled in Indonesia.

Members of the BOC per December 31, 2015 are as follows:

Members of BOC Table

	Name	Position	Citizenship	Domicile
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2	Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	Malaysia	Singapore
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia

All members of the BOC have completed the selection process of the fit and proper test by Bank Indonesia or Financial Services Authority in accordance with applicable provisions and have passed the fit and proper test as well as obtaining an approval letter from Bank Indonesia/ Financial Services Authority. Therefore, all members of the BOC have met the criteria, i.e. having the integrity, competence and sound financial reputation.

Members of the BOC do not concurrently serve as Commissioner, Director or Executive Officer at other banks, with exceptions as stipulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation on the implementation of GCG for Commercial Banks.

Replacement and/or appointment of BOC members have taken into account recommendations made by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Board of Commisioner Criteria

Selection criteria of members of the BOC are:

1. Candidate members of the BOC must obtain approval from Bank Indonesia or Financial Services Authority before performing their office duties and functions.
2. Candidate members of the BOC who have not been approved by Bank Indonesia or Financial Services Authority are prohibited from performing duties as a member of the BOC despite having received approval and been appointed by the GMS.
3. To Meet the requirements of integrity, competency, and financial reputation as stipulated in the Bank Indonesia Regulation No.12/23/PBI/2010 dated December, 29 2010 on the Fit and Proper Test, which are:
   a. Integrity requirements including:
      - Having good character and morals, among other things, demonstrated by the attitude of complying with applicable provisions, including not having been convicted of committing Certain Criminal Acts within the last 20 (twenty) years prior to being nominated;
      - Have a commitment to comply with applicable laws and regulations;
      - Have a commitment towards the development of healthy Bank operations;
      - Not included on the Disqualified List (DTL);
      - Have a commitment to not doing and/or repeating offenses and/or actions as referred to in Article 27 and Article 28, for candidate members of the BOC who have had a predicate Disqualified in a fit and proper test and have undergone a period of sanctions as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (1), Article 40 paragraph (4) letter a and Article 40 paragraph (5) of the Bank Indonesia Regulation mentioned above.

   b. Competency requirements including:
      - Adequate knowledge in banking and relevant to the position;
      - Experience in area of banking/finance.

   c. Financial reputation requirements including:
      - Do not have bad credit; and
      - Not been declared bankrupt or was a director or commissioner who was convcited of causing a company to be declared bankrupt within the 5 (five) years prior to being nominated.

4. To Comply with the requirements as stipulated in the Financial Services Authority No.33/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 on BOD and BOC of Issuers or Public Company, namely:
   a. Having good character, morals and integrity;
   b. Competent in doing legal actions.
   c. Within 5 (five) years prior to appointment and during the tenure:
      - Not been declared bancrupt
      - Not been a director or commissioner convicted of causing a company to be declared bankrupt
      - Not convicted of committing a criminal act detrimental to the country's financial and/or as related to the financial sector; and
      - Not been a member of a BOD or BOC that during the tenure:
        1) Did not hold the annual GMS.
        2) Accountability as a member of a BOD or BOC was not accepted by the GMS or did not provide accountability as a member of a BOD and/or BOC to the GMS; and
        3) Causing a company which obtained permits, consent, or registration from the Financial Services Authority to not meet the obligation to submit an annual report or financial report to the Financial Services Authority.

   d. Having the commitment to comply with the legislation
   e. Having knowledge and/or expertise in the areas required by the company.

Corporate Governance Report

Board of Commissioners Charter

The BOC has guidelines and rules called the Board of Commissioners Manual (BOC Manual) as a guide and reference in performing the duties of the BOC. The BOC Manual is written in Indonesian and English and set out:

- Corporate Governance Structure
- Appointment and Resignation of the BOC
- Duties and Responsibilities of the BOC
- BOC Meetings
- BOC Information Disclosure
- BOC Annual Assessment Conflict of Interest and Affiliated Party Transactions
- Traning and Induction Program

The provisions set out in the BOC Manual do not replace law or other regulations that are applicable in Indonesia.

The BOC Manual reflects the best practices that should be followed by the BOC and how the BOC in particular complies with the provisions and regulations relating to their duties and responsibilities.

To ensure that the BOC Manual remains relevant as guideline in performing BOC duties, then the BOC Manual will be updated periodically following the changes of provisions and legislation that are applicable.

Roles and Responsibilities of President Commissioner

The roles and responsibilities of President Commissioners are among others:

i). President Commissioner performs monitoring function as performed by other BOC members
ii). President Commissioner colloquially with all BOC members are responsible for deterimining the policies and ensuring that BOC supports the strategies devised by the Company and monitors the implementation of which
iii). President Commissioner ensures the work orderliness and governance and encourages the healthy debate concerning the issues being discussed so as to reflect the sceptism level and independence of BOC
iv). President Commissioner also ensures that if deemed necessary, the resolutions of BOC are made through a voting process to ensure that such resolutions have been made collectively and have reflected the majority vote
v). President Commissioner leads the evaluation of the alignment and effectiveness of the succession plan program for BOC and BOD level
vi). President Commissioner also supports the healthy work relationship with President Director and provides the necessary support and appropriate advice
vii). President Commissioner displays the highest standards of corporate governance and ensures that such practices have been regularly communicated to stakeholders
viii). President Commissioner leads the conduct of the General Meeting of Shareholders;
ix). President Commissioner may summon/hold the BOC meeting or joint meeting of BOC and BOD at any time as deemed necessary by President Commissioner and is entitled to determine other time periods, in such manner as he/she thinks fit, related to the summon of BOC meeting and joint meeting of BOC and BOD.
x). President Commissioner leads the BOC meeting or the joint meeting of BOC and BOD.

Board of Commissioners Roles and Responsibilities

The Roles and Responsibilities of the BOC are as follows:

1. The BOC supervises at the management discretion and management practices in general, both regarding the Company and the Company's business, and provide advices to the BOD. This supervisory and advisory function is carried out in the interest of the Company in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Company.
2. Members of the BOC must perform their roles and responsibilities in good faith, with responsibility and prudence.
3. Supervision by the BOC is carried out, among others, through regular meetings between BOC and BOD, reports submitted by Internal Audit Unit (SKAI), Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Nomination and Rumenaration Committee, Compliance Director or any other written communication.
4. Under certain conditions, THE BOC is obligied to conduct an Annual GMS and other GMS in accordance with its authority as stipulated in the legislation and the Articles of Association.

5. In order to support the effectivenes of the implementation of its roles and responsibilities, the BOC has established committees at the BOC level, and ensured that these committees have performed their roles effectively and perform evaluation on committee performance every year end. These committees among others are:
   - Audit Committee
   - Risk Oversight Committee
   - Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

   In order to supervise the implementation of integrated governance comprehensively and effectively in accordance with the provisions of regulators, the BOC also established:
   - Integrated Governance Committee.

   Detailed information on these committees is presented in the section of Committees at the BOC Level.
6. Through the existence of these committees, the BOC assesses internal and external audit reports, provides guidance as well as ensures that the BOD has followed up on audit findings and recommendations from Internal Audit, external auditor, Bank Indonesia and/or Financial Services Authority and other authorities, give opinions and guidance on the human resource management system as well as the implementation of the risk control system within the Bank.
7. Each member of the BOC is jointly responsible for the Bank's losses that are caused by the fault or negligence of the BOC's members in performing their duties, unless they can prove that:
   - Have supervised in good faith and prudence for the interest of the Company and in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Company.
   - Does not have a personal interest, either directly or indirectly, in the Board of Director's management practices that caused the losses.
   - Has provided advice to Directors to prevent the arising and continuation of such losses.
8. In performing their roles and responsibilities, the BOC actively ensures the implementation of GCG principles in all business activities at all levels of the organization.
9. In performing its oversight function, the BOC has a duty and responsibility to direct, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the overall business strategic policy of the Bank to comply with the legislation, the Articles of Association, and the results of the AGM as well as avoid any type of conflict of interest.
10. BOC provides opinions and guidance to the BOD on the establishment of the vision, mission, work culture, and values of the Bank.
11. The BOC should not be involved in decision making related to the operations of the Bank, except in the case of provision of funds to related parties, or other matters specified in the Articles of Association and/or prevailing legislation in order to perform oversight functions.
12. The BOC is responsible for ensuring that senior management maintains and updates the internal control system to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in terms of operational control, internal financial, and compliance with laws and regulations.
13. The BOC should notify the Regulator not later than 7 (seven) working days after the discovery of violiations of legislation in the area of finance and banking or when there is a state or a potential state that jeopardizes the Bank's business continuity.
14. The BOC provides sufficient time to perform their duties and responsibilities optimally as well as participating in competence and expertise increasing programs.
15. The BOC submits a report on the supervisory duties that have been carried out during the previous financial year in the annual report submitted by the BOD to the AGM.
16. The BOC approved the policy for the APU and PPT Programs.
17. Oversees the implementation of the BOD's responsibility on the implementation of the APU and PPT Programs, including the commitments made by the Bank to regulators.

Board of Commisioners Work Ethics

Work ethics is an elaboration of the basic principles of personal and profesional behavior that is expected to be performed by the BOC. In performing supervision of the implementation of roles and responsibilities of the BOD as well as provide advice to the BOD, the BOC guided by a Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, Guidelines and Procedures of the BOC, Articles of Association, and the prevailing legislation.

In general, the Work Ethics of the BOC are as follows:

Work Ethics of BOC

1. Members of the BOC shall carry out their duties, responsibilities, rights and authority to uphold ethical values and moral good faith as set out in the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct.

Corporate Governance Report

2. Members of the BOC shall be subject to the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct of the Bank, prevailing legislation, and Bank internal policies.
3. The majority of members of BOC are prohibited from having family relationships up to the second degree with fellow members of the BOC and or members of the BOD.
4. In performing supervision, the BOC are prohibited from being involved in decision-making of the Bank's operational activities, except:
   a. Provision of funds to related parties as stipulated in the provision of Bank Indonesia on Maximum Lending Limit for Commercial Banks; and
   b. Other matters specified in the Articles of Association of the Bank or prevailling legislation
5. All members of the BOC must disclose shareholdings of 5% (five percent) or more, both in the Bank, other banks and other companies, domiciled at home and overseas in the GCG Report and the Annual Report.
6. All members of the BOC must disclose financial ties and family ties with other members of BOC, members of BOD and/or shareholders of the Bank in the GCG Implementation Report.
7. The BOC must disclose the remuneration and facilities obtained from the Bank in the GCG Implementation Report.
8. Each member of BOC shall maintain confidentiality of information of the Bank and the Bank's customers.
9. Members of BOC only hold concurrent position as a member of a BOC, BOD, or Executive Officer at 1 (one) institution/company which is not a financial institution. It is not considered as concurrent position, if the members of the BOC:
   a. Perform functional tasks of the Bank's owner which take form of a legal entity; or
   b. Hold concurrent positions at non-profit organizations or institutions, as long as they do not neglect the implementation of roles and responsibilities as a member of the BOC of the Bank.

Board of Commisioners Authorities

The BOC has authority as follows:

1. The BOC can take management actions in the Bank under certain circumstances for a certain period of time as stipulated in the Articles of Association or a decision of the AGM.
2. Members of BOC, either jointly or individually at any time within the Bank's office hours, are entitled to enter buildings, offices, and yards used by the Bank and have the right to examine records and documents as well as the assets of the Bank in order to perform their obligations.
3. In order to perform their roles and responsibilities, the BOC is authorized to communicate directly with employees, the BOD, and other parties.
4. The BOC has the authority to temporarily discharge members of BOD should the members of the BOD act contrary to the Articles of Association and or the prevailling legislation. Suspension must be notified in writing to the concerned, accompanied by the reasons. After the suspension, within a period at least 90 (ninety) calendar days after the date of suspension, the BOC is required to organized a GMS to decide whether the concerned should be dismissed or returned to their original position, while members of BOD who were suspended are given the opportunity to be present themselves in order to defend themselves.

Board of Commisioners Composition Diversity

The BOC's composition comprises the diversity of backgrounds that includes education qualification, expertise as well as profesional experience, ages, genders and citizenships. The determination of the BOC's composition diversity is conducted by taking into account the Bank's requirements and complexity.

The BOC's composition diversity supports the implementation of BOC's roles and responsibilities, and allows supervisory functions at the Bank.

The appoinment of the BOC with the above composition diversity is effective after the approval of the fit and proper test and approved by the Financial Services Authority. Thus the BOC's composition diversity is supported by integrity, competence and good financial reputation of all members of the BOC.

The appointment of the BOC with the above composition diversity is effective after the approval of fit and proper test in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The BOC's composition diversity is outlined in the following table:

The BOC's Composition Diversity	
Age	Diversity of the age of BOC members are in a well-established age range namely: • Age 45 - 54 = 1 (one) person • Age 55 - 64 = 3 (three) persons • Age 64 - 70 = 2 (two) persons
Genders	Diversity of genders of the BOC members is that from 6(six) members of the BOC, there is 1 (one) member of the BOC who is a woman. The diversity of genders in the composition of the BOC shows that the Bank does not discriminate between men and women becoming members of the BOC.
Citizenship	From the 6 (six) members of the BOC, 3 (three) are Malaysian citizens. The rest are Indonesian citizens. This composition allows the members of BOC to exchange experiences and knowledge related to banking industry best practices in other countries.
Education Qualification	The background of education qualifications vary from different levels of education and competence, namely: • Levels of education, including Bachelor and Master degrees from various well-known universities both domestically and overseas. • Competence in education, among other areas of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Political Economy, Advance Studies in International Economics, Business Law, Advanced Management and Mining Engineering.
Expertise and Profesional Experience	The diversity of experience and years of service of more than 15 years of various areas is expected to provide enriching experiences for each member of the BOC to exchange experiences in performing their roles and responsibilities.

The details of the diversity of members of the BOC are presented in the brief profiles of the BOC in this Annual Report.

Concurrent Position of BOC Members

Based on Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 8/4/PBI/2006 on Implementation of GCG by Commercial Banks as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 8/14/PBI/2006 on Implementation of GCG by Commercial Banks, members of a BOC may only hold concurrent positions as members of a BOC, BOD, or Executive Officer at 1 (one) institution/company which is not a financial institution, or members of BOC may only hold concurrent positions as members of a BOC, BOD, or Executive Officer performing supervisory function on 1 (one) non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank.

However, it is allowed to hold concurrent positions, if the members of a non-independent BOC performs functional tasks of the Bank's owner which is a legal entity in the business group; and/or members of the BOC hold concurrent positions at non-profit organizations or institutions, as long as this does impede the implementation of roles and responsibilities as a member of the Bank's BOC.

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuer or Public Company, members of a BOC may hold concurrent position as a member of a BOD at no more than 2 (two) of any other Issuer or Public Company; and members of a BOC at most 2 (two) of any other Issuer or Public Company. In the case that members of the BOC do not hold any concurrent position as a member of a BOD, members of a BOC may hold a concurrent position as a members of a BOC at no more than 4 (four) of any other Issuer or Public Company.

Corporate Governance Report

As of December 31, 2015, BOC has disclosed the concurrent positions held in the signed Statement Letter and no member of the BOC holds concurrent positions beyond those allowed by the regulations. Concurrent positions served by members of the BOC can be seen in the following table:

Concurrent Position of Members of BOC

No	Name	**Position at Maybank Indonesia Bank**	Position at Other Companies/ Organizations/ Institutions	Name of Companies/ Organization/ Institution
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	Executive	Lembaga Pengarah PADU Corporation, Malaysia
			Director	ICLIF Leadership and Governance Center Malaysia
			Chairman	Malayan Banking Berhad
			Chairman	Maybank Investment Bank Berhad
			Management	Financial Services Professional Board
2	Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	Commissioner	Member	Asian Banker Association (ABA) Policy Advocacy Committee
			Chairman	ASEAN Inter-Regional Relations, ASEAN Banking Council (ABC)
			Director	Maybank Investment Bank Berhad
			President & Chief Officer	Malayan Banking Berhad
			Chairman	The Association of Banks in Malaysia
			Member	Visa Senior Client Council Program
			Member	Investment Panel of Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadanan) (KWAP)
			Director	Maybank Ageas Holdings Berhad
			Chairman	Malaysian Electronic Payment System Sdn Bhd (MEPS)
			Vice Chairman	Institut Bank-Bank Malaysia
			Member	Emerging Markets Advisory Council, Institute International Finance, London
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	Non-Executive Director	Boardroom Pte. Ltd.
			Non-Executive	Maybank (Cambodia) Plc.
			Trustee	Maybank Foundation
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	Senior Fellow	The Habibie Center
			Ketua	BSBI (Badan Supervisi Bank Indonesia)
			Anggota	KEN (Komite Ekonomi Nasional)
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	Technical Advisor	PT Prima Wahana Caraka (PwC – Tax, Indonesia)
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	Advisor	MEK – PP Muhammadiyah
			Advisor	IAEI
			Advisor	ASBISINDO

BOC Appointment and Term of Office

Replacement and/or appointment of members of the BOC have considered recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as well as approval by the GMS.

As delineated in the Articles of Association, members of the BOC are appointed by the GMS for certain term of office that is for a period commencing from the date specified in the AGM that appointed them, until the close of the third Annual GMS after the date of appointment. Members of a BOC whose term of office has expired may be reappointed.

An Independent Commissioner who has served for 2 (two) periods of tenure may be reappointed in the next period as long as the Independent Commissioner declared himself to remain independent to the GMS.

The term of office of each member of BOC are as follows:

Term of Office the Board of Commissioners

No	Name	Position	Appointment Date	Approval Date	Effective Date	Reappointed through the GMS	Tenure until	Apoointment Period	Number of Appointment Period	Domicile
			GMS	OJK						
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	28 January 2010	1 April 2010	1 April 2010	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2010-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	3x	Malaysia
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Commissioner	11 November 2013	3 June 2014	3 June 2014	24 April 2015	GMS 2016	2013-2015 2015-2016	2x	Malaysia
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	01 December 2008	20 February 2009	20 February 2009	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2008-2009 2009-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	4x	Malaysia
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	05 September 2002	07 November 2002	07 November 2002	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2002-2004 2004-2006 2006-2009 2009-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	6x	Indonesia
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	27 August 2010	1 April 2011	1 April 2011	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2010-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	3x	Indonesia
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	22 April 2013	18 February 2014	20 February 2014	24 April 2015	GMS 2016	2013-2015 2015-2016	2x	Indonesia

Process of Recruitment/Selection of BOC Member Candidates

BOC represents the strategic position playing an important role in monitoring function. The selection process for candidates to be placed in such position is performed under prudent principles involving both internal (top management) and external parties.

The candidates for such positions are provided by referrals of third party (executive search) and all potential candidates would be firstly reviewed prior to undergoing the next selection process.

The first stage of selection process is the interview made by two or more members of BOC of Maybank Indonesia, then if recommended for further process, the next stage would be the interview with President Commissioner/Top Management in Maybank Group.

Candidates who have completely undergone all stages would later be included in the competencies assessment process performed by the appointed external party.

Independent Commissioners

Independent Commisioners are members of the BOC who come from the outside of the Issuer or Public Company and meet the requirements as an Independent Commissioner in that they do not have any financial, organizational, share ownership, and/or family relationship with other members of BOC, the BOD and/or the controlling shareholders or other relationship with the Bank which may affect their ability to act independently.

Corporate Governance Report

The membership of the Board of Commissioners consists of 6 (six) persons whereby 3 (three) persons are Independent Commissioner members. Of the 3 (three) Independent Commissioners, 1 (one) is a female Independent Commssioner.

Appointment Criteria of Independent Commissioners

An Independent Commissioner shall meet the following eligibility criteria:

1. Have good character, morals, and integrity.
2. Competent in doing legal actions.
3. Within 5 (five) years prior to appointment and during the tenure:
   a) Not have been declared bankrupt.
   b) Not been a director or commissioner convicted of causing a company to be declared bankrupt.
   c) Not been convicted of committing a criminal act detrimental to the country's finances and/or related to the financial sector.
   d) Not been a member of a BOD and/or BOC that during the tenure:
      - Did not hold an annual GMS.
      - Accountability as a member of a BOD and/or BOC was not accepted by the GMS or did not provide accountability as a member of a BOD and/or BOC to the GMS.
      - Caused the company which obtained permits, consent, or registration from Financial Services Authority to not meet the obligation to submit annual reports and/or financial reports to the Financial Services Authority.
4. Have commitment to comply with the legislation.
5. Have knowledge and/or expertise in the area required by the Issuer or Public Company.
6. Not be an employee with authority and responsibility to plan, lead, run or supervise the Bank's activities within the latest 6 (six) months except for a reappointed Independent Commissioner of the Issuer or Public Company .
7. Not a shareholder of the Bank directly or indirectly.
8. Not affiliated with any member of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors or main shareholders of the Bank.
9. Does not have business relationship directly or indirectly related to the business of the Bank.

The Independent Commissioners of the Bank have met the eligibility criteria as Independent Commissioner in accordance with the provisions.

Statement of Independent by Independent Commissioners

Statement of Independence is a form of transperancy declared by Independent Commissioners in an Independence Statement Letter signed by each Independent Commissioner and updated every semester.

As of December 2015, Independence Statement Letters by Independent Commissioners as stipulated within regulatory provisions is as follows:

Statement of Independent by the Independent Commissioner	Independent Commissioner		
	Umar Juoro	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Achjar Iljas
Do not have any financial, organizational, share ownership, and/or family relationship with other members of BOC, the BOD and/or the controlling shareholders or other relationship with the Bank which may affect the ability to act independently.	√	√	√

Independence Statement Letters by the Independent Commissioners have been reviewed and documented by the Bank.

Shareholding Transperancy of BOC Members

Share ownership relationships refers to when a person becomes a shareholder of:

a. Companies that are jointly owned by members of a BOC, BOD, and/or controlling shareholders of the Bank so that together they become the controlling shareholders of the company; and/or
b. Companies of controlling shareholders of the Bank.

Shareholding transparency of members of the BOC that reach 5% (five percent) or more, both at Maybank Indonesia Bank and a bank or other company, which is domiciled locally or overseas, is stated in the Statement of the BOC. Independent Commissioners are not allowed to have shares of the Bank with a shareholding of more than 5% (five percent) of the paid up capital of the Bank, which could affect its ability to act independently.

The disclosure of shareholding of members of BOC can be seen in the table below:

Shareholding Transperancy of BOC Members

No	Name	Maybank Indonesia	Other Bank	Other Company	%
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	None	None	None	-
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	None	None	None	-
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	None	None	None	-
4	Umar Juoro	None	None	None	-
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	None	None	PT Lintas Jeram Nusantara, Jakarta	25%
				PT Bangkit Maju Wisata, Purwokerto	55%
				PT Apsara Selaras Investa, Jakarta	25%
				PT Bravo Outdoor Supplies & Services, Jakarta	25%
6	Achjar Iljas	None	None	None	-

Family Relationship Transperancy of BOC Members

What is meant by having a family relationship is having a family relationship to second degree either vertically or horizontally, including in-laws. In the case of Controlling Shareholders of the Bank as a legal entity, then the family relationship between an Independent Commissioner with Controlling Shareholders of the Bank is seen from the family relationship between a person and the Controlling Shareholders of a legal entity which is a Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

Family Relationship Transperancy of Members of BOC

No.	Name	Family Relationship with					
		Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	-	√	-	√	-	√
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	-	√	-	√	-	√
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	-	√	-	√	-	√
4	Umar Juoro	-	√	-	√	-	√
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	-	√	-	√	-	√
6	Achjar Iljas	-	√	-	√	-	√

Corporate Governance Report

Financial Relationship Transperancy of BOC Members

What is meant by financial relationship is when a person receives income, financial aid, or loans from:

a. Members of a BOC and/or members of a BOD
b. Companies which the Controlling Shareholders are members of a BOC and/or members of a BOD of the Bank.
c. Controlling Shareholders of the Bank.

Financial Relationship Transparency of BOC Members

No	Name	Financial Relationship with					
		Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	-	√	-	√	√	-
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	-	√	-	√	√	-
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	-	√	-	√	√	-
4	Umar Juoro	-	√	-	√	-	√
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	-	√	-	√	-	√
6	Achjar Iljas	-	√	-	√	-	√

Relationship and Supervision Transperancy Between The Company, Subsidiaries and its Affiliated Companies

None of the members of Board of Commissioners is in charge of management in a Subsidiary or Affiliated Companies as listed in the table below:

Relationship and Supervision Transparaency Between The Company, Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

No	Name	Maybank Indonesia	WOM	Maybank Finance
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	-	-
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Commissioner	-	-
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	-	-
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	-	-
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	-	-
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	-	-

Note:
WOM - PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk

Board Membership with Foreign Citizenship

From the composition of the Board of Commissioners, 3 (three) Commissioners are foreign nationals who have met requirements set out in applicable regulations regarding foreign workers in the banking sector. The list of Board members with foreign citizenship are provided in the table below:

Board Members of Foreign Citizenship

No	Name	Nationality	KITAS (Limited Stay Visa)		IMTA (Expatriate Work Permit)		Position
			Work Permit	Validity	Permit Number	Validity	
	Dewan Komisaris						
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	Malaysia	A KITAS is not required for those not domiciled in Indonesia		KEP.13577/ MEN/P/ IMTA/2015	13 July 2016	President Commissioner
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Malaysia			KEP.03606/ MEN/P/ IMTA/2015	27 Jan 2016	Commissioner
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Malaysia			KEP.13575/ MEN/P/ IMTA/2015	19 August 2016	Commissioner

Board Recommendations 2015

In implementing the Company's internal oversight and control function, the Board of Commissioners, either through Board meetings or discussions within Committees that it oversees (Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Risk Monitoring Committee), actively imparts advice and offers recommendations for the advancement of the Company. Several key recommendations and input in 2015 are summarized below:

1. To ensure Good Corporate Governance, the Board of Commissioners helped to evaluate and grant approval of the Company's GCG Report 2015, Bank Business Plan 2015 and Revised Bank Business Plan 2015, Bank Business Plan 2015, Consolidated Financial Statement for period ended 31 March 2015, Consolidated Financial Statement for period ended 30 June 2015 and Consolidated Financial Statement for period ended 30 September 2015.
2. The Board of Commissioners monitored Company performance from time to time through the President Director and Finance Director's reports as a fixed agenda item of Board of Commissioners meetings, and special reports on strategy implementation and the performance of each business line submitted by business Directors, in addition to evaluating the Board of Directors' Balanced Scorecard from time to time. The Board of Commissioners also kept abreast of regulatory developments in the banking sector and the Bank's compliance with existing laws and regulations through the Compliance Director's periodic reports.
3. The Board of Commissioners considered and approved the recommendations put forward by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee relating to the replacement of members of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners and changes to the membership composition of committees, and monitored progress achieved by initiatives implemented for improving Bank Governance. The Board of Commissioners also discussed the succession plan of members of the Board of Directors at the Remuneration Committee meeting and the Board of Commissioners special meeting with the President Director, including on development programs necessary for preparing the succession of members of the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance Report

4. Through the Risk Monitoring Committee, the Board of Commissioners monitored and evaluated the risk profile of the Bank and subsidiaries and provided direction and recommendation for improving risk control, specifically credit risks. Non-performing corporate credit of significant amounts was discussed, specifically for identifying the necessary remedial measures.
5. Through the Integrated Governance Committee, the Board of Commissioners consistently monitored the governance of Maybank Group's financial conglomerate in Indonesia. Monitoring results were then evaluated and all matters for enhancing corporate governance were recommended to the Board of Directors for follow-up.
6. The Board of Commissioners monitored progress in the follow-up actions initiated by Management of audit findings by the external auditor and regulators, and offered recommendation for improvement, either in Audit Committee meetings or Board of Commissioners meetings, to ensure these findings no longer recur in the future.
7. The Board of Commissioners evaluated the reliability of the Bank's Information Technology systems and infrastructure in supporting customer services and provided direction and input on strategic information technology investments that impact on the Bank's business performance and services in the future.
8. The Board of Commissioners recommended and advised on ways to boost the effectiveness of Maybank Indonesia's corporate social responsibility programs now managed by the Maybank Foundation.
9. The Board of Commissioners promoted continual efforts to improve human resource productivity and quality, to transform the Bank into the preferred company for building a career. The Board also provided direction and feedback on handling strategic employment issues.
10. The Board of Commissioners evaluated developments in customer transactions through existing distribution channels via branch offices and e-channels, and imparted advice on improving the efficiency and productivity of the Bank's distribution channels.
11. The Board of Commissioners offered advice and recommendation on relevant matters for improving the Bank's efficiency and productivity, and promoted strategic cost management through the Strategic Cost Management Program (SCMP) as continuity of an program introduced in the previous year.
12. The Board of Commissioners evaluated progress achieved from initiatives, such as IMPACT, Indonesia2020 and Shariah First, launched for the purpose of transforming the Bank into a leading relationship bank.
13. The Board of Commissioners provided input on matters that required the attention of the Board of Directors in managing subsidiaries, and offered feedback and recommendations on options for managing subsidiaries in the future.
14. The Board of Commissioners evaluated and provided direction and approval of recommendations proposed by the Board of Directors to the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders, specifically concerning the utilization of the Company's net earnings, appointment of the Public Accounting Firm that will be auditing the Company's Financial Statements, changes to the composition of the Company's Boards of Directors and Commissioners, and efforts to increase the Bank's capital.

List of Competency Development and Training Programs for the Board of Commissioners in 2015

Board of Commissioners

No.	Board of Commissioners	Competency Development/ Training Material	Organizer	Time and Venue
1	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	ASEAN Capital Markets CEO Summit	Maybank Investment Bank	12 February 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		2015 – Non Executive Directors' Remuneration Study	FIDE	6 May 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Maybank Annual Risk Workshop	Maybank	11 August 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Invest ASEAN Philippines	Maybank Investment Bank	25 August 2015 Filipina
		Maybank Investment Board Off-site Session	Maybank Investment Bank	26 August 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Seminar "Managing Financial Turbulence"	Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation	22 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank Board Off-site Session	Maybank	30 October 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement	MITI	9 November 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		MIT Faculty Insights: Prof. Roberto Rigobon	Asia School of Business (In collaboration of MIT Sloan School of Management)	17 November 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Anti Money Laundering & Counter Financing Terrorism (AML/CFT) Refresher Session	Maybank/BNM	4 December 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2	Datuk Abdul Farid Bin Alias	ASEAN Capital Markets CEO Summit (Maybank Investment Bank)	Maybank Investment Bank	12 February 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		FIDE Forum Dialogue & Governor, BNM	BNM	23 March 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Invest ASEAN 2015 Singapore	Maybank Investment Bank	31 March – 1 April 2015 Singapura
		The 12th Asean Leadership Forum by ASLI	ASLI	27 April 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Maybank Group Annual Risk workshop	Maybank	11 August 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Invest ASEAN Philippines	Maybank Investment Bank	25 August 2015 Filipina
		Capital Market Directors Program by SIDC @SC	SIDC	28 August 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		CEO @Faculty Program 2015 – University Malaya	University Malaya	13 October 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		2nd Financial Times Asean Economic Summit 2015 by Financial Times	Financial Times	22 October 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (MITI)	MITI	9 November 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Refresher Programme on AML/CFT	Maybank/BNM	4 December 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		CEO @ Faculty Program 2015 – University Malaya	University Malaya	17 December 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Corporate Governance Report

No.	Board of Commissioners	Competency Development/ Training Material	Organizer	Time and Venue
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	-	-	-
4	Umar Juoro	5th Workshop on "Financial Determinants of Exchange rates"	Swiss National Bank	17-18 December 2015 Zurich, Swiss
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Launching of GCG Banking Guidelines and Panel Discussion	KNKG	26 February 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
6	Achjar Iljas	Strengthening Synergies for Internal Audit, Risk Management, and Compliance in Responding to Challenges in the Integration of the Finance Industry	IAIB	11-13 November 2015 Jogjakarta, Indonesia
		Workshop "Dynamic Capital Management: The Importance of Stress-Test during the Slow Down Economic Growth"	LPPI	28-29 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia

Orientation Program for New Members of the Board of Commissioners

Induction Program

Newly appointed members of the Board of Commissioners must undergo a comprehensive placement program. As part of the orientation of new Board members, the Bank provides an Induction Program. This program aims to provide understanding on the Company's vision, mission and values, Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, organizational structure, lines of business and the Board of Commissioners Manual.

The orientation program also provides an overview of the Company's strategic business plan, as well as information on core businesses, and the Board of Commissioners duties and activities in accordance with banking regulations and applicable laws and regulations.

The orientation program policy for the Board of Commissioners is governed in the Board of Commissioners Manual. This is necessary to provide input to new Board members on the importance of gaining understanding on the Company in a relatively short time in order to be able to perform their duties effectively and efficiently.

Training Program

To enhance risk management competency, members of the Board of Commissioners must have a Risk Management Certificate issued by a Professional Certification Institute. This requirement is part of the competency assessment of the fit and proper test. Bank Commissioners must at least have Risk Management Certification Level 1, and Independent Commissioners with Risk Management Certification Level 2.

Members of the Board of Commissioners can also participate in other training programs and seminars related to the most recent news affecting the Company, organized by the government or other relevant institutions and leading private organizations.

In 2015, there are no new members in the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners Meeting

Board Meeting Policy

A Board of Commissioners Meeting as governed in POJK Number 33/POJK.04/2014 on Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Issuers or Public Companies, can take place if attended by a majority of members of the Board of Commissioners.

A Board of Commissioners Meeting must be convened periodically at least once every 2 months and/or at when deemed necessary by the President Commissioner, or by 2 (two) or more other members of the Board of Commissioners, or by a Board of Directors Meeting, or upon request from 1 (one) or more shareholders who collectively represent 1/10 (one tenth) of all shares with valid votes.

The Board of Commissioners must also convene a joint Board of Commissioners Meeting with the Board of Directors periodically at least once every 4 (four) months.

The Board of Commissioners must schedule its meetings, and joint meetings with the Board of Directors, for next year before the end of the fiscal year.

Board of Commissioners Meetings are presided over by the President Commissioner, and in the event the President Commissioner is absent or unable to attend the meeting, which need not be proven to a third party, the Board of Commissioners Meeting is chaired by a member of the Board of Commissioners elected by and from members of the Board of Commissioners attending or represented in the meeting.

Meeting materials are provided to participants no later than 5 (five) days prior to the meeting. In the event the meeting is held outside of the predetermined schedule, meeting materials should at least be delivered to participants before the meeting.

Board of Commissioners Meetings must be attended in person by all members of the Board of Commissioners no less than 2 (two) times in a year.

Meeting results are presented in the minutes of meeting, signed by members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in attendance and presented to all members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

Meeting Frequency

In 2015, the Board of Commissioners convened 13 (thirteen) Board meetings. Joint Meetings with the Board of Directors were held with specific agendas included in the Board of Commissioners meetings. A Board of Commissioners Meeting is attended in person, and through teleconference.

Attendance Rate

The attendance rate of members of the Board of Commissioners in its meetings in 2015 is provided in the following table:

Table Attendance Rate of Board Members in Board of Commissioners Meetings in 2015

No	Name	Position	1 23 January	2 11 February	3 23 February	4 27 March	5 23 April	6 29 April	7 22 May	8 29 June	9 29 July	10 3 August	11 21 September	12 23 October	13 30 November	Number of Meetings	Attendance	Absent
1	Tan Sri Dato'Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	12	1
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0

√	Teleconference/Conference call	√	Present
√	Only specific agenda	x	Absent

Corporate Governance Report

Decision-Making Mechanism
Every member of the Board of Commissioners in attendance is entitled to cast 1 (one) vote and 1 (one) additional vote for every other Board member being represented on the basis of a power of attorney. The Board meeting is declared valid and may make binding decisions only if over ½ (half) of Board members are attending or being represented in the meeting.

Decisions reached by the Board of Commissioners Meetings are based on consensus building. In the event that a consensus is not reached, decisions are made according to the majority vote. All resolutions of the Board of Commissioners Meeting are binding to all members of the Board of Commissioners.

Outcomes of the Board of Commissioners Meeting are included in the minutes of meetings and documented accordingly, with no dissenting opinion expressed in the Board meeting.

If a member of the Board of Commissioners, either directly or indirectly, has an interest in a transaction, contract or proposed contract to which the Bank is a party, the nature of the interest must be declared in the Board of Commissioners Meeting, and the member is not entitled to cast a vote on matters related to the said transaction, contract or proposed contract, except as otherwise stated in the Board of Commissioners Meeting.

Joint Meetings between Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors

In conducting a meeting, the Board of Commissioners may invite the Board of Directors. A joint meeting with the Board of Directors is convened for specific agendas that require joint discussions with the Board of Directors.

Table Attendance Rate of Members of the Board of Commissioners in Joint Board of Commissioners Meetings in 2015

No	Name	Position	1 23 January	2 11 February	3 23 February	4 27 March	5 23 April	6 29 April	7 22 May	8 29 June	9 29 July	10 3 August	11 21 September	12 23 October	13 30 November	Number of Meetings	Attendance	Absent
1	Tan Sri Dato'Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	President Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
3	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	12	1
4	Umar Juoro	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
5	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
6	Achjar Iljas	Independent Commissioner	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
Members of Board of Directors Present at Board of Commissioners Meeting on Specific Agendas																		
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	13	0
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12	11	1
3	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director	√	-	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	12	10	2
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director	√	-	x	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12	10	2
5	Dhien Tjahajani	Director	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	13	12	1
6	Henky Sulistyo	Director	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12	12	0
7	Lani Darmawan	Director	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	√	x	√	√	√	x	10	8	2
8	Ani Pangestu	Director	-	-	x	x	x	No longer serving as Director								3	3	3

√ Teleconference/Conference call
√ Only specific agenda
√ Present
x Absent

Board of Commissioners Meeting Agenda

The Board of Commissioners has annual agendas for its Board meetings. These agendas are adjusted on a monthly basis during a Board of Commissioners Meeting.

The Board of Commissioners Meeting Agendas in 2015 in general are as follows:

Board of Commissioners Meeting Agendas in 2015

No	Date of Meeting	Meeting Agenda
1	23 January 2015	No.01/KOM/01.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC Meeting held on 21 November 2014 2. Matters Arising from The Minutes of the BOC Meeting held on 21 November 2014 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for December 2014 4. Productivity Update 5. Project Matrix 2 6. Risk Appetite Statement Report as of 31 Dec '14 7. WOM Update 8. 2014 & 2012 BNM CRR - Progress Update as of 31 Dec '14 9. Compliance Update 10. Important New Legaslation/Policies Update 11. Report from Chairman of Committees 12. Others
2	11 February 2015	No.02/KOM/02.2015
		1. Approval for BII Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 2. Approval for the draft of Press Release for BII Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014
3	23 February 2015	No.03/KOM/02.2015
		1. Minutes of the BOC Meeting held on 23 January 2015 AND 11 February 2015 2. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the BOC Meeting held on 23 January 2015 and 11 February 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for January 2015 4. BII Shariah Update 5. BII Branchless Banking 6. BII Maybank Brand 7. CR Update 8. Reports by Chairman of Committess
4	27 Maret 2015	No.04/KOM/03.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC Meeting held on 23 February 2015 2. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the BOC Meeting held on 23 February 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for February 2015 4. Retail banking update 5. Branchless banking 6. IT Strategy Update 7. AGM/EGM (including approval on utilization of net profit) 8. Appointment of external auditor 9. Annual report 10. GCG Report 11. BII Global Market 2015 and Beyond
5	23 April 2015	No.05/KOM/03.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC Meeting held on 27 March 2015 2. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the BOC Meeting held on 27 March 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for March 2015 4. E-Channel Update 5. Operations Update 6. Kingkong Project 7. Compliance Update (including AML/CFT) 8. Important Legislation/Policy Update 9. BNM CRR Update 10. Reports by Chairman of Committess 11. BOC Annual Outline Agenda for the Year 2015

Corporate Governance Report

Board of Commissioners Meeting Agendas in 2015

No	Date of Meeting	Meeting Agenda
6	29 April 2015	1. Financial Statement and Publication Report
7	22 May 2015	No. 06/KOM/05.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 23 April 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 23 April 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for April 2015 4. Global Banking Update 5. Business Plan Update 6. Project Matrix 2 7. Reports by Chairman of Committees. 8. BOC Annual Outline Agenda for the Year 2015
8	29 June 2015	No. 07/KOM/06.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 22 May 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 22 May 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for May 2015 4. Business Banking Update 5. BII Group Financial Forecast for 1H 2015 6. Treasury and Liquidity Management 7. Organization (Productivity) 8. Revised Bank Business Plan (RBB) to OJK 9. Reports by Chairman of Committees. 10. BOC Annual Outline Agenda for the Year 2015
9	29 July 2015	1. Financial Statement and Publication Report
10	3 August 2015	No.08/KOM.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 29 June 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 29 June 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for August 2015 4. Micro Banking Update 5. Compliance Update (incl. AML/CFT Update) 6. Important Legislation/Policies Update 7. BNM CRR Update 8. Basel III Implementation Update 9. GCG Self-Assessment 10. Rebranding 11. Report of the Committee (Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Risk Oversight Committee)
11	21 September 2015	No.09/KOM.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 3 August 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 3 August 2015 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for August 2015 4. Preliminary review of AOP 2016 5. IT Review 6. Micro Banking Update 7. Rebranding 8. Report of the Committee (Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Risk Oversight Committee) 9. Other Matters: Lotus Project
12	23 October 2015	No.10/KOM.10.2015
		1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 21 September 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 21 September 2015. 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for September 2015 4. AOP 2016 5. Compliance Update 6. Other Matters: a. Project Matrix2 b. Project King Kong 7. Report of the Committee (Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Integrated GCG Committee, and Nomination and Remuneration Committee)

Board of Commissioners Meeting Agendas in 2015

No	Date of Meeting	Meeting Agenda
13	30 November 2015	No.14 KOM.10.2015 1. Minutes of BOC meeting held on 23 October 2015 2. Matters arising from the minutes of BOC meeting held on 23 October 2015. 3. CEO Update & Review of Group Financial Performance for October 2015 4. AOP 2016 5. Maybank 2020 6. Impact Update 7. AMLA/Anti Fraud Strategy 8. Annual Outline Agenda 9. Other matters: a. EGMS 1 December 2015

Assessment of the Board of Commissioners Performance

Appraisal Implementation

The performance of the Board of Commissioners is assessed on an annual basis. The appraisal process includes evaluation of competencies, expertise and experience, performance of Board of Commissioners' committees, Board of Commissioners' effectiveness in fulfilling its responsibilities, and self and peer assessments of the supervisory function of each member of the Board of Commissioners.

Appraisal Criteria

The appraisal of the Board of Commissioners' performance covers the following:

1. Personal Evaluation
2. Self-Evaluation of Competencies
3. Assessment of the BOC Committees and recommendations for improvement, where applicable
4. Effectiveness of BOC Responsibilities and BOC Processes
5. BOC Meeting Practices
6. Self and Peer Evaluation
7. Evaluation by the President Director, representing the Board of Directors, or BOD Evaluation

Assessors

The performance of the Board of Commissioners is evaluated from 3 (three) perspectives, namely self-assessment, self & peer assessment, and third-party assessment performed by the President Director, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

1. Self-assessment

   Self-assessment involves the evaluation of the competencies of members of the Board of Commissioners, and of the discharging of their duties and responsibilities.

   Competency evaluation consists of four key aspects:
   a. Expertise;
   b. Experience;
   c. Industrial sector; and
   d. Language proficiency.

   The evaluation of discharging Board of Commissioners duties and responsibilities consists of the following:

   - Strategic plan
     The Board's engagement in developing Company strategies and setting targets.
   - Performance management
     The Board's engagement in monitoring the performance of the Board of Directors in implementing strategies and achieving targets and budgets established for a year.
   - Human Resource Management
     The Board of Commissioners ensures the implementation of a succession plan at the Board of Directors level. The Board of Commissioners also pays attention to the composition of remuneration for the Board of Directors and senior executive officers at a competitive rate within the industry.

Corporate Governance Report

- Risk Management
  The Board of Commissioners reviews the Company's risk management, compliance and risk control, and business ethics
- Communication
  Open communication and the participation of Board members in Board of Commissioners meetings, access to the President Commissioner, Board of Directors and Company Secretary, and follow-up to matters discussed in the Board of Commissioners meetings.
- Shareholders Value Creation
  The ability to generate added value for Shareholders and Stakeholders. The Board of Commissioners' assessment of transactions that can affect the position and rights of shareholders, and how the Board of Commissioners ensures that effective policies are in place regarding investor relations and communication with shareholders, the general publich and other stakeholders.
- Innovation
  The Board of Commissioners' involvement in promoting innovations and developing strategies that help maintain sustainable growth.
- Others
  Information related to attendance rates, effectiveness of Board of Commissioners meetings and management's follow up to issues discussed in Board of Commissioners meetings.

2. Self & Peer Assessment
   Self & peer assessment covers three key aspects:
   1. Understanding by members of the Board of Commissioners on the different roles played by the Boards of Commissioners and Directors;
   2. Contribution of the interaction of members of the Board of Commissioners, and the quality of input provided;
   3. Role of the President Commissioner.
3. Assessment by the President Director, representing the Board of Directors
   The President Director's evaluation, on behalf of the Board of Directors, covers the following:
   a. Delegation of duties and responsibilities by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners; and
   b. Recommendations and strategic direction.

Follow-up to Assessment Results
The outcomes of assessments provide the basis on which to determine improvement measures that the Board of Commissioners needs to undertake.

Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners

Remuneration Policy of the Board of Commissioners
The policy for determining the remuneration and other facilities received by the Board of Commissioners refers to shareholder resolution at the GMS. Based on resolution of the AGMS 2015, the Bank's controlling shareholders shall be conferred with the power and authority to determine the honorarium and/or other benefits for the Board of Commissioners for fiscal year 2015 by taking into account the recommendations and proposals of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

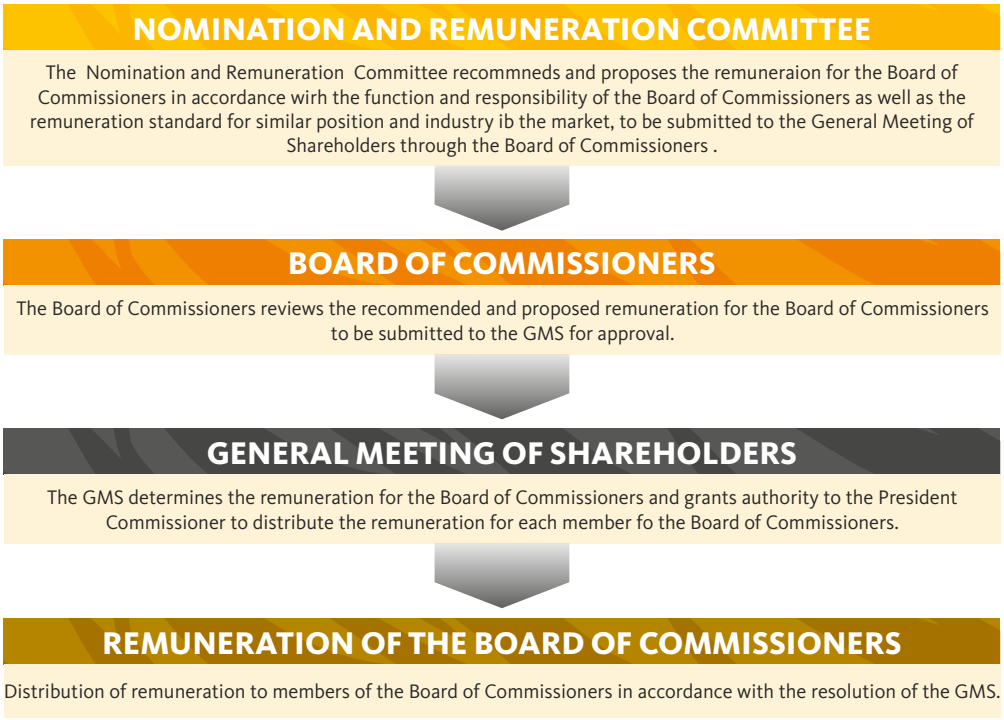
In discharging duties and responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners shall be entitled to a remuneration package in pecuniary form, including salary and other fixed income such as allowances in accordance with Bank policies, as well as remuneration and facilities, both in kind and in cash, which are other non-fixed income, including allowances for housing, transport and other facilities, that can either be owned or not.

Remuneration Setting Procedure for the Board of Commissioners
The amount of salary/honorarium or remuneration and/or benefits for members of the Board of Commissioners shall be determined by the GMS and shall consider the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Recommendations put forward by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are presented to the Board of Commissioners and conveyed to GMS for approval.

Remuneration for the Board of Commissioners as recommended and proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is determined according to Bank's internal policies, external regulations, industry comparison, as well as the functions and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Commissioners, the amount of which is also subject to Bank performance.

An overview of the Remuneration Setting Procedure of the Board of Commissioners is provided below:

Remuneration Setting Procedure of the Board of Commissioners


NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
The Nomination and Remuneration Committee recommneds and proposes the remuneraion for the Board of Commissioners in accordance wirh the function and responsibility of the Board of Commissioners as well as the remuneration standard for similar position and industry ib the market, to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders through the Board of Commissioners .
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
The Board of Commissioners reviews the recommended and proposed remuneration for the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the GMS for approval.
GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
The GMS determines the remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and grants authority to the President Commissioner to distribute the remuneration for each member fo the Board of Commissioners.
REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
Distribution of remuneration to members of the Board of Commissioners in accordance with the resolution of the GMS.

Corporate Governance Report

Remuneration Structure of the Board of Commissioners

The remuneration package/policy and other facilities meant for members of the Board of Commissioners is provided in the table below:

Type of remuneration and other facilities	Amount Received in 1 Year									
	Board of Commissioners									
	Orang					**2015**	2014	2013	2012	2011
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah
Remuneration (salary, bonus, regular benefits, tantieme and other facilities in cash)	6	6	7	7	7	11,268	11,268	13,152	12,832	12,956
Other facilities in kind (housing, transport, health insurance, etc.) that:										
a. can be owned						-	-	-	-	-
b. cannot be owned						1,300	817	1,809	441	316
TOTAL						**12,568**	**12,085**	**14,961**	**13,273**	**13,272**

The number of members of the Board of Commissioners receiving a remuneration package for 1 (one) year and grouped according to the level of income is as follows:

(person)

Amount of remuneration per person in 1 year *)	Number of Commissioners				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Above Rp2 billion	1	1	1	2	-
Above Rp1 billion - Rp2 billion	5	5	6	5	7
Above Rp500 million - Rp1 billion	-	-	-	-	-
Rp500 million below	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: *) received in cash

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (BOD)

The Board of Directors (BOD) is the Company organ authorized and fully responsible for the Company's operations for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with purposes and objectives of the Company. The BOD represents the Company, both in and out of court, in accordance with provisions stipulated in the Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

The BOD is appointed by and accountable to the GMS and is fully responsible for the management of the Bank. The Board of Directors is also responsible for sound GCG development and management in the Bank. The Bank's long-term business continuity, achievement of performance targets consistent with business targets, and management of prudential banking to protect the interests of stakeholders in general are also responsibilities of the BOD.

BOD authority and responsibilities are delineated in the Articles of Association, which refers to Limited Liability Company Law, Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority regulations, Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Body regulation, and the periodically updated Board of Directors Charter.

Appointment of the Board of Directors follows the procedure of nomination, appointment, replacement, and termination of Directors as stipulated by the Articles of Association and are aligned with requirements and provisions prescribed in Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority, and other prevailing regulations. Appointment of members of BOD is declared effective after passing the Fit and Proper Test of Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority.

Number, Composition and Criteria of the Board of Directors

BOD Number and Composition

Resolutions of the Extraordinary GMS on December 1, 2015, received and approved the resignation of Lani Darmawan as a Director of the Company, effective as of December 31, 2015.

Resolutions of the Extraordinary GMS on December 1, 2015, also approved the appointment of Irvandi Ferizal as a Director of the Company and obtained the approval of Financial Services Authority on the fit and proper test in accordance with the prevailing regulations on January 21, 2016.

With these changes, as of December 31, 2015, the number of Directors was 8 (eight) people, consisting of 1 (one) President Director, 1 (one) Director of Compliance, who is also an Independent Director and Corporate Secretary, and 6 (six) Directors. The President Director is an independent party from the controlling shareholder.

The Board of Directors Composition as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

Members of Board of Directors Table

No	Name	Position
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director
3	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director
5	Dhien Tjahajani	Director overseeing the Compliance Function, Corporate Secretary and Independent Director
6	Henky Sulistyo	Director
7	Eri Budiono	Director
8	Irvandi Ferizal	Director

Corporate Governance Report

All Bank Directors have passed the Fit and Proper Test and have obtained approval from Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority. All Bank Directors are domiciled in Indonesia.

Therefore, number, composition, and criteria of Bank Directors as of December 31, 2015 have met the regulatory requirements:

- The Board of Directors members comprises more than 3 (three) persons
- All Directors reside in Indonesia
- All Directors have met the requirements of integrity, competence, financial reputation, and have passed Fit and Proper Test required to obtain approval from Bank Indonesia.
- Based on the Curriculum Vitae signed by each Director, all Directors have at least 5 (five) years experience in banking operations and as bank executive officers.
- Details of qualification of Directors are presented in the Board of Directors Profiles in this Annual Report.
- Replacement and/or appointment of Directors have observed recommendations from the RNC.
- All Directors shall not perform general delegation of duties to other parties that result in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.

BOD Criteria

The selection criterias of BOD members are included as follows:

1. Director Candidates must obtain approval from Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority before performing their duties and functions.
2. Director Candidates who have not received approval from Bank Indonesia or the Financial Services Authority are prohibited from carrying out duties as a member of the BOC or member of the BOD although appointment had been approved by the GMS.
3. Meet the requirements of integrity, competence, and financial reputation as stipulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation No.12/23/PBI/2010 dated December 29, 2010 on Fit and Proper Test, which are:
   a. Integrity requirements include:
      - Has a good character and morals, among other things, the attitude to comply with prevailing regulations, including not having been convicted of a specific crime within 20 (twenty) years prior to nomination.
      - Committed to comply with the prevailing legislation.
      - Committed to the development of sound Bank operations.
      - Not included on the Disqualified List (DTL).
      - Committed to not doing and/or repeating offenses and/or measures referred to in Article 27 and Article 28, for candidates of members of BOC or BOD who failed a fit and proper test and has undergone a period of sanctions as referred to Article 35 paragraph (1), Article 40 paragraph (4) letter a and Article 40 paragraph (5) of Bank Indonesia Regulation mentioned above.
   b. Competence requirements include:
      - Adequate banking knowledge relevant to the position.
      - Experience and expertise in banking and/or finance
      - Ability for strategic management in order to develop a healthy bank.
   c. Financial reputation requirements include:
      - Does not have bad credit.
      - Not having been declared bankrupt or a director or commissioner who was convicted of causing a company to be declared bankrupt, within 5 (five) years prior to nomination.
4. Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 dated December 8, 2014 on BOD and BOC of Issuers or Public Company, candidates must meet the following requirements:
   a. Have good character, morals and integrity;
   b. Competent in doing legal actions;
   c. Within 5 (five) years prior to appointment and during the tenure:

- Not declared bankrupt;
- Not a member of BOD and/or BOC convicted of causing a company to be declared bankrupt;
- Not having been convicted of committing a criminal act detrimental to the country's finances and/or related to the financial sector; and
- Not a member of a BOD and/or BOC that during the tenure:
  a) Did not hold the annual GMS;
  b) The accountability as a member of BOD and/or BOC was not accepted by the GMS or did not provide accountability as a member of BOD and/or BOC to the GMS; and
  c) Caused the company which obtained permits, consent, or registration from Financial Services Authority did not meet the obligation to submit annual reports and/or financial reports to Financial Services Authority.
  d. Have the commitment to comply with legislation.
  e. Have knowledge and/or expertise in the area that required by the company.

Board of Directors Charter

BOD has guidelines and rules called the Board of Directors Manual (BOD Manual) as a guide and reference in performing the BOD duties. The BOD Manual is written in Indonesian and English and informs about:

- Corporate Governance Structure
- Appointment and Resignation to the BOD
- Duties and Responsibilities of the BOD
- BOD Meetings
- Information Disclosure to the BOD
- Annual Assessment of the BOD
- Conflict of Interest and Affiliated Party Transactions
- Training and Induction Program

The provisions set out in the BOD Manual do not replace the law or other regulations applicable in Indonesia.

The BOD Manual reflects the best practices that should be done by the BOD and in particular comply with provisions and regulations relating to their duties and responsibilities.

To ensure that the BOD Manual remains relevant as BOD Guidelines in performing their duties, the BOD Manual is updated periodically following changes of provisions and legislation.

Role and Responsibility of BOD

BOD Roles and Responsibilities are as follows:

1. The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the Bank's professional business development and risk management by promoting prudential banking and GCG principles in all banking activities at all levels of the Bank's organization.
2. The Board of Directors carries out its duties and responsibilities relating to the Bank's management in accordance with the scope of its authority as stipulated in the Articles of Association and consistently complies with prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia.
3. All Directors shall perform their duties and responsibilities in good faith, full of responsibility and prudence.
4. In performing its duties and responsibilities relating to the Bank's management, the Board of Directors shall hold an Annual GMS and other GMS as set out in legislation and the Articles of Association.
5. The Board of Directors is accountable for its duties and responsibilities to the shareholders through the GMS.
6. The Board of Directors is entitled to represent the Bank in and outside the court on all matters and in any event, binding on banks and other parties and to execute all actions, both concerning the management and ownership but with restrictions, as provided in the Articles of Association.
7. The Board of Directors develops business strategy in accordance with the Bank's vision and mission, as set out in the Annual Business Plan of the Bank and is responsible for overseeing the realization of its implementation on a regular basis.
8. The Board of Directors submits the Annual Work Plan, which also includes the Annual Budget, to the BOC for approval, before the start of the new fiscal year in accordance with prevailing regulations.

Corporate Governance Report

9. The Board of Directors prepares and establishes an organizational structure of the Bank along with a description of duties, authority and responsibilities, and ensures optimal management of Bank resources.
10. The Board of Directors discloses strategic policies of the Bank in the employment area using easily accessible media, sets the remuneration in accordance with the conditions and the ability of the Bank and the Bank Group's peer environment, and creates good career paths for employees.
11. Each member of the Board of Directors is jointly and severally liable for the Bank's losses caused by the fault or negligence of members of the Board of Directors in carrying out its duties, unless it can prove that:
    - The loss was not caused by their fault or negligence.
    - Had managed in good faith, full of responsibility, and prudence for the benefit and in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Bank.
    - Do not have any conflict of interest, either directly or indirectly, for all acts of management resulting in losses.
    - Had taken measures to prevent the arising and continuation of such losses.
12. In order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors established committees under the Board of Directors, as well as evaluate the performance of these committees each financial year end. These committees are the: Risk Management Committee, Assets & Liabilities Managemet (ALCO), Internal Audit Committee, IT Steering Committee, and Integrated Risk Management Committee.

    In addition to the committees as required by the regulators, the Bank also has other support committees to assist the Board of Directors in accordance with the business needs of the Bank, comprising the Credit Committee, Credit Restructuring Committee, Impairment Committee, Human Capital Committee, and the Personnel Committee. These committees are established based on decisions of the Board of Directors, with duties and responsibilities as internally established for each respective Committee.

    The Board of Directors evaluates the performance of these committees at the end of the fiscal year.

    Detailed information on the committees is available in a separate section on Committees under the BOD.
13. The Board of Directors also established Internal Audit Unit (SKAI), Risk Management Unit (SKMR) and Compliance Unit to support the implementation of its duties and responsibilities.
14. In performing the duties and responsibilities, the BOD does not use individual and/ or professional advisory services as consultants unless for specific projects, stipulated with a clear contract that includes scope of activities, obligations, period of project, costs, and independent as well as competent consultants to execute special projects.
15. In order to perform general control as stated in the Standard of Implementation of Internal Audit Function of the Bank, the Board of Directors has the responsibility of creating the internal control structure, ensuring the implementation of the internal audit function at all levels of the management and following up audit findings in line with the policies or directives from the Board of Commissioners.
16. The Board of Directors has duties and responsibilities for following up well on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's internal audit unit, external auditor, result of supervision from Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority and/or other authorities.
17. The Board of Directors implements the Procedures and Code of Ethics as well as Code of Conduct that applies at the Bank, including the provisions on conflicts of interest handling that are binding and must be obeyed.
18. The Board of Directors ensures the accuracy and the quality of the reports and financial data presented for the internal or external purposes, in accordance with prevailing regulations.
19. The Board of Directors must provide all information relating to the Bank, as required by the BOC in carrying out their duties.
20. The Board of Directors is responsible for any information concerning the Bank delivered to the public by the Corporate Secretary.
21. The Board of Directors has a duty and responsibility to implement the Bank's social responsibility programs.

Board of Directors Work Ethics

Work ethics is an elaboration of the basic principles of personal and professional behaviour that is expected of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is fully responsible for the implementation of the management of the Bank and is obliged to manage the Bank in accordance with their authority and responsibilities as stipulated in the Articles of Association and prevailing laws and regulations.

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors adheres to the Bank's Articles of Association and the prevailing laws and regulations, the Bank's Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, as well as the BOD Charter.

In general, the BOD Work Ethics include:

- Directors shall carry out the duties, responsibilities, rights and authority by upholding ethical values and moral good faith as set forth in the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct.
- Directors shall be subject to the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, the prevailing legislation, the Articles of Association as well as the Bank's internal policies.
- The Board of Directors shall implement the principles of Good Corporate Governance in all business activities of the Bank at all levels of the organization.
- Directors are prohibited utilizing the Bank for personal, family, and/or other parties interests that may harm or reduce the profits and reputation of the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Directors are prohibited from holding concurrent positions as members of a Board of Commissioners or Directors, or Executive Officers in other banks, companies and/or institutions. Concurrent positions of Directors do not include oversight responsibilities on investments in subsidiaries of the Bank and functional duties as member of the Board of Commissioners in non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank provided that the holding of concurrent positions does not result in neglect of duties and responsibilities as a Bank Director.
- Directors are prohibited from receiving and/or taking personal gains from the Bank other than remuneration and other facilities decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- Members of the Board of Directors, individually or collectively, are prohibited from owning more than 25% (twenty five percent) of paid-in capital in another company.
- The Board of Directors are prohibited to delegate duties to other parties that would result in the transfer of duties and functions of the Board of Directors.
- Directors are prohibited from using individual advisors and/or professional consultancy services unless meeting the following requirements:
  - Specific projects;
  - Based on a clear contract that includes scope of work, obligations, period of project, and costs;
  - Consultants are an independent party and have qualifications to execute the specific project.
- All members of the Board of Directors must disclose their shareholding of 5% (five percent) or more, both at the Bank and other companies, in local or overseas, in the Report of GCG Implementation and Bank's Annual Report.
- All Directors must disclose financial and family relationship with other members of BOC, BOD and/or shareholder of the Bank, in the Report on GCG Implementation.
- All Directors must disclose the remuneration and facilities obtained from the Bank in the Report of GCG Implementation.
- Each Director shall maintain the confidentiality of the Bank's information as well as the Bank's customer information.
- Directors are prohibited from becoming members of the RNC.
- The Board of Directors shall follow up on audit findings and recommendations from the Bank's Internal Audit Unit, external auditors, result of supervision from Bank Indonesia and/or other authorities.

Board of Directors Authority

The Board of Directors has the authority as follows:

1. The Board of Directors has the duty and authority to implement the management of the Bank in accordance with the policies as well as goals and objectives as set out in the GMS and the Articles of Association of the Bank.
2. The Board of Directors is authorized to represent the Bank within and outside of the court for all and any matters, bind the Bank with other, and take all acts concerning the management and ownership, with the condition as stipulated in the Articles of Association.
3. Directors are not authorized to represent the Bank if there is litigation between the Bank and members of the BOD concerned or if members of BOD concerned have conflict of interest with the Bank. In this case, the party who is entitled to represent the Bank is a member of BOD with no conflict of interest with the Bank, the BOC in terms of all members of BOD have conflict of interest with the Bank, or other parties appointed by the GMS in terms of all members of BOD or BOC have conflict of interests with the Bank.

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4. The person who is entitled and authorized to act for and on behalf of the Board of Directors and to represent the Bank is the President Director together with a Director, or in case the President Director is absent for any reason, which does not need to be proven to a third party, then 2 (two) Directors are jointly entitled and authorized to act for and on behalf of the Board of Directors and to represent the Bank.
5. For certain actions, the Board of Directors reserves the right to appoint one or more persons as representatives with the authority and conditions determined by the Board of Directors in a letter of authorization.

The Division of Tasks and Responsibilities of Each Director

The division of tasks and responsibilities of each Director is as follows:

President Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Developing a long-term innovative and competitive strategy to meet Bank goals and objectives to become the leading bank in providing financial services.
- Being responsible for leading the Bank's organization and managing the growth and profitability of the Bank by utilizing business networks and engaging customers to achieve the Bank's performance targets.
- Establishing the position of the Bank as a competitive business organization in the banking industry.
- Improving the Bank's image through the achievement of optimal performance, good working culture as well as the implementation of the Good Corporate Governance principles and effective risk management.
- Running development functions for executive management potential and ensuring the readiness of talent/successors in the leadership of the Bank.

Finance Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Directing and controlling the Bank's finances and building relationships with investors to maintain the Bank's financial health both in the short term and long term
- Preparing plans and providing direction for all activities related to account reporting, fiscal reporting, debt management, including investment, business licensing administration, and tax administration, as well as ensuring effective operational cost in accordance with regulatory standards.
- Ensuring that the financial strategy is in line with the Bank's vision and mission.
- Managing the development and monitoring process of the use of the budget as accompanied by safeguards to ensure the financial soundness of the Bank for business continuity in the future.
- Organizing asset procurement and asset management in line with operational needs of product and service development by promoting the cost-effective principles.
- Continuously improving productivity through optimum cost control for maximum achievement.

Operations & IT Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Developing an efficient operational system and performing adequate supervision over its implementation.
- Building strategic planning on the development of reliable IT to encourage the achievement of Bank performance and goals.
- Aligning resources and coordinating teams in banking operations with IT to effect achievement of the Bank's business as a whole.
- Ensuring the implementation of the Bank's operational processes which are appropriate with the regulatory standards meet the cost-effectiveness principles and IT infrastructure to address the needs of both internal and external clients.
- Realizing the maximum operational and service consistency for customers.
- Continuously improving productivity through optimum cost control for maximum achievement.

Global Banking Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Organizing and managing business strategies while implementing and monitoring progress in order to successfully provide services of Global Markets/ Treasury, Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking, as well as global transaction services (cash management, trade services, international) to both the local and international corporate clients.
- Ensuring that the Bank's targets can be achieved and managed well by ensuring the loan approval process is responsive to customer needs by taking into account the level of loan losses as well as a having collection fees at a minimal level.
- Developing Corporate, Transaction Banking and Global Markets/Treasury products.
- In cooperation with external agencies, increasing the Bank's role in developing the banking system and to expand the target lending in business lines of Corporate, Transaction Banking and Global Markets/ Treasury.
- Developing a strategic plan to build relationships with target markets/new customers to increase the Bank's role in encouraging business to expand target lending to Corporate, Transaction Banking and Global Markets/Treasury.

- Provide quality information on markets and research, consistent and up to date, related to Corporate Banking and Investment

Business Banking Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Leading and developing business lines of Commercial Banking, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Banking and Micro Banking.
- Developing a strategy and business planning to expand market penetration and improve customer experience and engagement through the provision of holistic banking products and services.
- Addressing market challenges to develop products for the Commercial Banking, SME and Micro Banking.
- To encourage Financial Supply Chain Management business as a main community-based business that includes multi-channel businesses in achieving the target of a cashless business community development.
- Improving relationships with customers both internal and external.
- Providing direction to ensure the Bank's productivity level is maintained in Business Banking.

Retail Banking Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Developing and managing retail banking business and distribution network by preparing the business strategy, developing initiatives, and monitoring business performance, financial results and risk indicators.
- Designing innovative retail banking products, including mortgages, vehicle loans of subsidiaries, cards business, wealth management, e-channel, and funding.
- Focusing on the progressive development of electronic-based banking to become the Bank's competitive advantage in the future.
- Developing strategies to create and maintain a corporate brand that is embedded in the hearts of customers and has an impact on the Bank's business.
- Providing direction to continue ensuring the Bank's productivity level is maintained in Retail Banking.

Legal, Compliance & Corporate Secretary Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Ensuring every task and responsibility is in accordance with all established regulations, and supervises all risks that may arise from failure to comply with applicable regulations.
- Maintaining communications that are fair, consistent, and transparent in regulating corporate governance, material transactions and corporate actions, providing administrative support, information, utilities and resources to facilitate the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.
- Monitoring compliance with the laws and regulations of the capital market, and ensuring that the Board of Directors is informed of changes on applicable laws and regulations along with implications.
- Contributing to strategic planning and decision-making at top level management in developing and implementing the Company's operational strategy and business strategy in accordance with internal policies and external regulations.
- Implementing the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles and conducting self-assessments on the implementation of GCG practices, also coordinating the implementation of the Know Your Customer (KYC) principle at the Bank in an integrated manner, including the reporting of suspicious transactions to FINTRAC to prevent money laundering practices and other suspicious transactions.

Risk Management Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Reviewing, assessing and developing policies to ensure that the Bank effectively manages risks, which include operational risk, credit risk and market risk.
- Ensuring that the Bank's risk policies comply with existing policy guidelines, such as the adequacy of documentation to ensure security guarantees and/or minimizing bad debts and non-performing loans.
- Providing advice and recommendations to management on issues and findings related to the Bank's risk, and recommending appropriate corrective measures.
- Coordinating with the legal and compliance directorate as well as Internal Audit on regulatory changes that impact on the Bank's risk.
- Contributing to strategic planning and decision-making at top level management in developing and implementing the Company's operational risk control strategy and business strategy in accordance with internal policies and external regulations.

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Human Resources Director

The Main Responsibilities & Accountability:

- Building strategy for planning, development, performance management, compensation benefits and effective Human Resources (HR) management that are in line with the organization's vision and current and long-term business goals.
- Providing strategic recommendations and coordination, as well as becoming a strategic business partner and representing the Bank on matters related to HR.
- Designing the talent architecture to ensure recruitment, development, and placement of Human Resources carried out correctly to support the Bank's business goals.
- Continuing to campaign on employer branding through programs that encourage employee engagement, striving to make the Bank as a comfortable place/environment to work.
- Providing direction to continue ensuring the Bank's productivity level is well-maintained with a balance between the amount and cost of labour.

Board of Directors Composition Diversity

The BOD's composition comprises the diversity of background that includes education qualification, expertise as well as professional experiences, ages, genders and citizenship. The determination of the BOD's composition diversity is conducted by taking into account the Bank's requirements and complexity.

The BOD's composition diversity is managed in order to support the implementation of BOD's roles and responsibilities to manage the Company and develop the implementation of governance at the Bank.

The appointment of a BOD with the above composition diversity is effective after the approval of fit and proper test and approved by Financial Services Authority. Thus the BOD's composition diversity has been supported by the integrity, competence as well as good financial reputation of all members of BOD.

The BOD's composition diversity as the following table:

The BOD's Composition Diversity	
Age	Diversity of the age of BOC members are in the age range that is fairly productive, namely in the range of: • Age 35 - 44 = 1 (one) person • Age 45 - 54 = 6 (six) persons • Age 55 - 64 = 1 (one) person
Genders	Diversity of genders of the BOD members is that from 8(eight) members of the BOD, 5 (five) members of BODs are men and 3 (three) members of are women. Diversity of genders in the composition of BOD showed that the Bank does not discriminate between men and women to become members of the BOD.
Citizenship	From 8 (eight) members of the BOD, 2 (two) persons are Malaysian citizens. The rest are Indonesian citizens. This composition allows the members of BOD to exchange experiences and knowledge related to banking industry best practices in other countries.
Education Qualification	The background of education qualifications vary from different level of education and competences, namely: • Levels of education, including degree of Bachelor and Master from various well-known universities both domestically and overseas. • Competence in education, among other areas of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Economic Management, Banking, Business Administration, Industrial and Organizational Psychology as well as Dentistry.
Expertise and Professional Experiences	The diversity of experiences and years of services for more than 10 years of various areas are expected to provide enriching experiences for each members of BOD to exchange experiences in performing their roles and responsibilities.

Board of Directors Appointment and Term of Office

Replacement and/or appointment of members of BOD have considered recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as well as approval of the GMS. As delineated in the Articles of Association, members of BOD are appointed by the GMS for a certain term of office, that is, for a period commencing from the date specified in the GMS that appointed them, until the close of the third Annual GMS after the date of appointment. Member of BOD whose term of office has expired may be reappointed.

The terms of office of each member of BOD are as follows:

Term of Office the Board of Directors

No	Name	Position	Appointment Date	Approval Date	Effective Date	Reappointed through the GMS	Tenure until	Appointment Period	Number of Appointment Periods	Domicile
			GMS	FSA						
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director	11 November 2013	11 March 2014	12 March 2014	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2013-2015 2015-2018	2x	Indonesia
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director	20 March 2009	4 August 2009	18 May 2009	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2009-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	3x	Indonesia
3	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director	20 March 2009	18 May 2009	4 August 2009	24 April 2015	GMS 2016	2009-2012 2012-2015 2015-2016	3x	Indonesia
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director	29 May 2009	20 October 2009	20 October 2009	24 April 2015	GMS 2018	2009-2012 2012-2015 2015-2018	3x	Indonesia
5	Lani Darmawan*)	Director	22 April 2013	25 March 2013	22 April 2013	24 April 2015	GMS 2016	2013-2015 2015-2016	2x	Indonesia
6	Dhien Tjahajani	Director	12 March 2014	20 June 2014	20 June 2014	24 April 2015	GMS 2017	2014-2015 2015-2017	2x	Indonesia
7	Henky Sulistyo	Director	28 November 2014	17 December 2014	17 December 2014	-	GMS 2017	2014-2017	1x	Indonesia
8	Eri Budiono	Director	24 April 2015	5 May 2015	5 May 2015	-	GMS 2018	2015-2018	1x	Indonesia
9	Irvandi Ferizal	Director	1 December 2015	21 January 2016	21 January 2016	-	GMS 2018	2015-2018	1x	Indonesia

Remark: *) Effectively resigned December 31, 2015

Recruitment/Selection Process for Prospective Directors

The Board of Directors is a strategic position that plays an important role in determining the policies, direction and strategy of the organization. The selection process conducted for the candidates who will occupy this position is done with great caution through a process that involves both internal (top management) and external parties.

Candidates for this position are obtained either through referrals or through 3rd party services (Executive Search), all potential candidates will be reviewed prior to continuing in the selection process.

The selection process begins with an interview conducted by the President Director of Maybank Indonesia, and if recommended to be continued then the next stage will be an interview with Top Management in the Maybank Group.

In the Maybank Group, candidates will be interviewed first by the Head, Group Human Capital, then by EXCO of related member and the last by PCEO of Maybank Group. If required, the Chairman of Maybank Group may also want to interview the candidate.

Candidates who have gone through all the stages will then be included in the process competencies assessment conducted by appointed external parties.

Independent Directors

The Bank has an Independent Directors namely Dhien Tjahajani, appointed based on the decisions of GMS on April 24, 2015. The presence of an Independent Director meets the regulatory requirement of Indonesia Stock Exchange No. I-A on "Listing of Shares and Equity-Type Securities Other than Shares Issued by Listed Company".

Independent Directors' Term of Office

Tjahajani Dhien's term of office as Independent Director follows his tenure as Director of the Bank, which is until the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company in 2017 and at most for two (2) consecutive periods.

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In the case of the vacant position of an Independent Director, the Bank will have to fill the vacant position at the latest in the next General Meeting of Shareholders or within 6 (six) months from when such vacancy occurs.

Criteria of Independent Directors
An Independent Directors shall:
- Not have affiliated relations with Maybank Indonesia, at least 6 during (six) months prior to appointment.
- Not have affiliated relations with the BOC or BOD of the Bank.
- Not have concurrent positions as Directors in another company.
- Not hold positions in the capital market institutions or professions, in which the services were rendered to the Bank during 6 (six) months prior to appointment as Director.
- Appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

Statement of Independent by Independent Directors
All members of the BOD do not have any financial, organizational, share ownership, and/or family relationship until the second degree both vertically and horizontally, including in-laws, daughter-in-law and brother-in-law with other members of BOC, the BOD and/or the controlling shareholders or other relationship with the Bank, which may affect the ability to act independently.

Statement of Independence by members of BOD is a form of transparency that is declared by the members of the BOD in Independent Statement Letter signed by members of BOD and updated every semester.
Statements of members of the BOD has been reviewed and well documented by the Bank.

As of December 2015, the transparenct independence of members of the BOD is as follows:

Family Relationship Transparency of Directors
All members of the BOD do not have any family relationship until the second degree both vertically and horizontally, including in-laws, daughter-in-law and brother-in-law with other members of BOC, the BOD and/or the controlling shareholders or relationship with the Bank, which may affect their ability to act independently.

Table of Family Relationship Transparency of Directors

No.	Name	Position	Family Relationship with					
			Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
3	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
5	Lani Darmawan *)	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
6	Dhien Tjahajani	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
7	Henky Sulistyo	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
8	Eri Budiono	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
9	Irvandi Ferizal	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√

*) Effectively resigned on 31 December 2015

Transparency of Financial Relationship of the Board of Directors

All members of the Board of Directors have no financial relationship with members of the Board of Commissioners, other Directors, and/or Controlling Shareholders or any other relations with the bank that may influence its capability to act independently.

Table of Transparency of Financial Relationship of the Board of Directors

No.	Name	Position	Family Relationship with					
			Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Controlling Shareholders	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
3	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
5	Lani Darmawan *)	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
6	Dhien Tjahajani	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
7	Henky Sulistyo	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
8	Eri Budiono	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√
9	Irvandi Ferizal	Director	-	√	-	√	-	√

*) Effectively resigned on 31 December 2015

Shareholding Transparency of Directors

- Members of BOD, individually or collectively, do not own more than 25% (twenty five percent) of paid-in capital in another company.
- Members of BOD do not own 5% (five percent) shares or more in Maybank Indonesia or other banks and companies (domestic and overseas).

The disclosure of share ownership is presented in the following table:

Table of Share Ownership of Directors

No	Name	Maybank Indonesia	Other Company	Other Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution
1	Taswin Zakaria	None	None	None	None
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	None	None	None	None
3	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	None	None	None	None
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	None	None	None	None
5	Lani Darmawan *)	None	None	None	None
6	Dhien Tjahajani	None	None	None	None
7	Henky Sulistyo	None	None	None	None
8	Eri Budiono	None	None	None	None
9	Irvandi Ferizal	None	None	None	None

*) Effectively resigned on 31 December 2015

One member of the Board of Directors, Thilagavathy Nadason, has share ownership in a minor amount and is less than 5% in other banks and other companies, domestic and overseas.

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Directors with Foreign Citizenship

Based on Board of Directors composition, there are 2 (two) Directors with foreign citizenships, who have met prevailing regulations on employment of Foreign Workers in the Banking Sector. Membership of the BOD can be seen in the following table:

Data of Directors with Foreign Citizenship

No	Name	Citizenship	IMTA			Position
			KITAS/KITAP	License	Validity	
1	Thilagavathy Nadason	Malaysia	KITAP 2D21JE0052-N (valid up to 7 August 2019)	KEP.15552/MEN/P/ IMTA/2015	7 August 2016	Director
2	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Malaysia	KITAP 2D41AB0016-N (valid up to 6 April 2019) (KITAP)	KEP.15575/MEN/P/ IMTA/2015	25 May 2016	Director

List of Competency/ Training Development of BOD in 2015

List of Competency/ Training Development of BOD in 2015

No	BOD	Competence/ Training Development Material	Organisers	Time & Place
1	Taswin Zakaria	Thematic Discussion Liquidity Macro Bottom-up Stress test Development	FSA	21 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		FSA Forum 2015 : Opportunities and Challenges of the Financial Services Industry in facing the ASEAN Economic Community	FSA	12 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Joint IMF-Bank Indonesia Conference " Future of Asia's Finance for Development 2015	BI	2 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerations	FSA	1 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Socialization and action plans of Student Savings products	FSA	18 August 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Roundtable Event on Financial Resources Management	Oliver Wyman	27 November 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Financing Basics Level Certification - Commissioner	APPI	25 November 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		CFO Forum Perbanas	Perbanas	19 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank Kim Eng Invest ASEAN conference (as Speaker in Women's Session)	Maybank Kim Eng	6 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Managing Financial Turbulence Seminar	LPS	22 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		WOM Business Performance & Business Model Workshop	WOM Finance	8 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Workshop Business Banking Customers	Bank International Indonesia	8 July 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		STAR PROGRAMME : The Wisdom of Sight	Boston Marriott Cambridge	4 May 2015 Boston, US
		Socialization of BII Insurance 2015	Bank Internasional Indonesia	20 March 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia

List of Competency/ Training Development of BOD in 2015

No	BOD	Competence/ Training Development Material	Organisers	Time & Place
3	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	Refresher Seminar of Risk Management : Key Risk Management Challenges in 2015: "Sound Practice in Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) Systems for Banks and Financial Conglomerates"	Bankers Association for Risk Management (BARa)	25 – 26 November 2015 Bali, Indonesia
		Workshop Penerapan Manajemen Resiko	Bank Internasional Indonesia	3 September 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		BII E-Channel Wincor Workshop	Bank Internasional Indonesia	25 August 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	PKPU Bankcruptcy & Business Law Workshop	Maybank	14 December 2015, Jakarta
		Maybank Shinkin Seminar	Maybank	23 Oktober 2015, Jakarta
		JCB World Conference	JCB International	21-22 October 2015, Bali
		SMEJ Workshop	Maybank – Apindo	9 September 2015, Jakarta
		BII E-Channel Wincor Workshop	Maybank	25 August 2015, Jakarta
		Asia Pacific Commercial Cards and Payment Summit	Commercial Payment International	14-15 May 2015, Singapore
		Implementation of Prudent Principle in Management of Foreign non-bank Corporate Debt	Maybank ICRA	22 January 2015, Jakarta
5	Lani Darmawan*)	Maybank Kim Eng Invest ASEAN conference (as Speaker in Women's Session)	Maybank Kim Eng	6 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		BII E-Channel Wincor Workshop	Bank Internasional Indonesia	25 August 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		CBG Performance Management	Bank Internasional Indonesia	16 June 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
6	Dhien Tjahajani	Refresher Seminar of Risk Management: Key Risk Management Challenges in 2015: "Sound Practice in Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) Systems for Banks and Financial Conglomerates"	Bankers Association for Risk Management (BARa)	25 – 26 November 2015 Bali, Indonesia
		International Seminar: Sustainable Finance to Support Sustainable Development Goals	FSA	23 November 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank Risk Masterclass 2015	Group Risk – KL	5 – 6 November 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Maybank Group Compliance Convergence 2015	Group Risk – KL	30 – 31 October 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Seminar:" Strategy, Opportunities and Challenges of Banking Industry in Facing 2016" (As a Moderator)	FKDKP	15 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Implementation of UU No.8 of 2010 on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering	Lembaga Pengembangan Informasi	12 – 13 March 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		One Day Seminar"Big Challenges of Company 's Anti-Fraud Management 2015"	LPPI	11 March 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Roundtable Discussion "Implementation of Risk Management & Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomeration in Indonesia"	BSMR	26 January 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia

Corporate Governance Report

List of Competency/ Training Development of BOD in 2015

No	BOD	Competence/ Training Development Material	Organisers	Time & Place
7	Henky Sulistyo	Maybank Risk Masterclass 2015	Group Risk – KL	5 – 6 November 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Revamping The Capability in Loan Analysis	Bank Internasional Indonesia	17 September 2015 Indonesia
		Risk Management Implementation Workshop	Bank Internasional Indonesia	3 September 2015 Indonesia
		Maybank Group Induction Programme	Maybank Group	12-13 August 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Workshop Independent Power Plan	Bank Internasional Indonesia	31 July 2015 Indonesia
		Workshop Palm Oil Plantation	Bank Internasional Indonesia	26 June 2015 Indonesia
		Asia - Pacific CRO Forum	CRO Forum	8 May 2015, Jakarta
		2015 IIF Asia Summit Forum	Asia Summit Forum	7 May 2015, Jakarta
		Shariah Banking for Executive Batch 2	Bank Internasional Indonesia	17 February 2015 Indonesia
8	Eri Budiono	PKPU Bankcruptcy & Business Law Workshop	Bank Internasional Indonesia	14 December 2015 Indonesia
		Panel Discussion: Infrastructure Financing	Ministry of Finance	8 December 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Sustainable Finance to Support Sustainable Development Goals	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan	23 November 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Investor Gathering: "Shariah Investment Amid Challenging Capital Market Conditions"	Maybank Asset Management	19 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Invest Asean 2015 Edition	Maybank Group	6 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank ASEAN Opportunities Seminar: Myanmar	Maybank Group	1-3 October 2015 Yangon, Myanmar
		Global Banking Top Team Recharge Program	Maybank Group	14-15 September 2015 Bangi, Malaysia
		Risk Management Implementation Workshop	Bank Internasional Indonesia	3 September 2015 Indonesia
		Workshop Independent Power Plan	Bank Internasional Indonesia	31 July 2015 Indonesia
		AA Template Socialization	Bank Internasional Indonesia	18 April 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank Group Induction Programme	Maybank Group	14-15 April 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
		Shariah Banking for Executive	Bank Internasional Indonesia	17 February 2015 Indonesia
9	Irvandi Ferizal**)	RISK MANAGEMENT LEVEL 5 CERTIFICATION DEBRIEFING	BSMR	8-9 October 2015 Jakarta, Indonesia
		Maybank Group Induction Programme	Maybank Group	26-27 October 2015 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Note:
*) Lani Darmawan resigned as Director effective as of December 31, 2015.
**) Irvandi Ferizal was appointed as Director in the Extraordinary GMS on 1 December 2015, and approved by the OJK on 21 January 2016.

Orientation Program for New Directors

Induction Program

All newly appointed Directors are required to undergo a comprehensive placement program. In the framework of the introduction and orientation program for new Directors, the Bank has a program known as Induction Program. The program aims to provide an understanding of the vision, mission and values of the Company code of ethics and guidelines for behavior, organizational structure, lines of business as well as the guidelines and procedures of the Board of Directors.

This orientation program is also conducted to provide an overview on the Company's strategic business plan, information on core business activities, outline the tasks and activities of the Board of Directors based on banking regulations and other laws and regulations.

The Orientation Program Policy for new Directors is set in the Board of Directors Manual. This is to provide input to the new Dirctors to gain an understanding of the Company in a relatively short time so that they can do their job properly, effectively and efficiently.

Training Program

In order to improve risk management competence, Directors shall have a Risk Management Certificate issued by a Profesion Institute of Certification. This requirement is an assessment of competence on the fit and proper test. Directors of the Bank are required to have a Risk Management Certificate minimum of Level 4 for the Director who oversees Risk Taking Units, and Risk Management Certificate Level 5 for the President Director and the Director who oversees the Core Risk Taking Units, the Risk Management Unit, Internal Audit and Compliance Unit.

In addition, Directors can also follow other training and seminar programs relating to the latest news affecting the Company, held by the government and other relevant institutions, as well as leading private organizations.

During 2015, there were new Directors appointed, namely Eri Budiono and Irvandi Ferizal. Both of them have undergone orientation and introduction program for new Directors.

Concurrent Positions of Directors

All Directors have declared not having concurrent positions as Commissioner, Director, or executive Officer in a bank, company, and/or other institutions, with the exception of matters stipulated by Bank Indonesia regulations regarding the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, namely serving as member of the Board of Commissioners for the purpose to perform oversight function in non-bank subsidiaries controlled by the Bank; as of Statement Letter of each Director as of December 31, 2015.

Thilagavathy Nadason serves as Commissioner in non-bank subsidiary, PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk ("WOMF"), of which 68.6% of the shares are controlled by the Bank. This is a functional position in non-bank subsidiary controlled by the Bank and is allowed by BI Regulation on GCG for Commercial Banks.

The appointment of Thilagavathy Nadason as Commissioner of WOMF was made by virtue of RNC Meeting Resolution dated 13 February 2015 to appoint Thilagavathy Nadason as WOMF Commissioner, effective as of the close of WOMF Annual GMS dated 23 April 2015.

Corporate Governance Report

Assessment of the BOD Performance

Asessment Implementation
The Bank uses Balanced Scorecard in the performance strategy implementation and monitoring. This is in line with the policy of Company performance-based reward and recognition. The strategic objectives are translated into Key Performance Indicators (KPI) agreed to by all members of the Board of Directors and deployed across all levels in order to ensure that the strategy remains focused and carried out effectively to achieve the Bank's performance targets.

Assessment Aspect
The 2015 KPI framework adopted the following assessment criteria:
1. Financial Perspective
2. Business Process Improvement
3. Customer perspective
4. Talent Management and Employee Engagement
5. Shared scorecard

Follow Up on Assessment Result
The KPI discussed by the Board of Directors is then submitted to RNC for further evaluation and discussion and subsequently proposed to the Board of Commissioners for discussion and approval.

The 2015 KPI of the BOD was approved by a meeting of the Board of Commissioners .The development of the Company's performance is monitored on a regular basis through financial and business performance reports presented by the President Commissioner, Finance Director and Business Director in Board of Commissioners meetings.

Remuneration

Remuneration BOD Policy
The policy of remuneration and other facilities for the Board of Directors refers to shareholder decision as set out in the GMS. Based on the Decision of the 2015 Annual GMS, the Annual GMS approved the delegation of authority to the shareholders of the Bank to determine the honorarium and/or other benefits for the Board of Directors for fiscal year 2015 with regard to the proposal and the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Board of Directors received a compensation package in the form of financial remuneration, including salary and other fixed income, among other benefits in accordance with the provisions of the Bank and other remuneration forms and other facilities in the form of in kind/financial namely non-fixed income including housing benefits, transportation and other facilities that can be owned or cannot be owned.

Procedures of BOD Remuneration Determination
The provisions on the amount of salary/honorarium or remuneration and/or allowances for members of the Board of Directors are determined by the GMS with regard to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is submitted to the Board of Commissioners and proposed to the GMS for approval.

Remuneration of Directors is recommended and proposed by the Nomination and Remuneration based on remuneration formulations referring to the Bank's internal policies, prevailing external regulations, industry comparison as well as the functions and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors and the amount given in accordance with the performance of the Bank.

Summary of Remuneration Determination Procedures of the BOD is as follows:

Remuneration Determination Procedures of BOD

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee provides recommendation and proposal for the remuneration of the Board of Directors based on a remuneration policy that refers to internal Bank regulations, external prevailing regulations, comparison with peer banks, the Board of Directors performance, and the Bank's performance, to be submitted to the GMS via the Board of Commissioners

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners reviews the recommendation and proposal for the remuneration of the Board of Directors and submitted for approval by the GMS

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The GMS determines the remuneration of the Board of Directors and authorizes the Board of Commissioners to execute the distribution to the respective members of the Board of Directors

REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Distribution of remuneration to members of the Board of Directors in accordance with the decisions of GMS

Remuneration Structure of the BOD

	Amount Received in 1 Year									
	Board of Directors									
	Members					**2015**	2014	2013	2012	2011
Type of Remuneration and other Facility	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah	Million Rupiah
Gross remuneration (salary, bonus, benefits regular, bonus and other perks in the form of non natura)	10	10	9	10	9	44,844	43,407	52,816	42,552	43,955
Other facilities in the forms of non financial (housing, transportation, health and so on) that:										
a. be owned						-	-	-	-	-
b. cannot be owned						4,060	2,893	3,157	3,153	1,888
TOTAL						**48,904**	**46,300**	**55,973**	**45,705**	**45,843**

Corporate Governance Report

Number of BOD Members receiving remuneration packaged in 1 (one) year grouped in a range of income levels are as follows:

(person)

Remuneration per member within 1 (one) year *)	Number of Directors				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
More than Rp2 billion	8	9	9	9	9
Between Rp1 billion and Rp2 billion	-	1	-	-	-
Between Rp500 million and Rp1 billion	2	-	-	-	-
Below Rp500 million	-	-	-	-	-

Description: *) received in cash

Board of Directors Meeting

BOD Meeting Policy

BOD Meetings Policy is set forth in POJK No. 33/POJK.04/2014 of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of the Issuer or a Public Company, Bank of Indonesia Regulation related to GCG, and the Articles of Association. Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held if attended by a majority of all members of the Board of Directors.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be convened periodically at least 1 (one) time in every month and may be held at any time when deemed necessary by the President Director, or by one or more other members of the Board of Directors, or at the request of one or more members of the Board of Commissioners, or on written request of 1 (one) or more shareholders who together represent 1/10 (one-tenth) of the total shares with valid voting rights.

The Board of Directors shall also hold a joint meeting with the Board of Commissioners periodically at least 1 (one) time in 4 (four) months.

The Board of Directors should schedule a meeting of the Board of Directors, or a meeting held in conjunction with the Board of Commissioners, for the next year before the end of the fiscal year.

Summons of meetings of the BOD are carried out by the President Director, or a member of the BOD, or by the Corporate Secretary, or by the Head of the Corporate Secretary Unit.

Summons of meetings of the BOD are submitted to each member of the BOD and must be made in writing with adequate receipt, or by registered mail or by courier, or by telex or telefax or by electronic means no later than 5 (five) calendar days before the meeting of the BOD, or any other time period specified by the President Director. Summons of meetings of the BOD held together with the BOC should also be given to each member of the BOC with the same terms and conditions. Summons of meetings must include the agenda, date, time and venue of the meeting.

Meeting materials are delivered to the meeting participants no later than 5 (five) days before the meeting is held. In the event of a meeting held outside the schedule that had been prepared, the materials delivered to the meeting participants at the latest before the meeting is held.

Meetings of BOD are held at the Company's domicile or at the place of the Company's business activities. If all members of the BOD are present or represented, a summon in advance is not required and the meeting of the BOD reserves the right to make decisions that are valid and binding.

Meetings of the BOD are chaired by the President Director, in case the President Director is absent or unable to attend the meeting, which does not need to be proved to a third party, the meeting of BOD shall be chaired by one of the Directors elected by the Directors who are present or represented at the BOD Meeting. A member

of the BOD may be represented in the BOD Meeting only by another member of the BOD based on a power of attorney.

The meeting results are outlined in the minutes of meetings, signed by the members of the BOC and BOD who were present, and submitted to all members of BOC and BOD.

Meeting Frequency

During 2015, the Board of Directors held 44 (forty four) BOD Meetings. Joint Meetings of BOD and BOC were conducted for specific agenda contained in BOC Meetings.

No	Name	Position	Total of Meeting	Present	Absent	Percentage
1	Taswin Zakaria	President Director	44	42	2	95%
2	Thilagavathy Nadason	Director	44	38	6	86%
3	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	Director	44	35	9	80%
4	Jenny Wiriyanto	Director	44	37	7	84%
5	Lani Darmawan*)	Director	44	29	15	66%
6	Dhien Tjahajani	Director	44	27	17	61%
7	Henky Sulistyo	Director	44	38	6	86%
8	Eri Budiono**)	Director	44	36	8	82%

*) Lani Darmawan resigned as member of the BOD effective as of 31 December 2015.
**) Eri Budiono appointed as a Director through the GMS since 24 April 2015 and effective upon the approval of FSA since 5 May 2015.

BOD Meeting Attendance

The attendance of Directors at BOD meetings during 2015 can be seen in the table below:

Table of BOD Attendance in the Meeting of BOD during 2015

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Taswin Zakaria	Thila Nadason	Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad	Jenny Wiriyanto	Dhien Tjahajani	Henky Sulistyo	Lani Darmawan *)	Eri Budiono **)
No	Date	President Director	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director	Director
1	12 January 2015	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	
2	21 January 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	
3	26 January 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	
4	2 February 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
5	9 February 2015	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	
6	24 February 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
7	2 March 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
8	9 March 2015	√	√	√	x	x	x	√	
9	23 March 2015	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	
10	8 April 2015	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	
11	13 April 2015	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	

Corporate Governance Report

Table of BOD Attendance in the Meeting of BOD during 2015

No	Date	1 Taswin Zakaria President Director	2 Thila Nadason Director	3 Ghazali Bin Mohd Rasad Director	4 Jenny Wiriyanto Director	5 Dhien Tjahajani Director	6 Henky Sulistyo Director	7 Lani Darmawan *) Director	8 Eri Budiono **) Director
12	22 April 2015	√	√	√	x	x	√	√	
13	27 April 2015	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
14	4 May 2015	√	x	x	√	√	√	x	√
15	12 May 2015	√	x	√	√	x	√	x	√
16	25 May 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√
17	1 June 2015	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
18	8 June 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
19	15 June 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
20	22 June 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
21	30 June 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
22	6 July 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
23	13 July 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
24	27 July 2015	x	√	√	√	x	√	√	√
25	4 August 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
26	10 August 2015	√	√	x	√	√	x	x	√
27	18 August 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√
28	24 August 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
29	7 September 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
30	14 September 2015	√	x	√	√	√	√	√	x
31	23 September2015	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	√
32	28 September2015	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	√
33	5 October 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
34	12 October 2015	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√
35	13 October 2015	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√
36	21 October 2015	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	√
37	2 November 2015	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√
38	3 November 2015	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	√
39	9 November 2015	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	√
40	16 November 2015	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	√
41	23 November 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	x
42	2 December 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√
43	7 December 2015	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
44	15 December 2015	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	√
	Jumlah Rapat	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**
	Hadir	**42**	**38**	**35**	**37**	**27**	**38**	**29**	**36**
	Tidak Hadir	**2**	**6**	**9**	**7**	**17**	**6**	**15**	**8**
	Percentage (%)	**95%**	**86%**	**80%**	**84%**	**61%**	**86%**	**66%**	**82%**

√ Present
x Absent
*) Lani Darmawan resigned as member of the BOD effective as of 31 December 2015.
**) Eri Budiono appointed as a Director through the GMS since 24 April 2015 and effective upon the approval of FSA since 5 May 2015.

Decision Making Mechanism

BOD Meetings are valid and entitled to adopt binding resolutions if more than ½ (one half) of total incumbent members of the BOD are present or represented at the Meeting.

Decision-making at BOD meetings is conducted by consensus. In the event that consensus does not happen, decision-making is done by the affirmative vote of more than ½ (one half) of the total members of BOD who are currently in office.

Each Director who is present and entitled to issue 1 (one) vote, and 1 (one) vote in addition for any other member of the Board of Directors who they represent.

Any Director who personally or in any way either directly or indirectly has an interest in a transaction, contract or proposed contract in which the Bank is one of the parties, must state the nature of that interest in a meeting of the Board of Directors and is not entitled to participate in the voting on matters relating to the transaction or the contract, unless the Meeting of the Board of Directors decides otherwise.

The results of BOD Meetings have been outlined in the minutes of meetings and documented properly, and there were not any dissenting opinions that occurred in BOD meetings.

BOD Meeting Agenda of 2015

The agendas of BOD Meeting during 2015 are as follows:

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
1	12 January 2015	No.01/DIR/01.2015
		1. Minutes of BOD Meeting on 1 & 10 December 2014 2. Year-end Audit Adjustment 3. CASA and Liquidity Update 4. Project Pocahontas Update 5. Others
2	21 January 2015	No.02/DIR/01.2015
		1. Minutes of BOD Meeting on 15 & 22 December 2015 2. Establishment of Imparment Committee 3. Discusion on Corporate Tax 4. Difference of Accounting Treatment in WOM and MaybankFinance 5. Others
3	26 January 2015	No.03/DIR/01.2015
		1. CASA & Liquidity Update 2. NOP Progress Update 3. Preparation for Meeting with OJK regarding RBB 2015 4. Others
4	2 February 2015	No.04/DIR/02.2015
		1. Minutes of BOD Meeting 12 January 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Vendor Renewal contract 4. Performance Forecast January 2015 5. Bali Marathon Update 6. Others
5	9 February 2015	No.05/DIR/02.2015
		1. Region Organization Structure 2. Audited Financial Statements FY2014 3. CASA and Liquidity Update 4. a. SIP Sales & Reward Service Q4' 2014 Update b. SPT & SIP/Reward 2015 5. Awarding Night 6. Vision 2020 7. Others

Corporate Governance Report

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
6	24 February 2015	No.06/DIR/02.2015
		1. Minutes of BOD Meeting 21 & 26 January 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Vision 2020 4. Shariah AOP 2015 5. Others
7	2 March 2015	No.07/DIR/03.2015
		1. CASA and Liquidity Update 2. Mauritius Progress Update 3. Vision 2020 4. Update on Overdraft Facility 5. Bali Marathon Update 6. Others
8	9 March 2015	No.09/DIR/03.2015
		1. Presentation for office relocation 2. Lease office of Thamrin Branch 3. CASA and Liquidity Update 4. Others
9	23 March 2015	No.11/DIR/03.2015
		1. Minutes of BOD Meeting 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Global Market 2015 and Beyond. 4. New OJK Regulation – Good corporate governance on remuneration compensation based on performance and risk. 5. Update on King Kong Project 6. Extension of rental and relocation of existing branches 7. Management inquiry regarding Maybank Samurai Bond issuance 8. Others
10	8 April 2015	No.012/DIR/04.2015
		1. Minutes of Meeting 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Management letter of EY on financial statement audit 31 December 2014 4. Bank Anniversary celebration 5. TOR of Risk Management Committee 6. Others
11	13 April 2015	No.13/DIR/04.2015
		1. Minutes of Meeting 2. Management letter for EY on Financial Statement for a period ended on 31 December 2014 3. Approval for Issuance of NCD (Negotiable Certificate of Deposit) II IDR 4. CASA and Liquidity Update 5. Others • TOR GCG
12	22 April 2015	No.014/DIR/04.2015
		1. Minutes of Meeting 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Capital Monitoring Report 1Q15 4. Change of the composition Membership Internal Audit Committee (IAC) Meeting 5. Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Maybank Finance 6. Update Kondisi Cabang India 7. Revision of APU/PPT Policy 8. Report on (selected) 30 Principal Borrowers (Debitur Inti) of the Bank 9. Others
13	27 April 2015	No.015/DIR/04.2015
		1. Minutes of Meeting 13 April 2015 2. CASA and liquidity update 3. Update on branch relocation 4. FY2015 Bank Forecast (RF1) 5. Others
14	4 May 2015	No.016/DIR/05.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 4 May 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Others

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
15	12 May 2015	No.017/DIR/05.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 13 and 25 April 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Tracking Report System 4. Others
16	25 May 2015	No.18/DIR/05.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 13 and 25 April 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Revision of Circular on Approval Expenditures 4. Extension of branch rental (optional buy) 5. Sales of Abandoned Building 6. Update on the issue of Data Centre Electric Power Down 7. Others
17	1 June 2015	No.019/DIR/06.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 4 May 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Strategy of FTP alternative to support funding and liquidity 4. Others
18	8 June 2015	No.020/DIR/06.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 12 May 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Option to remove 2011 debt book for tax purpose 4. Corporate Client Update 5. Others
19	15 June 2015	No.021/DIR/06.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 25 May, 1 June and 8 June 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Portfolio GM Trading 4. Corporate Client Update 5. Update Marketing 6. Discussion on Corporate Tax 7. Others • Update Compliance: Obligation to Use Rupiah Currency
20	22 June 2015	No.022/DIR/06.2015
		Minutes of Meetings 25 May, 1 June and 8 June 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Relocation, Rental and Renovation of branch 4. GMT Asset management office 5. Circular Letter on Disbursement Approval 6. BII Maybank Productivity League 7. Discussion on Corporate Tax 8. Others a. Update Compliance: Obligation to Use Rupiah Currency b. KRI
21	30 June 2015	No.023/DIR/06.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 22 June 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Capital Efficiency 4. Sanction Policy 5. Rental of KC Thamrin at Plaza Sinar Mas Land 6. Others: a. Timetable Project Rebranding b. Individual Impairment Trigger
22	6 July 2015	No.024/DIR/07.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 30 June 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Rental and Purchase of branch 4. Performance of Community Distribution 5. BMBM 6. Maybank Sukan 7. General Insurance Partner BII 8. Others: Scholarship 2015

Corporate Governance Report

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
23	13 July 2015	No.025/DIR/07.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 30 June 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Funding of TKI 4. EY Finding and Adjustment 5. Others: WOM interest income
24	27 July 2015	No.026/DIR/07.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 13 July 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Risk Profile Report and Risk Based Bank Rating Report 4. Publishing of PUB BIIFC 5. Rebranding 6. Others: FY 2016 AOP
25	4 August 2015	No.027/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 13 July 2015 2. Information of CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. 2011 SKPKB 4. AML Monitoring Parameters 5. Capital Monitoring Report 1H15 6. Others
26	10 August 2015	No.028/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 10 August 2015 2. Rebranding Updates and Legal Documentation 3. CASA and Liquidity Update 4. AML Monitoring Parameters 5. Capital Monitoring Report 1H15 6. SCMP Update Status for 1H 2015 7. Shariah Special Pricing 2015 8. Others
27	18 August 2015	No.029/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 10 August 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Capital Monitoring Report 1H15 and Capital Efficiency (Target RWA Saving) 4. Innovation Plans for Maybank Group 5. SIP Q2 2015 6. Respond of BNM Letter 7. Others
28	24 August 2015	No.030/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 18 August 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Reimbursement of missing EDC Expenses 4. Rental extension of branch 5. Others
29	7 September 2015	No.031a/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 24 August 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Negotiable Certificate of Deposit (NCD) IV 2015 4. Regional Chargeback Framework 5. Use of Office by Kim Eng Indonesia 6. Idle assets of Pangkalan Asem 7. Others
30	14 September 2015	No.031b/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 7 September 2015 2. Maybank Innovation 3. Rebranding 4. CASA and Liquidity Update 5. Internal Customer Effectiveness Survey (ICES) 6. Others
31	23 September 2015	No.032/DIR/08.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 14 September 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Reimbursement of missing EDC Expenses 4. Shadow income 5. Others

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
32	28 September 2015	No.033/DIR/09.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 23 September 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. FY2015 forecast result and provision 4. New Performance Management 5. Others
33	5 October 2015	No.034/DIR/10.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 28 September 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. Update India Branch Condition (macro economy, portfolio and risk) 4. Others a. Early Warning System b. Sanction Filtering Project c. Rebranding d. Meeting with FSA
34	12 October 2015	No.035/DIR/10.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 28 September 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity Update 3. IT Budget 4. Rebranding
35	13 October 2015	No.036/DIR/10.2015
		1. Update Project Lotus
36	21 October 2015	No.037/DIR/10.2015
		1. Update Rebranding 2. Maybank 2020
37	2 November 2015	No.038/DIR/11.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 12 and 13 October 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity(CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. RUPSLB BIIFC 4. Additional of Business Fund in Shariah Business Unit 5. Maybank2020
38	3 November 2015	No.039/DIR/11.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 21 October 2015 2. Maybank 2020 3. Improvement of Usage Control of USB Port 4. Branch Office – Renovation, Design, Relocation and Rental 5. Sales of Abandoned Assets 6. Rebranding 7. Insurance Extension 8. Others
39	9 November 2015	No.040/DIR/11.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 2 and 3 November 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Update SCMP Q3 4. Capital monitoring 5. Update TKI Financing 6. AOP 2016 7. Update on Mauritius Branch Condition 8. BII-Maybank Bali Marathon – Post Mortem 9. Others
40	16 November 2015	No.041/DIR/11.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 16 November 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Asset Revaluation for Tax Purpose 4. Proposal of Billing Sales 5. Others

Corporate Governance Report

Agenda of the BOD Meeting during 2015 in general:

No	Date of Meeting	Agenda of BOD's Meeting
41	23 November 2015	No.042/DIR/11.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 9 and 16 November 2015 2. M2020 3. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 4. Review of the Implementation of ORM and Institutionalising At MBI 5. Update on Mauritius Branch Condition 6. Rebranding Update 7. SCMP - Business Case Achievement Trade Connex 8. TIGER Culture Enhancement in 2016 9. Discussion on Guidelines of Integrated Governance of Maybank Indonesia Financial Conglomeration 10. Co-branding Credit Card 11. Others
42	2 December 2015	No.043/DIR/12.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meetings 9 and 16 November 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. Bancassurance Update 4. Collection Update 5. Others
43	7 December 2015	No.044/DIR/12.2015
		1. Review Minutes of Meeting 2 December 2015 2. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 3. FY 2015 full year forecast for MBI 4. Vendor Appointment on Annual Report 2015 5. Indonesia Shariah Banking Integration Plan 6. Project Network II: Publishing Proposal of Subordinated Debt and Sukuk Mudharabah PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk Phase 2 7. Capital Planning and Allocation 8. Reallocation and renovation of branch office 9. SCMP update on White Card and KFC 10. Revamping FI Business Strategy 11. Others
44	15 December 2015	No.045/DIR/12.2015
		1. Rebranding Update 2. Review Minutes of Meeting 7 December 2015 3. CASA and Liquidity (CASA and Liquidity Update) 4. Purchasing of New ATM Machine 2015 5. Update on Mauritius Branch Condition 6. Others a. Update Bancassurance b. Shariah – Placement at BI TD Shariah

COMMITTEES UNDER BOARD OF COMMISIONER

In the conduct of its duties, BOC is assisted by a number of committees. The committees exist as the supporting organ for the Bank's governance. BOC is supported by Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and Integrated Governance Committee.

For the purpose of monitoring the implementation of integrated governance in a comprehensive and effective manner as governed under Regulator's requirements, the Bank also established Integrated Governance Committee.

1. Audit Committee

Audit Committee Basis of Establishment:

a) Bapepam-LK Regulation No IX.I.5 on Establishment and Guidelines of Audit Committee, attachment to Decision of Chairman of Bapepam-LK No. Kep-29/PM/2004 dated 24 September 2004 as amended by Decision of Chairman of Bapepam-LK No.Kep-643/BL/2012 dated 7 December 2012.

b) Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/4/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/14/PBI/2006 dated 5 October 2006 and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.9/12/DPNP dated 30 May 2007 on Implementation of GCG for Commercial Banks, as amended by Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/15/DPNP dated 29 April 2013.

Audit Committee Guidelines and Procedure:
Guidelines and procedure of the Committee are set down in the Audit Committee Charter, approved by the BOC on 28 June 2013. The Charter covers, among other matters, purpose, authority, and Committee membership, duties and responsibilities, work procedure, and meetings.

Composition, Membership, and Expertise of Audit Committee

Name	Position in Audit Committee	Position Period	Description/Expertise
Achjar Iljas (AI)	Chairman and Member	2015 -2018	Independent Commissioner
Umar Juoro (UJ)	Member *)	2015 – 2018	Independent Commissioner
Agus Kretarto (AK)	Member	2015 – 2018	Independent Party – Accounting and Banking
Nina Diyanti Anwar (NDA)	Member and Secretary	2015 – 2018	Independent Party – Accounting and Banking

*) serves as member of Audit Committee since 24 April 2015

Independency of Audit Committee Members

No	Independency Criteria	Audit Committee Member			
		AI	UJ*)	AK	NDA
1	Does not have a direct or indirect shareholding; if, due to a legal event a member of Audit Committee comes into possession of Company shares, the shares must be transferred to another party no later than 6 (six) months from the possession thereof.	√	√	√	√
2	Has no affiliation with members of BOC, Board of Directors, and main shareholders of the Bank.	√	√	√	√
3	Has no business relationship directly or indirectly related to the business of the Bank.	√	√	√	√
4	Does not work or has authority and responsibility to plan, lead, control, or supervise business activities of the bank within the last 6 (six) months with the exception of Independent Commissioner.	√	√	√	√
5	Does not represent an internal party of an Public Accounting Firm, Legal Consulting Firm, Public Appraisal Firm, or other party providing assurance, non-assurance, appraisal, and/or other consulting services to the Bank within the last 6 (six) months.	√	√	√	√

Description: *) serves as member of Audit Committee since 24 April 2015

Audit Committee Roles and Responsibilities
As set forth in the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee is responsible to provide professional and independent opinion to the BOC relating to reports or other issues addressed by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee also needs to identify issues that require attention from the BOC.

The core duties of the Audit Committee are:
1. Develop annual activity plan.
2. Review quality and transparency of financial information to be issued by the Bank, such as financial statements, projections and other financial information, including reviewing their compliance with applicable accounting standards.

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3. Review the Bank's adherence to laws and regulations in the Capital Market and other laws and regulations relevant to the Bank's activities.
4. Regularly revisit the Internal Audit Charter, internal audit annual plan, and plan implementation by Internal Audit unit (SKAI).
5. Provide input to selection process of external Auditor (Independent Auditor) by reviewing independence, objectivity, service quality, and appropriateness of audit fees proposed by external Auditor.
6. Review and monitor follow-up actions on findings from IAU, External Auditor, Bank Indonesia, and other auditors (Bank Negara Malaysia/BNM).
7. Review complaints related to the Bank's accounting process, the Bank's financial reporting, and potential conflict of interests.

Audit Committee Meeting Frequency and Level of Attendance:

1. **Audit Committee Meeting Frequency**
   In 2015, Audit Committee held 16 (sixteen) meetings, consisting of Audit Committee meetings with IAU and Internal Audit Committee, External Auditor, Finance & Accounting Unit, and other units such as Compliance and Anti Fraud.

   Audit Committee Meetings are held according to the Bank's needs and will only commence if at least 51% (fifty-one percent) of Committee members attend the meeting, including one Independent Commissioner and an Independent Party.

   Decision making in the Audit Committee meetings is by consensus or by voting.

2. **Audit Committee Level of Attendance in the Meeting**
   Level of attendance of each Audit Committee member in Audit Committee meetings throughout 2015 is as follows:

Level of Attendance of Audit Committee Members in Meetings (2015):

No	Member of Audit Committee	1 20 January (SKAI	2 22 January (EY)	3 10 February (FAD)	4 18 February (SKAI)	5 24 March (SKAI)	6 21 April (SKAI)	7 28 April (FAD)	8 19 May (SKAI)	9 19 May (Compliance & FAD)	10 24 June (SKAI)	11 28 July (SKAI)	12 28 July (FAD)	13 16 September (SKAI)	14 20 October (SKAI)	15 27 October (FAD)	16 25 November (SKAI)	Meeting Frequency	Attendance Level (%)
1.	Achjar Iljas	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	16	94%
2.	Budhi Dyah Sitawati *)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	100%
3.	Umar Juoro **)	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10	100%
4.	Agus Kretarto	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	16	100%
5.	Nina Diyanti Anwar	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	16	100%

Description: √ = Present ; x = Absent
Level of attendance is calculated based on meeting frequency as a member of Audit Committee
*) no longer serves as Chairman/Member of Audit Committee since 24 April 2015
**) Serves as a Member of Audit Committee since 24 April 2015

3. Audit Committee Meeting Agenda

The following are meeting agenda of the Audit Committee in 2015:

Main Agenda of Audit Committee Meetings in 2015

No	Date of the Audit Committee Meeting	Main Agenda of Audit Committee Meetings
1	20 Jan 2015	Highlighted Audit Results (IT Audit; Branch Audit; Global Market, Wealth Management & Support Functions); summary of Internal Audit reports in process of completion (Branch Audit and Credit Audit on 30 Core Debtors) and Special Audit on one Corporate Debtor.
2	22 Jan 2015	Discussion on audit results of Financial Statements for year ended 31 December 2014
3	10 Feb 2015	Discussion and review on Financial Statements for year ended 31 December 2014
4	18 Feb 2015	The latest information on anti-fraud strategy; follow-up on the recommendations of the Internal Audit Unit; follow-up status on audit findings of Mauritius branch and Balanced Score Card 2015
5	24 Mar 2015	Highlighted Audit Report (IT Audit - phone banking & system of credit card); Alignment process of SKAI with subsidiaries (WOM and BII Finance)
6	21 Apr 2015	Significant audit findings (IT Audit, Branch Audit, Credit Audit); Special Audit (fixed income trading transaction; fraud on customer funds by financial executive of Mangga Besar branch; Cash payments and prepaid expenses of Human Capital)
7	28 Apr 2015	Discussion and review on Financial Statements as of 31 March 2015
8	19 May 2015	Organization Structure of SKAI and proposed role of SKAI Head or appointed official in BII Finance, WOM, Mauritius branch, Mumbai branch; Significant audit findings (Audit of East Java and Kalimantan regional branch, Credit audit of Financial Supply Chain Management, Audit IT procurement)
9	19 May 2015	PROCESS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR APPOINTMENT FOR AUDIT OF 31 DECEMBER 2015
10	24 Jun 2015	SKAI Report (internal audit organization structure, boot-camp activity, balanced scorecard, rolling forecast Q1, 2015); Significant Audit Results (credit audit: micro banking and East Java Regional; IT audit and Post Mortem Review on NPL as of 30 September 2014)
11	28 Jul 2015	Discussion and review on Financial Statements as of 30 June 2015
12	28 Jul 2015	Significant audit issues (retail & branch audit, credit/shariah & subsidiaries audit) and summary of audit report still in the finalisation process (Risk Management System)
13	16 Sept 2015	Significant audit findings (retail and branch audit, surprise audit at office security, vault and safe management, pre-signed blank forms, teller and customer service transactions)
14	20 Oct 2015	Significant audit findings (credit, shariah & subsidiaries, IT audit, treasury & support function audit); Proposed Audit Plan for 2016; Special Audit (case at branch and sales execution of unused assets)
15	27 Oct 2015	Discussion and review on Financial Statements as of 30 September 2015
16	25 Nov 2015	Discussion on AOP 2016 final draft; Significant audit findings (branch & retail audit, IT audit, treasury audit & support function audit - securities services , anti money laundering & assurance)

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Audit Committee Programs and Activities

In 2015, Audit Committee carried out activities as required by its duties and responsibilities. The following table elaborates work programs of the Committee and realization of plans:

No	Work Plan	Realisation
1	Review and discuss quarterly, semesterly, and annual financial statements to be published	Discussed and reviewed Financial Statements quarter 1, 2, 3, and 4 (annual) to be published in meetings with Finance Director, Accounting & Financial Division and/or Public Accounting Firm (Independent Auditor)
2	Involve in the process of selecting Independent Auditor for fiscal year 2015	Audit Committee evaluated and recommended to the BOC to reappoint Public Accounting Firm, member firm of Ernst & Young Global to conduct audit on Financial Statements fiscal year 2015 in accordance with PBI No:3/22/PBI/2001
3	Review Bank Business Plan and assist BOC to formulate Business Plan Implementation Oversight Report	Reviewed Bank Business Plan and assisted the BOC to develop Business Plan Oversight Report for semester II of 2014 and semester I of 2015 to be submitted to OJK
4	Evaluate IAU's work plan, effectiveness of audit function, and review report and audit findings from IAU	Evaluated audit plan 2015 prior to submission to BOC; reviewed and discussed audit findings with IAU
5	Monitor management follow-up actions on recommendations based on OJK, Auditor External, and IAU's audit results	Discussed with IAU and Internal Audit Committee the follow-up actions on findings from external and Internal Auditors and follow-up actions on OJK recommendations

2. Risk Oversight Committee

Risk Oversight Committee Basis of Establishment:

Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/4/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/14/PBI/2006 dated 5 October 2006 as well as Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No.9/12/DPNP dated 30 May 2007 on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) For Commercial Banks as amended by Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No.15/15/DPNP dated 29 April 2013.

Risk Oversight Committee Guidelines and Procedures:

Guidelines and procedure are set forth in the Risk Oversight Committee Charter, which was approved by the Board of Commissioners. The Charter contains among others the committee structure and membership, objectives and tasks of the Committee, scope of responsibilities, meeting arrangements and other provisions.

Structure, Membership and Expertise of Risk Oversight Committee:

Nama	Position in the Risk Oversight Committee	Period of Office	Note/Expertise
Umar Juoro **(UJ)**	Chairman and Member	2015 -2018	Independent Commissioner
Budhi Dyah Sitawati **(BD)**	Member	2015 – 2018	Independent Commissioner
Spencer Lee Tien Chye **(SL)**	Member	2015 – 2018	Commissioner
Achjar Iljas **(AI)**	Member	2015 – 2018	Independent Commissioner
Farid Harianto **(FH)**	Member	2015 – 2018	Independent Party – Field of Risk Management
Agus Kretarto **(AK)**	Secretary and Member	2015 – 2018	Independent Party – Field of Finance

Independency of Risk Oversight Committee Members:

No	Independency Criteria	Member of the Risk Oversight Committee					
		UJ	BD	SL	AI	FH	AK
1	Does not have shareholding relation with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, which may influence the capacity to act independently.	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Does not have financial relation with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, which may influence the capacity to act independently.	√	√	X	√	√	√
3	Does not have management relation with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, which may influence the capacity to act independently.	√	√	X	√	√	√
4	Does not have family relation with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, which may influence the capacity to act independently.	√	√	√	√	√	√

Description: √ = Yes ; x = No

Roles and Responsibilities of the Risk Oversight Committee:

Pursuant to the Risk Oversight Committee Charter, the roles and responsibilities of the Risk Oversight Committee are as follows:

1) Evaluate framework, policy, and strategy formulated by the management, including:
   a. Risk Management framework and policy Bank-wide
   b. Treasury policy and limit and Financial Institution
   c. Credit Risk Management
   d. Operational Risk Management
   e. Liquidity Risk Management
   f. Market Risk Management.
2) Conduct review and assessment of stress testing policy and procedure, and review stress testing program effectiveness.
3) Evaluate implementation of risk management framework and policy.
4) Monitor and evaluate duty implementation of Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Units.
5) Provide recommendations to the BOC concerning risk oversight information and implementation of its responsibilities.
6) Other matters deemed necessary by the BOC or members of the Risk Oversight Committee.

Frequency of Risk Oversight Committee Meetings

No	Name	1 Jan	2 Feb	3 Mar	4 Apr	5 Mei	6 Jun	7 Jul	8 Sep	9 Okt	10 Nov	Meeting Frequency	Attendance Level (%)
1.	Umar Juoro	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	10	90%
2.	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10	100%
3.	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	√	X	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	10	80%
4.	Achjar Iljas	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10	100%
5,	Farid Harianto	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	10	90%
6.	Agus Kretarto	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10	100%

Description: √ = Present ; x = Absent

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Programs and Activities of the Risk Oversight Committee:
Basically, the program of the Risk Oversight Committee is to evaluate the alignment between the policies and implementations of risk management, as well as to supervise and review the implementation of risk management performed by the Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Units.

The main activities of the Risk Oversight Committee are carried out in meetings, of which there were 10, as referred to in paragraph 6.

The subjects of meetings are as follows:

1) On 20 January 2015:
   a. Enterprise Risk Dashboard (ERD), Risk Profile 4th Quarter/2015, Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) Semester 2/2014 for the Bank and its subsidiaries.
   b. BMPK Monitoring.
   c. Revision of Capital Management Framework
   d. Shariah Governance Framework
   e. BMPK Internal Limit
   f. Risk Appetite Statement Report as of 31 December 2014
   g. Operational Risk Monitoring
   h. Follow up on BNM findings
   i. Portfolio of retail and non retail credit, including top 25 debtors
   j. Early Alert and Watch List Accounts
   k. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring

2) On 18 February 2015:
   a. ERD.
   b. BMPK Monitoring.
   c. Stress test results.
   d. Revision of Authority Delegation Policy of Credit Committee
   e. Proposal Risk Appetite Statement of 2015
   f. Industry Limit Allocation
   g. Credit portfolio of each segment including top 25 debtors, Early Alert and Watch List Accounts
   h. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   i. Operational Risk Monitoring

3) On 24 March 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. Expected Loss Implementation and Changes on Structure and membership of Credit Committee 3
   d. Policy of ICAAP version 04
   e. Meeting agenda of Risk Oversight Committee during 2015
   f. General Policy of Corporate Credit
   g. Stress Test on increase in foreign exchange rates
   h. Early Alert & Watch List Accounts
   i. Top 25 debtors
   j. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   k. Operational Risk Monitoring

4) On 21 April 2015:
   a. Risk Profile 1st Quarter/2015
   b. ERD
   c. BMPK Monitoring
   d. Continuation on Expected Loss Implementation and Changes on Structure and membership of Credit Committee 3
   e. Review of Information Risk Management Framework
   f. Integrated Governance Framework
   g. Results of Group Stress Test # 17
   h. Early Alert & Watch List Account
   i. Portfolio of retail and non retail credit, including top 25 debtors
   j. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   k. Operational Risk Monitoring
   l. Compliance Information

5) On 19 May 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. Market and liquidity risk management
   d. Framework of Debtor Concentration Risk
   e. Integrated Risk Management
   f. Assessment of economic downward trend and increasing of banking NPLs
   g. Early Alert & Watch List Accounts
   h. Portfolio of retail and non retail banking, including top 25 debtors
   i. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   j. Operational Risk Monitoring

6) On 24 June 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. Review of industry limits
   d. Special condition of internal BMPK for 2 groups
   e. Portfolio of retail and non retail banking, including top 25 debtors
   f. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   g. Operational Risk Monitoring

7) On 28 July 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. RBBR and Risk Profile 2nd Quarter /2014
   d. Early Alert & Watchlist Accounts
   e. Credit Portfolio and top 25 debtors
   f. Market and Liquidity Risk Monitoring
   g. Operational Risk Monitoring
   h. Follow up on BNM findings
   i. GCG Assessment
   j. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Information

8) On 16 September 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. Review on Risk Management Committee Framework
   d. Annual Risk Workshop Information
   e. Early Alert & Watchlist Accounts
   f. Top 25 debtors
   g. Traded & Non Traded Risk Monitoring
   h. Portfolio of retail and non retail credit
   i. Operational Risk Monitoring
   j. Stress Test Results
   k. Vintage Analysis of Micro & Neo SME
   l. Information of products approved by RMC during January – August 2015

9) On 20 October 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK
   c. Review of Risk Management Implementation Guidelines
   d. Updating Credit Policy Architecture
   e. Review of Internal BMPK of certain groups
   f. Early Alert & Watchlist Accounts
   g. Top 25 debtors
   h. Traded & Non Traded Risk Monitoring
   i. Portfolio of retail and non retail banking
   j. Operational Risk Monitoring
   k. Industry leading indicator
   l. Risk Profile 3rd Quarter/2015
   m. Compliance Information and follow up on BNM findings

10) On 25 November 2015:
   a. ERD
   b. BMPK Monitoring
   c. Revision of Capital Management Framework and Capital Contingency Plan
   d. Group Stress Test #18 Results
   e. Early Alert & Watchlist Accounts
   f. Top 25 debtors
   g. Traded & Non Traded Risk Monitoring
   h. Portfolio of retail and non retail banking
   i. Operational Risk Monitoring
   j. Performance of Shariah banking

3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (RNC) was established under the BOC to review and give recommendations to the BOC pertaining to Maybank Indonesia's remuneration policies and nomination of BOC and BOC members in accordance with the Articles of Association, Bank Indonesia Regulation, Financial Services Authority Regulation, and other prevailing laws and regulations.

Basis of Establishment of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

1. Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/4/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 on Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.
2. Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/14/PBI/2006 dated 5 October 2006 on the Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/4/PBI/2006 dated 30 January 2006 on Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.
3. Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 dated 8 December 2014 on Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuer or Public Company.
4. Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.9/12/DPNP dated 30 May 2007 as amended by Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.15/15/DPNP dated 29 April 2013 on Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Commercial Banks.
5. Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter.
6. Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2013.003/Dir Compliance dated 16 May 2013 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2012-2015.

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7. Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2013.006/Dir Compliance dated 1 June 2013 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2012-2015.
8. GMS Minutes of Meeting Number 12 dated 11 November 2013.
9. Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2014.001/Dir HC dated 27 January 2014 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2012-2015.
10. Board of Directors Circular Letter No.Se.2014.004/Dir HC dated 25 April 2014 on Structure of Human Capital Organization.
11. Board of Commissioners Meeting Resolution dated 30 June 2014.
12. Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2014.002/Dir HC dated 1 July 2014 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2012-2015.
13. The Company's Annual GMS Resolution as stipulated in the Deed of Meeting No. 26 dated 24 April 2015 of Notary Engawati Ghazali, SH.
14. Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2015.004/Dir Compliance dated 22 May 2015 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2015-2018.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Composition and Membership

1. Appointment

There were changes to the composition of the RNC in 2015. Appointment of RNC members is based on BOC meeting dated 22 May 2015 and ratified by virtue of Board of Directors Decision No.SK.2015.004/DIR Compliance dated 22 May 2015 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2012-2015. A member of RNC, Yardley Young, was replaced by Paulus Danang Yanri Hatmoko.

2. Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The RNC of Maybank Indonesia consists of 4 (four) people, consisting of 2 (two) Independent Commissioners, a Commissioner, and an Executive Officer responsible for human capital.

Composition of the RNC pursuant to Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2015.004/DIR Compliance is as follows:

No	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	Chairman and Member	Independent Commissioner
2	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	Member	Commissioner
3	Umar Juoro	Member	Independent Commissioner
4	Paulus Danang Yanri Hatmoko	Member and Executive Secretary	Executive Officer with the position of Head of Talent Management and Organization Learning

In accordance with Bank Indonesia policy, the RNC is chaired by an Independent Commissioner. Membership of the RNC does not include members of Board of Directors. All members of RNC have strong integrity, ethics, and moral values.

3. Nomination and Remuneration Committee Terms of Office

The terms of office of the Chairperson and Members of the RNC follow the terms as Commissioners and Executive Officers. The BOC, however, has the right to replace members of the RNC at any time.

The BOC must review the terms of office and performance of the RNC as a unit and its members' individual performances at least once per year to determine whether the RNC has performed its duties accordingly with existing provisions.

4. **Independency of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Members**
   Independent Parties of the RNC do not have financial, management, shareholding and/or family relationship with the BOC, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or relationship with the Bank that may influence their impartiality.

Independency of Nomination and Remuneration Committee's Members

Independence Criteria	Committee Members			
	BDS	UJ	DAF	PDYH
Do not have share ownership relationship with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, as this relationship may affect its independency in performing their duties.	√	√	√	√
Do not have financial relationship with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, as this relationship may affect its independency in performing their duties.	√	√	x	√
Do not have management relationship with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, as this relationship may affect its independency in performing their duties.	√	√	x	√
Do not have family relationship with members of the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and/or controlling shareholders or with the Bank, as this relationship may affect its independency in performing their duties.	√	√	√	√

Remarks: **BDS** = Budhi Dyah Sitawati; **UJ** = Umar Juoro; **DAF** = Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias; **PDYH** = Paulus Danang Yanri Hatmoko;
√ = True; X = False

5. **Obligation of RNC Members**
   All members of the RNC are obliged to allocate sufficient time to be able to perform their duties and responsibilities optimally and comply with the ethical standard as stated in the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct. In addition, RNC members must also have integrity and independence from the Board of Directors and be of any business or other relationship with the Bank which could be disruptive to the independent assessment of each member.

6. **Reporting**
   The Chairman of the Committee shall provide committee recommendations and report to the BOC. At the end of every financial year, the Committee needs to review all reports related to the Committee and these reports shall be included and published in the annual report of the Bank.

Guideline of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

In performing its functions, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee refers to Guidelines of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which regulates matters related to the implementation of tasks and responsibilities, organization, independency and implementation of meetings. The Guidelines of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is reviewed regularly.

Roles and Responsibilities of Nomination and Remuneration Committee

a. **Nomination**
   - Recommend to the BOC regarding the composition of BOD members and/or BOC members (the number, competence, ability, and the balance of the status of independent and non-independent)
   - Determine the procedures, policies and criteria required in the nomination process for the appointment and/or replacement of BOC, BOD, Shariah Supervisory Board, and independent members of Committees of the Board of Commissioners, and Executive Vice President.

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- Provide recommendations on candidates to occupy the BOC, BOD, and Shariah Supervisory Board based on competencies, capabilities, and experience of the respective candidates, to be nominated to the BOC, and then submitted to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
- Provide recommendations to the BOC regarding independent members as candidates of committees based on competencies, capabilities, and experience of the respective candidates.
- Review and grant approval to candidates deemed appropriate as Executive Vice President with endorsement from the BOD.
- Assist and/or recommend to the BOC regarding promotions, confirmation, and termination of members of the BOD.
- Assist and/or recommend to the BOC regarding the terms and conditions of the appointment or termination of members of the BOC.
- Review and provide recommendation to the BOC on potential candidates for the nomination of BOC membership and president commissioner and president director of subsidiaries.

b. Remuneration

- Provide recommendations to the BOC related to procedures for reviewing remuneration structure, policies and plans and terms and conditions for the BOC and BOD and then submit these to the General Meeting of Shareholders.
- Evaluate and provide recommendations to the BOC on remuneration policy and/or plan and terms and conditions of independent members of committees and Shariah Supervisory Board.
- Provide recommendations to the BOC related to remuneration policies of Executive Officers and employees in general, to be submitted to the BOD.
- Ensure alignment between remuneration decisions with financial performance and provisioning, performance appraisal results, appropriateness with peers, and the Bank's long-term objectives and strategy.
- Propose and recommend to BOC on official rank and banding of BOD.

c. Performance Management

- Provide recommendation to the BOC regarding Performance Management Framework, which includes setting objectives, criteria of accomplishment, and benchmarks for BOD Scorecard each financial year.
- Assess and evaluate the overall performance, development, and effectiveness of BOD members, as well as the evaluation procedure, at least once every year.
- Identify and provide recommendations on the latest appraisal system to improve the effectiveness of the BOD performance appraisal process.

d. Succession Plan and Talent Management

- Review talent management process, including formulation of succession planning and development programs for members of the BOD as well as other major projects relating to Human Capital and/or initiatives to support the implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles.
- Monitor and provide input to the BOD regarding Leadership Development Framework, succession planning, and development plans for the BOD to ensure the continuance of succession planning.
- Provide recommendations and ensure that members of the BOC, BOD, committees, and Shariah Supervisory Board receive suitable and sustainable development programs, and monitor the recent updates of the industry.
- Supervise the Company's development policies to assure their compatibility with Human Capital's overall goals and strategy.

e. Others

- Approve the appointment of external consultants and/or advisors for matters that are within the Committee's scope of responsibilities.

  The appointment of external consultant considers the following aspects:
  1. Possession of a regional business network and adequate prospective Commissioners data base;
  2. Possession of good reputation in the selection process up to the proposal of prospective candidates that met the established criteria;
  3. Possession of expertise in accordance with the Bank's strategic direction or plans.
- Identify and develop recommendations on appropriate solutions to address all problems and/or conflicts of interest that may affect the BOC and BOD.
- Carry out other duties and/or responsibilities assigned by the BOC from time to time.
- Review major projects relating to Human Capital or initiatives related to Good Corporate Governance principles.

Recommendation Process for New Commissioner

The Board of Commissioners has a strategic position with a vital role in the supervision function. The selection process for candidates for the position shall be conducted carefully through a process that involves the internal parties (top management) as well as external parties, with considerations of the relationship between the criteria for Commissioner candidates and the Bank's strategic direction or plans. Candidates for the position is obtained either via a referral process or an executive search by a third party. All prospective candidates shall undergone a review prior to the selection process. The selection process is initiated with an interview by two or more Commissioners of Maybank Indonesia. On being recommended for further process, the next step will be an interview with the President Commissioner/Top Management of Maybank Group. Candidates that successfully passed all these selection processes are then included in the competencies assessment process conducted by the appointed external party.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings

1. Frequency and Level of Attendance

RNC Meetings are held according to the Bank's needs. As the RNC Charter stipulates, the RNC has to hold at least 1 (one) meeting in every 4 (four) months. Meetings can be held in the form of a physical meeting, or via telepresence or teleconference. In 2015, the RNC held 11 (eleven) meetings.

The attendance of each member of Nomination and Remuneration Committee is as follows:

Attendance Level of Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings

No.	Members NRC	1 16 January	2 13 February	3 26 March	4 17 April	5 20 May	6 29 June	7 7 July	8 3 August	9 17 September	10 22 October	11 27 November	Attendance	Attendance Percentage (%)
1	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11	100%
2	Umar Juoro	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11	100%
3	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	10	91%
4	Yardley Young	√	√	√	√	√	No longer a member						5	100%
5	Paulus Danang Yanri Hatmoko	Not yet a member					√	√	√	√	√	√	6	100%
Quorum		100%	100%	100%	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Description: There was a change of committee members after the meeting of BOC dated 22 May 2015, of the member and executive secretary, from Yardley Paulus Young to Danang Yanri Hatmoko in accordance to Board of Directors Decision Letter No.SK.2015.004/Dir Compliance dated 22 May 2015 on Changes to the Composition of Nomination and Remuneration Committee for the Period 2015-2018

Corporate Governance Report

2. **Meeting Quorum**
   All meetings must be attended by a minimum of 51% of the total members, including 1 (one) Independent Commissioner and Executive Officer, and be attended by the Chairman of the Committee. During 2015, all meetings were attended by more than 51% of the total members.

   The Chairman, member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, or the President Commissioner may propose meetings whenever problems are deemed significant and need to be discussed and decided by the Committee.

3. **Meeting Notification**
   Prior to a Committee meeting, one member will send a written notice to inform the date, time, place, and the objective of the meeting. Notification is mandatory to be given to each member of the Committee at least 5 (five) business days prior to the meeting.

   The notice period may be shortened in the event of an emergency or with approval of all members of the Committee.

4. **Agenda and Report**
   Meeting agenda and reports must be provided to all members of the Committee at least 5 (five) working days prior to the scheduled meeting; in the event of an emergency, the meeting agenda and report may be provided during the meeting.

5. **Resolution Methods**
   All meetings are chaired by Chairman of the Committee.

   Decisions need to be unanimous. If the full consensus cannot be reached, the resolution of the Committee is determined based on the majority votes of all members.

   Any member who maintains an interest on a certain subject may not use their voting rights. Under such circumstance, any votes of members an interest will be set aside as invalid votes.

   All recommendations of the Committee must be submitted to the BOC to obtain approval.

   Specialists and/or internal or external consultants, BOD, and other employees may be invited to attend meetings if their attendance is deemed necessary, as decided by the Chairperson of the Committee.

6. **Minutes of Meetings**
   All discussions during the meetings of the Committee are recorded in the Minutes of Meeting. The Minutes of Meetings contain details of agenda, key discussion points, decisions taken, and dissenting opinions. All members of the Committee who attend shall sign the Minutes of Meetings.

   The Minutes of Meetings must be signed by the Chairman and all attending members during the meeting and kept as a record following approval from the Chairman; a copy is distributed to all members of the Committee. Dissenting opinions (if any) must be documented properly in the Minutes of Meetings.

Work Program of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Its Realization

During 2015, the work program and realization carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was:

Nomination Function:

1. Provided recommendation to BOC regarding:
   a. The composition of position of the BOD and/or BOC by reviewing employment contracts of the BOD, BOC, and committees, and conducting an annual Assessment of the BOC.
   b. Policies and criteria required in the Nomination process; by updating Nomination and Remuneration Committee Guidelines as in line with Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 8/4/PBI/2006 which was amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No.8/14/PBI/2006 on Implementation of Good Corporate Governance principles for Commercial Banks and the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 on Nomination and Remuneration Committee of Issuer or Public Company.

c. Performance evaluation policy for members of the BOD and/or members of the BOC; conduct evaluation and review of the Balanced Scorecard 2015 and Key Performance Indicators of the performance assessment for the BOD.

2. Assisted the BOC to assess the performance of BOD and/or BOC members based on benchmarks; evaluation and review of the BOD's performance in 2014 in the Balanced Scorecard 2014.
3. Provided recommendations to the BOC regarding the capacity building program of the Directors and/or BOC members; to review the candidates for succession to the Board of Directors and the development plan of Directors and Commissioners.
4. Propose candidates who qualify as members of the BOD and/or BOC to the Board of Commissioners to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders; namely by making nominations and making recommendations for BII Finance commissioner candidates, candidates for president commissioner of WOM Finance and candidate of Director of Human Capital of Maybank Indonesia and of the Integrated Governance Committee to be submitted and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Remuneration Function:

1. Provided recommendation to the BOC regarding:
   a. Remuneration Structure;
   b. Remuneration Policy;

   Provided recommendations to the BOC regarding remuneration policy and alignment of the hierarchy of BOD positions in 2015
   c. Remuneration Amounts; conducted a review of the remuneration of committee members
2. Assisted the BOC to assess performance against the suitability of remuneration received by each member of the BOD and/or BOC members, by providing recommendations to the BOC regarding the allocation of the performance bonus and salary increases to employees, and members of the BOC and BOD.

Apart from the Nomination and Remuneration functions above, performance realization completed by the Committee are:

1. Conducted a review and recommendation to the development plan of human resources in Maybank Indonesia for 2015
2. Conducted a review and recommendation on the education pipeline program and International Assignment for employees of Maybank Indonesia
3. Reviewed and gave approval to those employees who will occupy the positions of executive officers.

BOD Succession Plan

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee examines and provides recommendations to the BOC on the nomination and succession plan of the Bank to ensure the growth and sustainability. The Committee will regularly review the Bank's Board of Directors and executives from various angles such as resources, nominations succession planning, development activities and their performances. The Committee is responsible for monitoring whether the Bank can deliver a performance to achieve objectives in terms of maintaining diversity of employees.

A BOD Succession Plan was also carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Committee and Remuneration Bank Guidelines.

4. Integrated Governance Committee

The Integrated Governance committee is established by the Board of Commissioners to undertake duties related to Integrated Governance processes.

The number and composition of Independent Commissioner as members of the Integrated Governance Committee are adjusted with the needs for financial conglomeration as well as for the efficient and effective implementation of duties of the committee, with due consideration at the minimum to financial sector representation.

The Integrated Governance Committee is discussed in more details in the section on Integrated Corporate Governance.

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COMMITTEES UNDER BOARD OF DIRECTOR

In the conduct of its duties, BOD is assisted by a number of committees. The committees exist as the supporting organ of the Bank's governance. The committees required under relevant regulations to support the roles and responsibilities of BOD are as follows:

1. Risk Management Committee
2. Internal Audit Committee
3. Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)
4. Information Technology Steering Committee
5. Integrated Risk Management Committee

Other than the committees required under regulations, the Bank also maintains other supporting committees which support the duties of BOD in accordance with the Bank's business needs which include among others:

1. Credit Committee
2. Credit Restructuring Committee
3. Impairment Committee
4. Human Capital Committee
5. Personnel Committee

Such committees are established based on BOD decision and the segregation of duties and responsibilities for each are governed under internal policies of respective Committee.

1. Risk Management Committee (RMC)

To effectively manage risk, the Board of Directors formed the Risk Management Committee (RMC), which will establish, review the implementation of, and continuously improve the policies and methodologies used to manage risk.

RMC Basis of Establishment

The RMC structure and membership, duties and authorities, and committee meeting was established through Circular Letter No. SE.2015.036/DIR RISK MGMT dated September 30, 2015 on Risk Management Committee and replaces the previous circular letter.

RMC Structure and Membership

No	Position	Description
Member		
1	Chairman	President Director
2	Vice Chairman/Member	Risk Management Director
3	Member	Finance Director
4	Member	Global Banking Director
5	Member	Business Banking Director
6	Member	Retail Banking Director
7	Member	Legal & Compliance, Corporate Secretary Director
8	Member	Operations & IT Director
9	Member	Human Capital Director
Permanent Invitees		
1	Internal Audit Head (SKAI)	
2	Enterprise, Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure Head	
3	Country Credit Officer	
4	Non Retail Credit Quality Assurance, Policy & Portfolio Head	
5	Retail Credit Policy & Portfolio Head	
6	Operational Risk & Business Continuity Head	
7	Traded and Non Traded Risk Head	
Invitees		
1	Other MBI internal, if necessary	
Secretary		
1	Enterprise, Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure Head	

RMC Objectives

a. To approve risk management policy of the Bank and its subsidiaries, including strategic frameworks, methodologies, systems and tools of risk management, including contingency plans while ensuring implementation covering credit risk, operational risk, market risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, reputation risk, strategy risk and compliance risk.
b. To conduct regular studies on the risk of the Bank and its subsidiaries as a whole, including credit exposures and ensure that exposures are well managed.
c. To ensure adequate resources and system of risk management implementation.
d. To build a risk management culture at all levels of the organization.

RMC Duties and Authorities

a. To review stress-testing scenarios and risk impacts on capital adequacy, profitability, and asset quality as well as recommend necessary improvement measures.
b. To approve strategic measures arising from external regulations that impact risk management practices.
c. To determine corrections or ratification of business decisions that deviate from normal procedures.
d. To approve improvement steps to resolve risk issues that have come to the attention of Bank Indonesia (BI) and/or Financial Services Authority (FSA).
e. To approve new credit products and services.
f. To approve industry limits.
g. To review and assess operational risk management processes and risk mitigation steps.
h. To review and approve credit policy level 2 (including Credit Program/PDA) and risk references that include of credit risk, market risk, and operational risk in business activities.
i. To approve credit authority limit delegation.
j. To approve methodology and determination model of credit interest rates.
k. To approve risk measurement model.
l. To monitor and provide strategic directives on business initiatives and key business projects as well as ensure that required support is available from all relevant units in MBI to be in line with company goals.
m. To carry out other responsibilities assigned by the BOD and BOC.
n. To review periodic reports on risk exposure, risk portfolio composition and risk management activities.

RMC Process

a. RMC conducts meetings on a regular basis at least 4 (four) times a year and non-regular/ extraordinary ones when needed.
b. RMC meetings are chaired by the Chairman. In the event that the Chairman is unable to attend, the meeting is chaired by the Deputy Chairman.
c. Each member can request an extraordinary meeting within 24 hours to discuss an urgent matter by informing the secretary of the Committee.
d. Meetings are is valid and may adopt binding resolutions if:
i. Attended by the Chairman and/or Vice-Chairman; and
ii. Attended and/or represented by more than 50% of the members who have passed the fit and proper test.
e. In case members cannot attend the meeting then those members may appoint a representative as alternate, where the appointment of a representative must be approved by the Chairman of the meeting.
Appointments of these representatives are limited to three (3) times within one (1) year.
f. Decision-making is based on consensus discussion.
g. The results of meetings must be stated in the minutes of meetings and be well documented.
h. Dissenting opinions during a committee meeting should be clearly stated in the minutes of meetings.

Corporate Governance Report

RMC Meeting Frequency and Level of Attendance

In 2015, RMC held 12 (twelve) meetings.

Level of Attendance in RMC Meetings

No	Name	Schedule of RMC Meetings 2015												Total Meetings Up to December 2015	Total Attendance	Attendance Percentage
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
		16 January	13 February	19 March	17 April	18 May	19 June	30 July	25 August	15 September	19 October	20 November	18 December			
1	Taswin Zakaria	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	12	11	92%
2	Henky Sulistyo	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12	11	92%
3	Lani Darmawan	X	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	MD		12	7	58%
4	Thila Nadason	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	12	10	83%
5	Jenny Wiriyanto	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	12	8	67%
6	Ghazali Mohd. Rasad	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	12	10	83%
7	Ani Pangestu	√	X	X	MD									12	1	8%
8	Dhien Tjahajani	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	12	9	75%
9	Eri Budiono	BMA		X	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	12	8	67%
10	Irvandi Ferizal	BMA												12	3	25%

Remarks : **√** - Present, X - Absent, **MD** - Resigned, **BMA** - Not yet a Member

RMC Decisions

a. Written decisions of the Minutes of Meetings are circulated to all members to be reviewed/get further input. The results of review/input from members of the Risk Management Committee will be confirmed in the next RMC meeting.
b. Minutes of RMC meetings confirmed in the next RMC meeting are signed by the Chairman and all members of the Risk Management Committee.
c. Minutes of meetings (as per point b. above) are the result of valid decision.
d. For urgent proposals needing approval, the approval may be made by the Risk Management Committee during a RMC meeting. Risk Management Committee approval is given through signature by the Chairman and all members of the Risk Management Committee on a consent form.
e. Valid decisions are binding on all members, those either present or not present.
f. If necessary, Risk Management Committee decisions are followed by Decision Letter/Circular.

Responsibilities of RMC Secretary

a. To prepare meeting invitations and prepare meeting agendas.
b. To prepare and compile meeting materials.
c. To record, formulate and present meeting results as well as to record the dissenting opinions (if any) in the meeting.
d. To distribute the meeting results to all Committee members, the Board of Directors and related units.

RMC Meeting Agenda

Throughout 2015, discussion by the Risk Management Committee included the following matters:

a. Monthly Report of Enterprise Risk Dashboard
b. Quarterly Report of Risk Heat Map
c. Quarterly Report of Risk Profile of the Bank and Consolidation
d. Semester Report of RBBR Bank and Consolidation
e. Submissions and/or periodic reviews of risk management policies that include:
   - Annual Review of Pedoman Penerapan Manajemen Risiko (PPMR)
   - Term of Reference (TOR) Risk Management Committee

- Proposed FY2015 Risk Appetite Statement
- Charter of RMC Cabang Mumbai
- Bank Stress Testing Policy
- Ratification on Trading Limit Policy
- Foreign Exchange Risk Management Policy (FXRMP)
- ICAAP Policy ver.04
- Information Risk Management Framework
- Business & Strategic Risk Policy
- Concentration Risk Framework – Obligor
- 2015 Trading Book Policy Statement
- Non Trading Book Policy
- Liquidity Contigency Plan Policy & Guideline
- Business Continuity Management
- Operational Risk Policy
- Annual Review RBBR & Risk Profile Threshold

f. Credit Policies:
- Credit Policy Structure
- Authority Approval Matrix with EL and Delegation of Authority to CC & CRC
- Updating Term Of Reference (TOR) of Credit Committee
- Industry Limit Allocation
- Internal Industry Limit as Management Action Trigger (MAT)
- Delegation of Authority to Regional
- Property Industry Segmentation
- Internal Limit of the LLL and Public Sector Entities Policy
- Basic Concepts of Resolving Credit Business Banking Authority at the Regional Level
- Revamped the Early Alert & Watch List Policy
- Industry Early Warning Signal
- Industry Leading Indicator
- Updating Credit Policy Architecture in KPB
- Neo SME

g. Development of Internal Model:
- Model Monitoring & Internal Rating Refreshment
- PD Calibration, CT 2015 (LCS & MCS)
- SME IRB Scorecard Threshold
- Implementation of Personal Loan Application Scorecard
- Maybank Finance New Application Scorecard

h. Proposals related to banking products

i. Quarterly Risk Appetite Statement Status of Compliance

j. Stress Test Scenario & Result:
- Lending Strategy Based on Stress Test Scenario for Retail Segment
- Group Stress Testing#17
- Localized Stress Testing I – 2015
- Group Stress Testing#18
- Localized Stress Tesing II – 2015

k. Annual Model Validation:
- Bank LCS and MCS
- Annual Validation of Retail Scorecard
- Annual Validation on Non Retail Scorecards & Retail IRB Models

l. Embedded Risk Unit progress update

m. Quarterly Compliance Updates

n. Other materials:
- PQR of quarterly Retail Credit Product
- Risk Rating Report for Financing Companies
- Term of Reference of Integrated Governance Committee
- Industry Update for Other Transportation
- ICAAP BII Mumbai
- Revised Capital Management Framework & Capital Contingency Plan
- Renewal Shariah Compliance Policy
- FX Business Landscape & Risk Approval

o. Information of Bank's Monthly Portfolio, includes:
- Retail Banking Portfolio
- Non Retail Banking Portfolio
- Market & Liquidity Risk Management Dashboard
- Operational Risk Management Dashboard

In addition to the presentation agenda, RMC materials also included submitted information, as follows:

a. WOM Finance Portfolio
b. BII Finance Portfolio
c. Shariah Banking Portfolio
d. Business Banking Portfolio
e. Global Banking Portfolio
f. Top 25 Obligors & Top 25 Debtors
g. Early Alert & Watch List Account Report

Corporate Governance Report

2. Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) dan Assets & Liabilities Management (ALM)

ALCO is a committee under the Board of Directors. The function and responsibilities of ALCO have been enhanced through Circular Letter No.SE.2015.016/PRESDIR dated 1 December 2015 on Assets & Liabilities Management and Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO).

Assets & Liabilities Management (ALM) refers to the implementation of financial and risk management in the management of the Bank's on dan off balance sheet positions in order to achieve optimal risk/reward profile towards increased shareholder value.

The Assets & Liabilities Management (ALM) function covers two areas, which are:
1. Decision-making function: Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)
2. ALM-support function: ALM-related work units

Assets & Liabilities Management (ALM) focuses on the following areas:
- Interest rate risk management
- liquidity risk management
- Capital management
- Currency exposure management

Membership composition of ALCO is as follow:

Chairman : President Director

Vice Chairman : Global Markets Head or Global Markets and Corporate Treasury Head

Anggota :
- Risk Management Director
- Global Banking Director
- Business Banking Director
- Retail Banking Director
- Finance Director
- Operations & IT Director

Permanent Invitees :
- Legal & Compliance Director, Corporate Secretary
- Human Capital Director
- Economic Research Head
- Cross Markets Trading Head
- Global Market Rates Head
- Traded and Non Traded Risk Head
- Heads of respective Business Units (Global Banking, Business Banking, Retail Banking)
- Shariah Banking Head
- Funding Product Management Head
- Financial Planning, Performance Management and Reporting Head
- Subsidiaries

Non-Permanent Invitee :
- Other work units for discussion on specific issues (if deemed necessary)

Secretary :
Corporate Finance & Capital Management Head

Duties and Responsibilities

ALCO has the following specific responsibilities:
a. To provide strategic directions for ALM and ensure its tactical follow-up to create a dynamic balance sheet structure towards the achievement of performance targets within the established risk parameters.
b. To establish the methodology for bank-wide measurement of market risk (currency exchange rate, interest rate, and marketable securities valuation risks) and liquidity risk.
c. To approve the interest rate risk management strategy conducted by Business Units.
d. To approve suitable strategies for funding and liquidity as well as for assets & liabilities management.
e. To approve limits for market risk and liquidity risk, and to monitor and decide whether or not to approve over limit, if and at the time of occurrence, in accordance with established risk management policies.
f. To establish the implementation framework, policies and guidelines for internal transfer pricing.
g. To monitor and manage the consolidation of the Bank's liquidity and interest rate positions.
h. To determine the interest rates on earning assets and liabilities to ensure optimum funds utilization and cost of fund as well as the achievement of liquidity targets, while also ensuring that the balance sheet structure is consistent with ALM strategy.
i. To establish policies on fees for the various products and services.
j. To manage the Bank's capital structure as well as capital utilization among different business units.
k. To manage the Bank's investment portfolio.

l. If and at applicable times, to perform hedging on invested capital and gains in foreign currencies in order to mitigate market risk exposures.
m. To monitor the Bank's compliance to relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the Government.
n. To approve new products in terms of interest rate determination and aspects related to exposure to market risk and liquidity risk.
o. To review and formulate strategies in the management of market risk and liquidity risk in terms of balance sheet, capital and funding structure profiles.
p. To review and monitor the consolidation of subsidiaries' assets and liabilities towards ensuring the overall objectives of the Bank.
q. To monitor the operational activities of overseas branches to ensure compliance with local regulations as well as regualtions of the government of Indonesia

ALCO Meeting Frequency
In 2015, ALCO held 12 meetings, with the following details:

Attendance level of ALCO members in ALCO meetings in 2015

		Schedule of ALCO Meeting 2015												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No	Name	22 January	25 February	25 March	28 April	27 May	26 June	31 July	10 September	29 September	22 October	24 November	17 December	Total Meeting
	ALCO Member													
1	President Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12
2	Global Markets & Corporate Treasury Head [a]			-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Global Markets Head [b]								√	√	√	√	√	5
4	Global Markets Rates Head [c]	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	√	10
5	Finance Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	11
6	Global Banking Director [d]		√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	9
7	Business Banking Director	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	9
8	Retail Banking Director [e]	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	-		6
9	Risk Management Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	12
10	Operations & IT Director	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	9

Notes:
a) Joined Maybank Indonesia on 18 March 2015
b) Joined Maybank Indonesia on 3 August 2015
c) On the absence of Global Markets & Corporate Treasury Head and Global Markets Head, the Global Market Rates Head serves as Vice Chairman of ALCO
d) Joined Maybank Indonesia on 16 Februari 2015 and appointed as Global Banking Director with approval from the OJK on 7 May 2015
e) Resigned from Maybank Indonesia effective on 1 December 2015
√ Present
- Absent

Corporate Governance Report

ALCO Meeting Agenda

The agenda of ALCO meetings cover, at the minimum, the following:

- Review of minutes of the previous meeting and related issues thereof
- Overview of prospects in the economy, politics and market, including evaluation on country risk
- Review of compliance with prevailing rules
- Review of limit and over limit proposals
- Approval of Base Lending Rate (BLR), proposals for Lending and Deposit interest rates, and others.
- Conduct liquidity gap analysis
- Liquidity ratio
- Liquidity exposure to limit
- Early warning indicators
- Developments in competitors' products and interest rates level
- Market risk exposure to limit (forex risk, interest rate risk, trading risk)
- Updates on marketable securities portfolio
- Interest rate and sensitivity mismatch analysis
- Review of interest rates on lending and deposits
- Updates on Maybank Finance financial position
- Updates on WOM Finance financial position
- Analysis of the balance sheets and changes in its composition
- Risk weighted balance sheets, risk adjusted assets and return on capital
- Analysis of net interest income

Strategic Decisions and Initiatives

Throughout 2015, ALCO Maybank Indonesia has made the following strategic decisions and intiatives:

1. After identification and assessment of negative trends and risk or vulnerability in terms of funding or liquidity, the liquidity early warning indicators were established on 28 April 2015, along with the monitoring and escalation process. The early warning indicators is part of the Bank's Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) policies.
2. The Base Lending Rate (BLR) for the Mortgage segment is reduced by 25 bps on 27 May 2015, with all other segment being unchanges throughout the year, in order to remain competitive in the market.
3. The limits on the HTM portfolio as reactivated on 27 May 2015 in order to take advantage of excess liquidity in USD and improve returns.
4. Tests on the Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) were conducted on 24 November 2015, resulting in a number of improvements being undertaken to better align with the implementation at Group level.
5. The limit on foreign currency borrowings of Mumbai Branch from Mauritius Branch was approved on 29 September 2015.
6. Implementation of interest rate strategies on lending and deposits, such as proposal for Mortgage interest rate on 25 February 2015 and its extensions on 26 June and 30 October 2015, the ratification of the special program in support of shariah financing on 10 September 2015, and special FTP pool for IDR currency on October 2015.
7. The issuance of NCDs in June and July 2015 to improve the Bank's funding structure.

In addition, in support of strategic decisions taken and in order to maintain exposures at tolerable levels, regular reviews and monitoring were conducted on various limits related to the management of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), Liquidity, Trading and Fixed Income Portfolio in the Banking Book, to ensure compliance with prevailing regulations and achievement of business strategies. If deemed necessary, limit monitoring is conducted also on subsidiaries and overseas branches.

Likewise, regular FTP monitoring and approval of FTP calculation method and of assumptions used in budget formulation were conducted to reflect current economic and market conditions in support of the Bank's performance.

Bank Indonesia Circular Letter on the requirement to use Rupiah within the jurisdiction of Indonesia was issued on 1 June 2015, requiring businesses to use IDR as the settlement currency for domestic financial transactions. The new regulation resulted in heightened competition in the market for funding, especially for IDR currency. In addition, a number of new regulations have been issued to help banks in the tight liquidity environment, including the reduction of Rupiah Mandatory Reserves from 8% to 7.50% as of 1 December 2015, and the decision following the meeting of Bank Indonesia on 17 December 2015 to maintain the BI Rate at 7.50%.

3. Internal Audit Committee (IAC)

IAC Basis of Establishment

IAC was formed in accordance with the Management's decision in May 2012, with the following objectives:

- To ensure that management has responded to all audit findings and recommendations provided by internal audit, external audit and regulators.
- To ensure that the audit findings and recommendations have been followed up in a timely and effective manner.
- To ensure the effectiveness of the follow up actions taken by the working unit on the recommendations given by the auditors.
- To perform other tasks given by the Audit Committee.

IAC Guidelines and Procedure

IAC guidelines and procedures are set in Term Of Reference (TOR) which was ratified on May 5, 2012 and has been revised twice on April 29, 2014 and April 9, 2015.

IAC holds regular meetings at least 1 (one) time a month.

If the Chairman is unable to attend, the Director of Risk Management will chair the meeting.

Composition, Membership of IAC

Chairman	:	Finance Director
Member	:	Risk Management Director/Alternate
		Legal & Compliance Director
		Operations & IT Director
		Business Banking Director/Alternate
		Retail Banking Director/Alternate
		Human Capital Director
		Head, Compliance Monitoring & Training
In Attendance	:	Chief Audit Executive
Secretary	:	Head, Quality Assurance, Methodology & Support

IAC Roles & Responsibilities

1. To discuss the audit reports of the internal auditors, external auditors, and regulators.
2. The Committee should continue to be updated on matters related to audit and informed immediately if there is a case of fraud.
3. To oversee the effectiveness of management actions in connection with the audit findings.
4. To follow up and monitor the status of actions on recommendations made by internal auditors, external auditors and regulators.
5. To discuss the audit report summary before it is submitted to the Audit Committee.
6. To review summary of the status and audit findings that are not yet resolved.

IAC Meeting Frequency & Level of Attendance

In accordance with the TOR IAC, meetings are held regularly, at least one (1) time in a month.

During 2015 there were eight meetings of IAC.

Working Program Internal Audit Committee and Realization in 2015

No.	Working Program	Realization
1.	Monthly meetings.	8 x (January – December 2015)
2.	Discussed audit reports of the internal auditor.	Every month
3.	Followed up and monitored the status of follow-ups on recommendations made by internal auditors, external auditors, and regulators.	Every status update
4.	Participated in meetings of the Audit Committee as a representative of Management.	In accordance with the Audit Committee meetings which were conducted throughout 2015

Corporate Governance Report

Level of Attendance in IAC Meeting 2015

No	Member of Internal Audit Committee	Schedule of Internal Audit Committee Meeting 2015												Meeting Frequency
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		14 January	12 February	11 March	9 April	May	11 June	9 July	August	9 September	16 October	November	December	
1	Thilagavathy Nadason	√	√	√	√	Not quorum	√	√	Not quorum	√	√	Not quorum	Not quorum	8x present
2	Henky Sulistyo	√	X	√	√		X	√						4x present
3	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	√	X	√	√		√	√		√	√			7x present
4	Dhien Tjahajani	√	√	X	√		√	√		X	X			5x present
5	Lani Darmawan [1]	X	√	X	X		√	X		X	X			2x present
6	Jenny Wiriyanto	X	X	X	X		X	X		√	X			1x present
7	Indro Tri Sutanto* [2]	X	√	√	√		√	√		√	√			7x present
8	Ratna Ningsih*									√				1x present
9	Edhi Thahja Negara*	√								√				2x present
10	Ari Surya Djoko* [3]	√	√	√										3x present
11	Ng Liu Ping*									√	√			2x present

Remark: √ = present, x = absent, [1, 2] and [3] = resigned, * = alternate

IAC Meeting Agenda 2015

1. The audit report of the internal auditor issued in December 2014 - November 2015
2. Status updates on audit findings and regulators.
3. Corrective action status for the findings which potentially cannot be resolved in accordance with the completion date will be submitted to the IAC for approval of changes to the completion date. Approval of changes to the completion date is based on the consideration of the members of IAC.
4. Update from Business Units regarding follow-ups on the recommendation of Internal Audit.

IAC Working Program and Realization in 2015 Quorum and Validation of IAC Meeting Decision

The provisions concerning the quorum are:

1. The presence of five (5) members shall form a quorum required for the meeting, however, two (2) of the five (5) members must be Directors.
2. Membership is automatically applicable to an incumbent caretaker (Acting Head).

All recommendations given in IAC meetings are submitted to the relevant units to be followed up and at the next meeting delivered back to decide whether the actions taken by the related units are adequate. The recommendations of IAC meetings will be presented at Audit Committee meetings.

4. IT Steering Committee (ITSC)

The IT Steering Committee (ITSC) was established by the BOD and functions to provide recommendations to the BOD on Information Technology (IT) strategic plans consistent with Bank's business strategic plans. ITSC also monitors the effectiveness and efficiency of IT policy implementation.

ITSC Basis of Establishment

- PBI no.9/15/PBI/2007 dated 30 November 2007 on Risk Management Application in Information Technology used by Commercial Banks.
- SE BI no.9/30/DPNP dated 12 December 2007 on Risk Management Application in Information Technology used by Commercial Banks.
- Circular Letter No.SE.2012.021/DIR OPS & IT dated 12 October 2012 on IT Steering Committee (ITSC).

ITSC Membership

Membership Composition and Permanent Invitees of ITSC are as follows:

1. Member of ITSC with voting rights; and
2. Invitees of ITSC.

ITSC Membership

No	Name	Position
IT Steering Committee Member with voting rights		
1	President Director	Chairman
2	Operations & IT Director	Vice Chairman
3	Risk Management Director	Member
4	Finance Director	Member
5	Global Banking Director	Member
6	Business Banking Director	Member
7	Retail Banking Director	Member
8	Information Technology Head	Member
IT Steering Committee Regular Invitees		
1	Legal & Compliance, Corporate Secretary Director	
2	Human Capital Director	
3	Chief of SKAI	
4	Front End Development Head	
5	IT System & Network Head	
6	IT Operation & Services Head	
7	IT Project Management Head	
8	IT Information Security & Governance Head,	
9	Back End Development Head	

Description:
In addition to permanent invitees, ITSC may invite other officers relevant to the matters discussed in meetings.
To meet quorum, each ITSC meeting needs to be attended by at least 5 members of ITSC. Should the members be unable to attend the meetings, substitutes can be delegated.

Corporate Governance Report

Authorities and Responsibilities of IT Steering Committee

The IT Steering Committee is tasked with the responsibilities of providing recommendations to the Board of Directors in the following areas:

a. Information Technology Strategic Plan in line with the Bank's business strategic plan. In providing recommendations, the IT Steering Committee takes into account efficiency, effectiveness and the following matters:
   - Road-map to fulfil IT needs that support the Bank's business strategies. Road map includes the current state, future state and measures to reach a future state.
   - Resources needed.
   - Advantages/benefits to be achieved from implementation of the plan.

b. Formulation of main IT policies and procedures such as IT security and risk management policy related to the use of IT in the Bank.

c. Relevancy of approved IT projects as in line with IT Strategic Plan. ITSC also determines priority status of critical IT projects (projects with significant impacts on the Bank's operational activities), such as replacement of core banking application, server production, and networks.

d. Relevancy of IT projects to agreed project plan in Service Level Agreement. ITSC supports its recommendations with analysis results from main IT projects to enable the BOD to take decisions efficiently.

e. IT relevancy with required management information system that supports the Bank's business activity management.

f. Effectiveness of risk-minimizing measures on the Bank's investments in the IT sector, ensuring that investments contribute to the achievement of the Bank's business goals.

g. Monitoring on IT performance and improvement efforts such as by detecting obsolescence, and measurement on effectiveness and efficiency of IT security policy implementation.

h. Settling of IT-related issues that users and units are unable to settle. ITSC can facilitate the interaction between the units.

i. Adequacy and allocation of resources of the Bank. Should human resources be inadequate and the Bank wishes to engage other parties for IT operations, ITSC needs to ensure that the Bank has the relevant policy and procedures in place.

j. Evaluation and approval of IT projects that require investments over Rp1 billion.

k. Each IT project approval from ITSC thereby also approves the project's business case as stipulated in Circular Letter No.SE.2011.014/ DIR FIN & IT on Approval of expense; signing of business case documents is only given to the relevant Director, attaching the ITSC Minutes of the Meeting.

Meeting Frequency

ITSC meets at least every 3 (three) months to discuss important/urgent matters effectively and efficiently within the Committee's defined scope of authority and responsibilities.

ITSC may decide to change meeting frequency in order to discuss IT issues earlier.

In 2015, ITSC held 9 (nine) meetings.

ITSC Meeting Attendance

No	Name	Schedule of IT Steering Committee Meeting 2015									Total Attendance
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		21 January	2 March	6 April	4 May	1 June	4 August	7 September	5 October	16 November	
IT Steering Committee Member											
1	President Director	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	8
2	Operations & IT Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	9
3	Finance Director	√	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	7
4	Risk Management Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	9
5	Global Banking Director				√	√	√	√	√	√	6
6	Business Banking Director	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	8
7	Retail Banking Director	x	√	x	x	√	√	√	√	x	5
8	Information Technology Head	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	9

Description:
- Working units and directorates in accordance with No.SE.2015.012/Dir Ops & IT dated 30 April 2015 regarding the Organizational Structure of Operations & IT Directorate and No.SE.2015.006/PRESDIR dated 30 April 2015 regarding the Organization Structure of PT BII Tbk.
- Global Banking Director to join BII on February 16, 2015 and has passed the fit and proper test by virtue of FSA Decision of May 7, 2015

x Absent
√ Present

Minutes of Meeting

Minutes of Meeting are prepared for every meeting and distributed to all members of the IT Steering Committee and others who attended meetings.

Corporate Governance Report

ITSC Meeting Agenda in 2015

No	Date	Agenda
1	21 January 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC December 2014 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other information d. IT Projects updates
2	2 March 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC January 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
3	6 April 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC March 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
4	4 May 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC April 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
5	1 June 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC May 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
6	4 August 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC June 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
7	7 September 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC August 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
8	5 October 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC September 2015 & Matters Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates
9	16 November 2015	a. Review Risalah Rapat ITSC October 2015 & Matters Arising Arising b. ITSC Approval c. Other Information d. IT Projects updates

5. Integrated Risk Management Committee

Integrated Risk Management Committee represents a committee within the Directorship level which implements the policies of Integrated Risk Management and all of the risk exposures taken by Financial Conglomeration.

Based on POJK regulation No. 17/POJK.03/2014, Maybank Indonesia as the Main Entity has established Integrated Risk Management Committee which is designed to ensure the comprehensive and effective implementation of Integrated Risk Management in the Financial Conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia.

Composition of Committee

The composition of Integrated Risk Management based on Terms of Reference (TOR) set forth in SE.2015.019/Dir Risk Mgmt is as follows:

Chairman	Risk Management Director Maybank Indonesia (MBI)
Members	
(Composition Structure in compliance with POJK)	**Director Level** 1. MBI: President Director (alternate: Global Banking Director); 2. Maybank Shariah Indonesia: President Director (alternate: Compliance Director); 3. Maybank Kim Eng Securities: President Director (alternate: Chief Financial Officer); 4. Maybank Asset Management: President Director (alternate: Operation Director); 5. Maybank Indonesia Finance: President Director (alternate: Operation Director); 6. Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha: President Director (alternate: Risk Management Director). **Executive Level** 1. Maybank Shariah Indonesia: Head, Risk Management (alternate: Head, Compliance); 2. Maybank Kim Eng Securities: Head, Risk Management (alternate: Head, Compliance); 3. Maybank Asset Management: Head, Risk Management; 4. Maybank Indonesia Finance: Head, Risk Management (alternate: Head, Legal & Compliance); 5. Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha: Head, Risk Management (alternate: Head, Enterprise Risk Management); 6. MBI: Head, Enterprise, Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure.
Permanent Invitees	1. Head, Traded & Non Traded Risk Management of Maybank Indonesia 2. Head, Operational Risk Management of Maybank Indonesia 3. Head, Credit Review Management of Maybank Indonesia 4. Head, Non Retail Credit Risk Review, Policy & Portfolio of Maybank Indonesia 5. Head, Retail Credit Policy & Portfolio Management of Maybank Indonesia 6. Head, Compliance of Maybank Indonesia.
Invitees	Internal Parties in the Financial Conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia which are invited to attend the Integrated Risk Management Committee
Quorum	Committee Meeting could only be held if attended by: 1. Chairman; and 2. At least 7 members/more than 50% of total number of members.
Meeting Frequency	Quarterly/4 (four) times a year.
Secretary	Head, Enterprise, Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure of Maybank Indonesia

The Chairman of Integrated Risk Management Committee who is unable to attend may appoint a member of BOD of Main Entity to replace him/her to lead the meeting.

Corporate Governance Report

Terms of Reference

The Integrated Risk Management Committee is responsible to provide recommendations pertaining to integrated framework or policies in order to identify, measure, monitor, manage, and control all significant risk factors to BOC of MBI as the Main Entity for the purpose of performing evaluation and obtaining approval.

The significant risks as set forth under Financial Services Authority (OJK) cover the following:

1. Credit Risk
2. Market Risk
3. Operational Risk
4. Liquidity Risk
5. Reputation Risk
6. Legal Risk
7. Compliance Risk
8. Strategic Risk
9. Intercompany Transactions Risk
10. Insurance Risk (not prevalent at present)

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Integrated Risk Management based on TOR are as follows:

- Reviewing and providing recommendations for Integrated Risk Management (strategy, framework/policy, risk tolerance, and risk appetite) for the approval of BOC.
- Reviewing, refining, and performing assessment of adequacy of framework/policies of Integrated Risk Management in the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring, and reporting risks and the effectiveness of LJK so far.

Special tasks of Integrated Risk Management Committee are as follows:

- Reviewing periodic reports concerning risk exposure, risk portfolio composition, and risk management activities in Enterprise Risk Dashboard (ERD) report of each LJK.
- Reviewing the impact of risks on capital adequacy, profitability, and asset quality under stress scenario condition, and providing recommended further actions to BOC.
- Reviewing and providing recommendations for strategic steps arising from regulatory aspects having impact on the implementation of integrated risk management to be evaluated by BOC.
- Reviewing and providing recommendations for corrective actions to manage the risks under the scrutiny of authorities.
- Reviewing and assessing the adequacy of integrated risk management process and the mitigating actions.
- Monitoring and providing strategic directions for significant risk matters (including but not limited to significant risks due to new products) and initiatives to ensure that LJK receives necessary support and priorities in the Financial Conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia which is in line with the purpose of Maybank Group.
- Performing other responsibilities such as improvements of the implementation of integrated risk management as delegated by BOC of Main Entity from time to time.

Frequency of Meetings

During 2015, Integrated Risk Management Committee held 3 (three) meetings with the details as follows:

Attendance Level of Integrated Risk Management Committee in 2015

Meeting Participants	Designation	IRMC I 15 September 2015	IRMC II 22 October 2015	IRMC III 27 November 2015	Total Attendance
Chairman	Risk Management Director MBI	√	√	√	3
Member					
Director Level					
MBI	President Director/Global Banking Director (alternate)	√	√	√	3
MSI	President Director/Compliance Director (alternate)	√	√	√	3
MKE	President Director/Chief Financial Officer (alternate)	√	0	0	1
MAM	President Director/Operation Director (alternate)	√	√	√	3
MIF	President Director/Operation Director (alternate)	√	√	√	3
WOM	President Director/Risk Management Director (alternate)	√	√	0	2
Executive Level					
MBI	Head, Enterprise Risk Capital & Risk Infra	√	√	√	3
MSI	Head, Risk Management/Head, Compliance	√	√	√	3
MKE	Head, Risk Management/Head, Compliance	√	√	√	3
MAM	Head, Risk Management	√	√	√	3
MIF	Head, Risk Management/Head, Legal & Compliance	√	√	√	3
WOM	Head, Risk Management/Head, Enterprise Risk Management	√	√	√	3

Meeting Agenda

The Meeting Agenda during 2015 was as follows:

Agenda of IRMC Meetings in 2015

No	Meeting Date	Agenda
1	15 September 2015	1. Policies of Integrated Risk Management Implementation for Financial Conglomeration of Maybank Indonesia 2. Integrated Enterprise Risk Dashboard
2	22 October 2015	1. Updates of Integrated Risk Management Implementation 2. Refresher of "IRMC TOR (Term of Reference)" 3. Risk Profile Report Preparation Progress 4. Enterprise Risk Dashboard (ERD) Alignment
3	27 November 2015	1. KPMM Financial Conglomeration Design 2. Intragroup Transaction 3. Risk & Enterprise Risk Dashboard (ERD)Profile

Corporate Governance Report

Support Committees of the Board of Directors

1. Credit Committee (CC)

Credit Committee is established to support the credit provision process and program product by considering the prudent principle in which the four-eyes principles are mandatorily implemented.

In the conduct of its duties, Credit Committee performs evaluation and makes decisions for the following agenda:

- Loan Proposal (either new, addition, or renewal)
- Purchase/Sale Marketable Securities (specifically for CC 1 and CC 2).
- Other approval memo (amendment on loan structure, total loan amount, time period, terms&conditions, guarantee, pricing, etc)
- Interbank Limit (specifically for CC 1 and CC 2).
- Adjustment on internal rating results
- Post Approval Monitoring
- Other matters requested by Credit Committee.

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Credit Committee are as follows:

- Committee approves or rejects the credit request
- Committee complies with and follows all requirements under Bank Credit Policy (KPB), Credit Policy Level 2 both for Global Banking and Business Banking, Credit Policy Level 2 both for Global Banking and Business Banking, and Circular Letter and the prevailing regulations of Bank Indonesia/Financial Service Authority and other related regulations from government.
- Committee coordinates with Asset & Liability Committee in terms of credit financing aspect.

Structure and Composition of Credit Committee

The most recent structure and members of Credit Committee are as follows:

Structure and Composition of Credit Committee

Structure	Credit Committee (CC) 1	Credit Committee (CC) 2	Credit Committee (CC) 3
Chairman	President Director	Risk Management Director	Country Credit Officer
Alternate Chairman	Risk Management Director	Country Credit Officer	Head, Credit Evaluation
Members	- President Director - Business Director 1 [1)2)] - Business Director 2 [1)3)] - Risk Management Director - Country Credit Officer - Head, related LOB	- Business Director 1 [1)] - Business Director 2 [1)] - Risk Management Director - Country Credit Officer - Head, related LOB	- Business Director 2 - Head, Related LOB - Country Credit Officer - Head, Credit Evaluation - Head, BBQM & Credit Policy/ Head, BBQM & Quality Assurance
Meeting Quorum	Chairman + 2 Business Directors	Chairman + 2 Business Directors	**For limit range Rp > 50-100 billion:** Chairman + Business Director 2 + Head, BBQM & Credit Policy/ Head, BBQM & Quality Assurance
Permanent Invitee	Representatives of business unit 1 level below Director		**For limit range Rp > 25-50 billion:** Chairman + Head, BBQM & Credit Policy/ Head, BBQM & Quality Assurance + Head,Commercial Banking/ Head, SME Banking
Non-Permanent Invitee	Based on the needs of Committee		

1) Having individual limit authority in Credit Committee
2) Business Director 1 at present is the Director supervising Global Banking
3) Business Director 2 at present is the Director supervising SME, Business Banking & Retail Banking

During 2015, Credit Committee held the following meetings with the details as follows:

- 50 meetings of Credit Committee 1 & 2.
- 53 meetings of Credit Committee 3 for credit facility limit > IDR 50 Billion.
- 51 meetings of Credit Committee 3 for credit facility limit ≤ IDR 50 Billion.

Each Credit Committee meeting is documented in minutes of meeting and summary of decision. The minutes of meetings are maintained in Credit Review Management Unit, while the summary of decision is submitted to Business Unit as a reference for the next credit process.

2. Credit Restructuring Committee (CRC)

Credit Restructuring Committee is established to provide decisions on credit restructuring proposal and settlement and also the resolution of non-performing credit/securities. In addition, the function of this Committee is to improve efficiency of credit restructuring process by considering the prudent principle in which the four-eyes principles are mandatorily implemented.

In the conduct of its duties, Credit Restructuring Committee performs evaluation and makes decisions for the following agenda:

1. Restructuring of Non-Performing Loan (NPL)
2. Asset settlement
3. Credit Sales/Transfer, Securities and AYDA (asset disposal)
4. Write Off (in Ledger and in Account Receivable)
5. Review of portfolio under Special Mention category and NPL based on the monthly report
6. Other approval memo (amendment on loan structure, total loan amount, time period, terms & conditions, guarantee, pricing, etc).

Roles and Responsibilities

1. Committee approves or rejects the request of credit settlement.
2. Committee complies with and follows all requirements under Bank Credit Policy (KPB), Credit Policy Level 2 both for Global Banking and Business Banking, Credit Policy Level 2 both for Global Banking and Business Banking, and Circular Letter and the prevailing regulations of Bank Indonesia and other related regulations from government.
3. Committee coordinates with Asset & Liability Committee in terms of credit financing aspect.

Structure and Composition of Credit Restructuring Committee

The following table depicts the Structure and Composition of Credit Restructuring Committee:

Structure and Composition of Credit Restructuring Committee

Structure	Credit Restructuring Committee 1 (CRC 1)	Credit Restructuring Committee 2 (CRC 2)	Credit Restructuring Committee 3 (CRC 3)
Chairman	President Director	Risk Management Director	Head, Credit Review Management
Alternate Chairman	Risk Management Director	Head, Credit Review Management	Head, Credit Review1
Members with authority	- President Director - Business Banking Director - Global Banking Director - Retail Banking Director	- Business Banking Director - Global Banking Director - Retail Banking Director	- Business Banking Director - Global Banking Director - Retail Banking Director
Members without authority	- Risk Management Director - Head, Credit Review Management - Head, Corporate Banking 1 - Head, Corporate Banking 2	- Risk Management Director - Head, Credit Review Management	- Head, Business Banking Quality Management - Head, Commercial Banking - Head, Credit Review Management - Head, Credit Review 1

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Structure and Composition of Credit Restructuring Committee

Structure	Credit Restructuring Committee 1 (CRC 1)	Credit Restructuring Committee 2 (CRC 2)	Credit Restructuring Committee 3 (CRC 3)
Meeting quorum	Chairman + 2 members with authority	Chairman + 2 members with authority (in the presence of President Director)	Chairman + 1 member with authority* *for limit ranging from Rp 25-50 billion, the presence of 1 member with authority may be substituted by 1 member without authority from Business Directorate.
Invitees	Representative of business unit		

Remarks:
*) CRC member who is also a member of Credit Committee upon the approval of the same credit facility has no authority in KRK, except for President Director and Risk Management Director.

- Member of Credit Restructuring Committee with Authority

Authority of Member of Credit Restructuring Committee

Anggota	Borrower Risk Rating			
	Very Low (1-5)	Low (6-10)	Moderate (11-15)	High (16-21)
President Director	Rp 500 billion			Rp 50 billion
Global Banking Director	Rp 200 billion			Rp 25 billion
Business Banking Director	Rp 200 billion			Rp 25 billion
Retail Banking Director	Rp 200 billion			Rp 25 billion
Risk Management Director/Head, Credit Review Management	N/A			

During 2015, Credit Restructuring Committee held the following meetings:
- 45 meetings of Credit Restructuring Committee 1&2.
- 8 meetings of Credit Restructuring Committee 3 for credit facility limit > IDR 50 billion.
- 7 meetings of Credit Restructuring Committee 3 for credit facility limit ≤ IDR 50 billion.

3. Impairment Committee

Impairment Committee is a committee whose establishment has been approved by BOD in its meeting on 21 January 2015. The committee was established to improve the monitoring process of credit portfolio given and the securities impaired and the impact of which on the financial statements of the Bank in each period.

The definition and criteria of credit and securities with impairment refer to the definition and criteria established in PSAK 55 Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement.

Structure and Composition of Committee

Members	
Chairman	Financial Director
Member – Business Unit	**Global Banking**
	Global Banking Director Head, Client Coverage Head, Business, Planning and Performance Management
	Business Banking
	Business Banking Director Head, Business Banking Quality Management Head, Quality Assurance & Special Asset Management
	Retail Banking
	Retail Banking Director Head Retail Banking Head, Business Intelligence and Analytic
Member - Risk Management	Risk Management Director Head, Credit Review Management Head, Retail Credit Policy and Portfolio Management Head, Market and Liquidity Risk Management
Member - Finance	Head, Finance and Accounting Head, Financial Planning, Performance Management & Reporting
Quarterly Permanent Member	
Business Unit Member	Head, Global Market Head, Market and Liquidity Risk Management
Secretariat	
Secretariat	Finance Operation Head

Roles and Responsibilities of Committee

- Each debtor's account proposed to be impaired will be discussed together in this committee meeting.
- Each decision made in the committee meeting will be summarized and signed by Committee Chairman.
- Each decision recorded in the committee meeting will be followed up by each related work unit.
- Based on the discussion results, Chairman will ensure that the allowance for impairment has been provided based on PSAK 55.

Committee Meeting Process

- Meeting will be held on a monthly basis, 1 week before the end of the month at the latest.
- In the event that the committee member is unable to attend, the related member is allowed to appoint the representative of each with the approval of Committee Chairman.
- Decision will be made if attended by Chairman, and a minimum of 1 (one) member from each business unit of each segment, Risk Management member and Finance member.
- In the event that the Chairman is unable to attend, the Chairman will be substituted by Head of Finance and Accounting Unit to lead the meeting.

Corporate Governance Report

Responsibilities of Secretariat
- Preparing and sending the meeting invitation and preparing meeting agenda.
- Preparing meeting materials.
- Documenting the minutes of meeting and administering the minutes of meeting.

Impairment Committee Meetings Held in 2015
During 2015 the Impairment Committee held 11 meetings with the following details:

No	Meeting Dates
1	27 January
2	25 February
3	26 March
4	20 April
5	20 May
6	25 June
7	29 July
8	19 August
9	18 September
10	20 November
11	22 December

Meeting Agenda
Monthly Agenda:
1. Estimates of prior month's CKPN expense and the realization of which
2. Estimated impairment of credit given:
   - Retail Banking
   - Business Banking
   - Global Banking

Quarterly Agenda:
1. Estimates of prior month's CKPN expense and the realization of which
2. Estimated impairment of credit given:
   - Retail Banking
   - Business Banking
   - Global Banking
3. Estimated impairment of securities

4. Human Capital Committee

HCC Basis of Establishment

The Board of Directors Decision Letter No. SK.2015.001/PRESDIR on Establishment of Human Capital Committee.

Guidelines and Procedures of HCC

a. Frequency and Quorum
   - The Committee meets at least 6 (six) times per year.
   - Meetings need to be attended by a minimum of 5 members of the Committee to achieve a quorum, one of whom is the President Director or Human Capital Director.
   - The Chairman of the Committee may hold meetings for urgent matters that require discussion and deliberation of the Committee, or Committee members may propose to meet through Secretary and Chairman.
   - If the Chairman is absent, the Human Capital Director shall lead Committee meetings.

b. Notification
   - Prior to proposing a Committee meeting, the Secretary shall distribute written notifications regarding the meeting, containing the date, time, and purpose of meeting. The notification needs to be distributed to all members at least five days before the meeting.

c. Agenda and Report
   - Meeting agenda and reports need to be provided to members of the Committee at least 5 working days before the scheduled meeting.

d. Method of Resolution
   - The Chairman leads all meetings.
   - If the Chairman is absent, the Human Capital Director shall chair the meeting.
   - The material that will be discussed in the Human Capital Committee made known in advance by the Human Capital Director.
   - Resolutions to solve problems can also be deployed/circulated by using a memorandum, supported by members of the Human Capital Committee.
   - Resolutions of the Committee are based on majority vote by members of the Human Capital Committee.

Structure and Membership of Human Capital Committee

Structure and Membership HCC

Position	Position Holder (based on charter)
Chairman and member	President Director of Maybank Indonesia
Member	Human Capital Director of Maybank Indonesia Retail Banking Director of Maybank Indonesia Director of Maybank Indonesia Business Banking Director of Maybank Indonesia Finance Director of Maybank Indonesia Operations & IT Director of Maybank Indonesia Risk Management Director of Maybank Indonesia Legal, Compliance Director & Corporate Secretary of Maybank Indonesia
Secretary	Human Capital Executive

HCC Roles and Responsibilities

a. Provide high level directives by taking into account strategic Human Capital policies and directions that affect Bank's organizational activities and staff members.
b. Make decisions and arrange development programs for Executive Officer as well as talented employees.
c. Provide directives and make strategic decisions on policies concerning Human Capital matters.

Corporate Governance Report

HCC Meeting Frequency and Attendance in 2015

No.	Member name	Schedule of HCC Meeting 2015									Meeting Frequency
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		10 February	9 March	27 April	8 June	13 July	10 August	23 September	16 November	15 December	
1	Taswin Zakaria	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	9
2	Thila Nadason	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	8
3	Ghazali Moh. Rasad	-	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	6
4	Ani Pangestu	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	Jenny Wiriyanto	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	8
6	Lani Darmawan	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	6
7	Dhien Tjahajani *)	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	7
8	Henky Sulistyo	-	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	6
9	Eri Budiono	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
10	Irvandi Ferizal **)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	2
11	Setyorini Rahayu	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	8
Kuorum		Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	Ya	9

*) Acting Human Capital Director

**) Irvandi Ferizal was appointed as Director in the Extraordinary GMS on 1 December 2015, and approved by the OJK on 21 January 2016

HCC Meeting Agenda in 2015

Date	Agenda
10 February 2015	1. Opening Agenda 2. Performance Appraisal band F and above 3. a. Bonus & Salary Increase b. Cesos Vesting 4. Other Matters Arising a. OL Plan in 2015 b. Promotion for band F and above
9 March 2015	1. Opening Agenda 2. Bonus & Salary Increase Result 3. Promotion Retention 4. Other Matters Arising a. Disaster Assistance b. Update on BII CLA c. Medical Excess Claim Policy
27 April 2015	1. Learning Plan and Budgeting 2. Long Service Award 3. Updates on Business Travel Policy 4. Promotion for Band F and Above 5. Updates on Ask Senior Management 6. Other Matter Arising a. Employee Engagement Survey b. Outsourcing Operation c. Medical Check up for GTL & TPD
8 June 2015	1. Matters Arising 2. BPJS Kesehatan 3. Onboarding Survey & HR System 4. Cultural Transformation Initiative – Employee Engagement Intervention 5. Other Matter Arising : a. Rotation of Band F and above b. Winner of Maybank Award for executive category c. Additional Term & Condition of Employee Loan Benefit d. Medical Insurace with regards to Employee Termination

HCC Meeting Agenda in 2015

Date	Agenda
13 July 2015	1. Staff Education Assistant Scheme (SEAS) 2. Alternative Executive Dev. Program for HIPO Senior Management 3. Post Retirement Medical Premium for BoD 4. Housing Rent Policy 5. BPJS Pensiun 6. Other Matters Arising : - Endorsement for JEC 2 additional member - JEC 1 approval JE result
10 August 2015	1. Culture & Rebranding – Presented in TSC not in BOD Meeting 2. CSI Retention Program Scheme 3. Update on Training Budget Realization 4. Alignment on Performance Function to Finance Director 5. Update on BPJS Pensiun 6. Other Matters Arising - Update on Medical Benefit for Retired BOD - Appointment of Head, Traded & Non Traded Risk
23 September 2015	1. Regulation Update Related to TKA 2. Early Retirement Policy 3. Other Matters Arising - Performance Monitoring Program (Related to IRT Implementation) - Additional Update Related to Insurance Company Offer
16 November 2015	1. CTR – BOD Successor Planning 2. Rebranding & Annual Converence Sales & Service 3. MPP 2016 4. Pacman Project 5. Housing Loan & COP Benefit 6. 2016 Employee Medical Premium
15 December 2015	1. Outsourcing Headcount & Administration 2. Update Regulation on Termination 3. 2016 Human Capital Strategy 4. Others

HCC Work Program and Its Realization in 2015

HCC Work Program and Its Realization in 2015

Month	Target Meeting	Actual Meeting
January	1	-
February	1	1
March	1	1
April	1	1
May	1	-
June	1	1
July	1	1
August	1	1
September	1	1
October	1	-
November	1	1
December	1	1

HCC Meeting Quorum and Decision Validation

During 2015, all decisions based on the results of meetings have been executed.

Corporate Governance Report

5. Personnel Committee

Personnel Committee is the committee established to perform the review and to provide recommendations that will be implemented by Human Capital Unit – Industrial Relationship, pertaining to the given sanctions related to the breaches/violations as governed under SOP of Sanctions and/or Fraud imposed on employees at each rank and/or position.

Recommendation given by Personnel Committee is collectively collegial and binding and should be performed under full mandate by Human Capital – Industrial Relations.

Roles and Responsibilities of Committee

a. Analyzing/reviewing the proposed sanctions to employee breaching the Code of Ethics and/or Fraud, based on among others SKAI report.
b. Providing recommendation to Human Capital – Industrial Relationship and related work unit, in the form of types of sanctions to be imposed on the employee breaching the Code of Ethics and/or Fraud.
c. Monitoring and evaluating the follow up of recommendations given.
d. Submitting the monitoring and evaluation report to BOD periodically.

Authority of Committee

1. In providing the recommendation for the types of sanctions, Personnel Committee refers to :
   - Law No. 7/1992 of Banking amended by Law No. 10/1998
   - Law No. 13/2003 of Manpower
   - Joint Work Agreement
   - Code of Ethics
   - Internal regulations concerning Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of Sanctions
   - Prevailing rules and regulations
2. Personnel Committee may reprimand both Human Capital-Industrial Relations and related work unit which made no follow up on the recommendations given, and incorporate such matter in the monitoring and evaluation report to be submitted to BOD.

Composition of Committee

The composition of the committee is as follows:
- Chairman: Human Capital Director
- Secretary: Business Head of Human Capital
- Permanent Members:
  - Human Capital Unit – Industrial Relations, and
  - Head of related work unit, in which the incident of the employee occurred.
- Speakers and/or invitees:
  - Internal Audit Unit (SKAI)
  - Operation Risk Management Unit
  - General Legal Counsel
  - Compliance Unit, and
  - Anti Money Laundering & Anti Fraud Unit.

Roles and Responsibilities

Chairman:
- Leading committee meeting.
- Determining the speakers to participate in the committee meeting.
- Providing directions and encouraging the ideas through brainstorming sessions for the members and speakers invited prior to making recommendation decision.
- Encouraging and directing the crystallization of decision and/or collective collegial decision in determining the type of recommended sanctions by emphasizing the significance and the impact of the breaches
- Together with all meeting participants, signing the minutes of meeting
- Together with Secretary, signing the recommendations given
- Submitting the recommendations issued by Personnel Committee to Human Capital Unit – Industrial Relations cc BOD
- Reprimanding both Human Capital – Industrial Relations and related work unit which made no follow up on the recommendations given, and incorporating such matter in the monitoring and evaluation results to be submitted to BOD
- Together with Secretary:
  1) Monitoring and evaluating the follow up of recommendations given.
  2) Signing and submitting the report of monitoring and evaluation result to BOD.
- Conducting a committee meeting should there be any urgent matter that needs to be discussed and decided by committee.

Secretary:
- Arranging the calendar of activities for committee meeting.
- Submitting the meeting invitation to all participants of committee meeting, elaborating the meeting schedule including the date, time, venue, and purpose of the meeting to be held. Such invitation should be submitted to committee member and speakers invited within at least 5 (five) working days prior to the meeting date, except for urgent matters required by Chairman.

- Recording the meeting resolutions in the minutes of meeting, which should include agenda, important notes during the discussion, all recommendations given, analysis and opinion of all members and speakers invited.
- Together with Chairman, signing the recommendations given.
- Together with all meeting participants, signing the minutes of meeting.
- Updating minutes of meeting to BOD.
- Together with Chairman:
  1) Monitoring and evaluating the follow up of recommendations given.
  2) Signing the report of monitoring and evaluation result to BOD.

Members:
- Being mandatorily required to attend and actively participate in the meeting.
- Providing presentation, facts, opinion, reference and understanding of all cases being discussed and requiring opinions.
- Analyzing and providing opinions by emphasizing on the significance and impact of the breaches, and providing recommendations for the types of penalty/ sanctions to be imposed on.
- Being allowed to propose meetings through Chairman or Secretary should there be any urgent matters that should be discussed and decided by committee.
- Together with all meeting participants, signing the minutes of meeting.

Speakers Invited:
- Being mandatorily required to attend and actively participate in the meeting.
- Providing presentation, facts, opinion, reference and understanding of all cases being discussed and requiring opinions.
- Analyzing and providing opinions by emphasizing on the significance and impact of the breaches, and providing recommendations for the types of penalty/ sanctions to be imposed on.
- Together with all meeting participants, signing the minutes of meeting.

Committee Meetings

a. Frequency
- Committee meeting is held based on the request of Chairman, in connection with SKAI report received by Human Capital Director
- Committee meeting is held twice a year at a minimum
- Chairman may summon for a meeting should there be any urgent matters that need to be discussed and decided by committee, and/or permanent member may propose for a meeting through secretary.

b. Meeting Invitation
- Prior to the committee meeting, secretary will submit a meeting invitation, disclosing the date, time, and purpose of the meeting. The invitation should be sent out to each member within at least 5 (five) days prior to the meeting date.
- For urgent matters which need immediate decision, the time period for such invitation may be adjusted.

c. Agenda and Report
- Agenda and report should be submitted to committee member within at least 5 (five) days prior to meeting date.

d. Meeting Method
- The meeting is led by Chairman, in the event that the Chairman is unable to attend, he/she can only be substituted by another Director.
- Each urgent matter to be discussed in the Committee should be acknowledged by the Chairman prior to the meeting.
- All committee members have the equal voting rights and freedom of speech in an independent manner so long as such freedom is manageable by taking into account the limit of authority as set forth in point 3 above.
- Recommendations to be given are decided based on amicable decision, with the majority vote (including secretary vote)
- Should there be any dissenting opinions during the committee meeting, such matter should be clearly disclosed in the minutes of meeting along with the underlying reasons for such dissenting opinions.
- The results of the committee meeting are recorded in minutes of meetings and are well documented by secretary of committee.

Sanction Procedures

a. Human Capital – Industrial Relations that receives the recommendation for the types of sanctions imposed on the employee committing the breach will immediately coordinate with related Unit Head to implement such sanctions on the employee
b. Human Capital – Industrial Relations is required to provide a report to the Personnel Committee regarding the progress of the follow up made on the recommended sanctions.

During 2015, Personnel Committee held 1 (one) meeting.

Corporate Governance Report

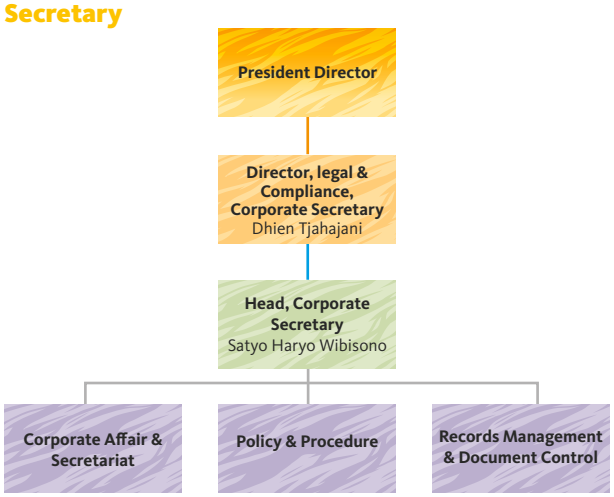
CORPORATE SECRETARY

Along with the development of the Company, the role of the Corporate Secretary has become increasingly important and necessary not only related to administrative functions and communications, but also to improve the implementation of governance and ensure the Company's compliance with laws and regulations.

The Corporate Secretary is expected to constantly update the information about those rules that must be obeyed by a public company and provide necessary information to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in making decisions. The Corporate Secretary is required to have qualifications in accordance with the roles and responsibilities, as well as to improve the knowledge and ability to support the execution of their duties. The presence of the Corporate Secretary gives a positive value in helping the management of the Company, so as to increase the confidence of shareholders, and other stakeholders.

As a public company, Maybank Indonesia have increased openness, services and communication to the stakeholders as the implementation of the principles of good corporate governance. The Company established and maintains good communication with regulators, investors, capital markets, and the general public. In this regard, the Corporate Secretary has an important role in ensuring the smooth communication between the Bank and the stakeholders and ensures the delivery of information in a timely and accurate manner to all stakeholders. Any information submitted to the community by the Corporate Secretary is official information of the Company as an issuer or public company.

Organization Structure of Corporate Secretary



Appointment of Corporate Secretary

In order to conduct good corporate governance and improve the Company's service to the community, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk as a public listed company has a Corporate Secretary.

The Corporate Secretary of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk is currently held by the Compliance Director, who was appointed by Board of Directors Decision No.SK.2014.004/President Director dated July 18, 2014 on the Appointment of the Corporate Secretary. The appointment and removal of the Corporate Secretary was reported to the Financial Services Authority and the Indonesia Stock Exchange by letter No.2014.440/DIR COMPLIANCE dated July 18, 2014, and was published in the Indonesian language daily newspaper Investor Daily on July 18, 2014.

Corporate Secretary Requirements

An appointed Corporate Secretary at least has met the requirements as follows:

- Proficient to conduct legal actions.
- Having knowledge and understanding in the area of law, finance, and corporate governance.
- Understanding the business activities of the issuer or public company.
- Able to communicate well.
- Domiciled in Indonesia.

Corporate Secretary Profile

Profile of the Corporate Secretary is as follows:

Dhien Tjahajani
Corporate Secretary

Indonesian citizen, served as Legal and Compliance Director of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since she was appointed by the Extraordinary GMS on March 12, 2014. She has 24 years experience in the banking industry. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, she served as Director of Legal and Compliance of the Commonwealth Bank from 2012. She is responsible for leading the Compliance Division that includes the functionality of Compliance, Anti-Money Laundering and Sanctions. She has worked as Director of Compliance at Barclays Bank Indonesia and PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia, Bank DBS Indonesia as Director of Compliance and Legal, Corporate Secretary, and Bank Credit Lyonnais Indonesia with her last position as Head of Legal & Remedial Department. She started her career in 1990 at Bank Central Asia after earning her law degree from Sebelas Maret University. She continued her education in the Graduate Diploma in Business, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia in 1993 and in 1995 was awarded a Master of Business Administration from Edith Cowan University, Perth Australia. Profiles can also be accessed through the Bank website: http://www.maybank.co.id

Corporate Secretary Training Program

During 2015, in order to improve the knowledge and understanding to help the performance, the Corporate Secretary followed the following programs:

Date	Training Program
25-26 November 2015	Risk Management Refresher Seminar: Key Risk Management Challenges in 2015:"Sound Practice in Risk Based Bank Rating (RBBR) Systems for Banks and Financial Conglomerates".
23 November 2015	International Seminar: Sustainable Finance to Support Sustainable Development Goals.
5-6 November 2015	Maybank Risk Masterclass 2015.
30-31 October 2015	Maybank Group Compliance Convergence 2015.
15 October 2015	Seminar: "Strategies, Opportunities and Challenges of Banking Industry Facing 2016".
12-13 March 2015	Implementation of Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering
11 March 2015	One Day Seminar "Big Challenges of the Company Anti-Fraud Management of 2015".
26 January 2015	Roundtable Discussion "Implementation of Risk Management and Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomeration in Indonesia".

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Secretary Roles and Responsibilities

The Corporate Secretary is responsible to the Board of Directors. Overall, the duties of the Corporate Secretary are as follows:

1. Stay updated on the development of the Capital Markets, particularly prevailing regulations in Capital Markets.
2. Provide feedback to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners to comply with the laws and regulations in the Capital Market.
3. Assist the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners in the implementation of corporate governance including:
   - Information disclosure to the public, including the availability of information on the Company Website
   - Timely submission of reports to the Financial Services Authority.
   - Organization and documentation of the GMS.
   - Organization and documentation of Boards of Directors and Commissioners meetings.
   - Implementation of the Company's orientation program for Boards of Directors and Commissioners.
4. Act as a liaison and a contact person between the Company and the shareholders, the Financial Services Authority, and other stakeholders.

Corporate Secretary Working Unit

Corporate Secretary in performing her duties is assisted by Corporate Secretary Working Unit, which is directly responsible to the Director appointed as Corporate Secretary. The Corporate Secretary Working Unit is led by the Corporate Secretary Head, Satyo Haryo Wibisono, his profile details can be found in the Corporate Data section in the Annual Report.

The Corporate Secretary and employees in the Corporate Secretary working unit are prohibited from taking personal advantage either directly or indirectly to the detriment of the Company, and shall maintain the confidentiality of documents, data and information that is confidential except in order to meet the obligations in accordance with laws and regulations or as otherwise determined in legislation.

Objective of Corporate Secretary Working Unit

The Corporate Secretary Working Unit supports the roles and responsibilities of the Corporate Secretary with obligation to provide technical and administrative support and analysis to the Board of Directors/Board of Commissioners/Shareholders as implemented and executed properly and in accordance with the Company's governance guidelines.

The Corporate Secretary Working Unit has the following objectives:

1. As the Bank's contact unit for stakeholders including regulators relating to Bank's status as Public Banking Company.
2. Implement efforts to make sure that the Bank's business activities including information disclosure to authorities and the public have complied with prevailing laws and regulations relevant to the Bank's status as Public Banking Company.
3. Achieve orderly administration, completeness, and security of Company's important documents.
4. Fulfillment of shareholders' rights and Bank obligations to shareholders by ensuring Bank compliance with laws and regulations applicable to Public Banking Company.
5. Availability of adequate information for the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners as basis of decision making by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners; ensuring that the decision making procedure is in line with prevailing regulations so that decisions reached are legitimate and accountable.
6. Organize the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners meetings, including taking minutes of meetings and organizing Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners meetings.
7. Proper organization of General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners meetings, and other events involving the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.
8. Proper management of shareholders' record in the Shareholder Register and Special Register as prescribed by Article 50 of Limited Liability Company Law and documents relating to corporate actions.

9. Stay updated on recent developments of capital markets and provide input and feedback to the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners concerning capital market regulations, especially information disclosure and reporting of the Bank's corporate actions.

Tasks Implementation of Corporate Secretary During 2015

A brief description of the tasks implementation of the Corporate Secretary during 2015 were as follows:

1. Stayed updated on the development of the Capital Markets as well as provided feedback to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners, particularly with respect to the issuance of new regulations of the Capital Market Authority as well as from the Financial Services Authority.
   The new regulations include the following:
   - POJK No.60/POJK.04/2015 on Information Disclosure of Certain Shareholders.
   - POJK No.31/POJK.04/2015 on Information Disclosure Or Material Facts By Issuers or Public Companies.
   - POJK No.30/POJK.04/2015 on Utilization of Proceeds from Public Offering Realization Reports.
   - POJK No.29/POJK.04/2015 on Issuers or Public Companies Exempt From Reporting And Announcements Obligation.
   - POJK No.21/POJK.04/2015 on Implementation of Public Company's Governance Guidelines.
2. Organized the Annual GMS on April 24, 2015 and the Extraordinary GMS on August 24, 2015 and December 1, 2015 as well as documenting the meeting minutes, deeds of GMS along with other matters relating to the GMS implementation.
3. Organized and attended Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors meetings.
4. Prepared Minutes of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners Meetings as well as keeping the Minutes of the Meetings.
5. Organized and attended committee meetings at the level of the Board of Commissioners.
6. Performed GCG Implementation Self Assessment for Semester 1 and Semester 2 of 2015.
7. Developed GCG Implementation Report of 2014 and prepared GCG Implementation Report of 2015.
8. Prepared recommendations for adjustments to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Charters as well as Committees at the level of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in accordance with current regulations.
9. Provided recommendations for adjustments to the Articles of Association in connection with the corporate name change from PT Bank International Indonesia Tbk to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, and conformity with current regulations.
10. Reviewed the Company's website and provided information input about what must be disclosed to the public.
11. Organized a Public Expose on December 1, 2015, to fulfill the obligation to submit information to the public based on Indonesian Stock Exchange Decision No. Kep-306/BEJ/07-2004 on Rule Number I-E.
12. Disclosured information to the public by providing information on the website, and reported to the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the Financial Services Authority on material information which can influence investors or the price of securities on the exchange.

List of Information Disclosure

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk periodically submits information and reports in an effort to meet disclosure of information requirements. During 2015, the disclosure of information submitted included:

No	Show at website IDX	Subject
1	29-12-2015	Explanation of the Mass Media Coverage
2	11-12-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
3	04-12-2015	Public Expose Result Report – Annually
4	03-12-2015	Results of Extraordinary GMS
5	03-12-2015	Submission of GMS Results Advertisement Evidence
6	02-12-2015	Affiliated Transaction Plan
7	02-12-2015	Affiliated Transaction Plan

Corporate Governance Report

No	Show at website IDX	Subject
8	30-11-2015	Information Disclosure related to the resignation of the directors of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (the Company)
9	26-11-2015	Material Submission of Public Expose – Annually
10	17-11-2015	Public Expose Implementation Plan – Annually
11	13-11-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report (CORRECTION)
12	10-11-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
13	09-11-2015	Invitation to Extraordinary GMS
14	09-11-2015	Submission of GMS Invitation Advertisement Evidence
15	30-10-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report Advertisement Evidence
16	29-10-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report
17	27-10-2015	Affiliated Transaction Plan
18	23-10-2015	Submission of GMS Announcement Advertisement Evidence
19	21-10-2015	Submission of Other Advertisement Evidence
20	21-10-2015	Disclosure of Information on the Announcement of Logo Change of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (the "Company")
21	15-10-2015	Announcement of Extraordinary GMS Plan
22	09-10-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
23	01-10-2015	Disclosure of Information on the Announcements change of name of PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
24	01-10-2015	Submission of Change of Company's Name Advertisement Evidence
25	08-09-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
26	26-08-2015	Submission of GMS Results Advertisement Evidence
27	26-08-2015	Results of Extraordinary GMS
28	07-08-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
29	03-08-2015	Submission of Invitation to GMS Advertisement Evidence
30	31-07-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report Advertisement Evidence
31	31-07-2015	Invitation to Extraordinary GMS
32	30-07-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report
33	15-07-2015	Submission of GMS Announcement Advertisement Evidence
34	10-07-2015	Extraordinary GMS Announcement
35	08-07-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
36	15-06-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
37	28-05-2015	Submission of Annual Report (CORRECTION)
38	11-05-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
39	30-04-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report Advertisement Evidence
40	29-04-2015	Submission of Interim Financial Report
41	28-04-2015	Audit Committee Changes
42	27-04-2015	Affiliated Transaction Plan
43	23-04-2015	Submission of Annual Report (CORRECTION)
44	14-04-2015	Report of Use of Proceeds from Public Offering
45	10-04-2015	Rating Report – ANNUALLY
46	09-04-2015	Submission of Annual Report
47	09-04-2015	Submission of Invitation to GMS Advertisement Evidence
48	09-04-2015	Invitation to Annual GMS
49	25-03-2015	Submission of GMS Announcement Advertisement Evidence
50	17-03-2015	Announcement of Annual GMS Plan
51	11-03-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report

No	Show at website IDX	Subject
52	12-02-2015	Submission of Annual Financial Report Advertisement Evidence
53	11-02-2015	Submission of Annual Financial Report
54	09-02-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report
55	15-01-2015	Report of Use of Proceeds from Public Offering
56	15-01-2015	Report of Use of Proceeds from Public Offering
57	10-01-2015	Registration of Securities Holders Monthly Report

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Maybank Indonesia Investor Relations is responsible to the Director of Finance, with functiona and tasks covering financial and strategic aspects. Specifically, the Investor Relations unit is responsible for:

1. Providing accurate, reliable and timely information to internal and external parties, including shareholders, investors, analysts, rating agencies, and regulators.
2. Conducting regular activities, among others: performance disclosure, analyst meetings, investor meetings, and other meetings that aim to convey the performance of Maybank Indonesia.
3. Providing access to information to each stakeholder regarding financial performance and corporate actions conducted by Maybank Indonesia.

In performing the abovementioned activities, the Investor Relations partners with Management, Corporate Communications, Finance & Accounting and the Corporate Secretary. The Investor Relations Unitalso communicates with stakeholders through various media, including issuance of periodic financial statements, and publication of the annual report.

Provision of information from the Investor Relation Unit during 2015 was as follows:

a. Quarterly Financial Performance
   Investor Relations publishes quarterly updates on financial performance. All presentations and financial statements as well as other related documents are accessible from Maybank Indonesia website www.maybank.co.id
b. Credit Rating
   As part of policy of information disclosure to shareholders and the public, Investor Relations engages independent parties to rate performance and conditions of the Bank, namely PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia (PEFINDO) and Fitch Ratings Indonesia. Rating results are presented in a separate section in this Annual Report.
c. Public Expose
   To meet obligation of information disclosure to the public pursuant to Indonesia Stock exchange Decision No. Kep-306/BEJ/07-2004 on Regulation I-E, Maybank Indonesia held one (1) Public Expose on December 1, 2015.
d. Other Activities
   To provide balanced information to all stakeholders, Investor Relations also conducts one-on-one meetings with analysists, local and foreign investors, and published the Annual Report.

Corporate Governance Report

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The increasing risks and complexity in managing the Bank's business activities, in line with the developments in information technology, globalization, and integration of financial markets, have created a massive impact on the risk exposures of the Bank. Accordingly, the prudent principles and risk mitigating efforts are required, for both preventive (ex-ante) and curative (ex-post) actions. The ex-ante efforts are made by complying with various banking regulations which prevail at present to reduce or minimize the Bank's risks in its business activities. The increasing role and duties of the Compliance Function and compliance units represent one of important elements of the corporate governance structure and the Bank's risk management framework so that the the Bank's potential risks from business activities can be anticipated earlier, for the purpose of optimizing the Bank's performance.

The Bank has been continuously making efforts to implement the compliance culture and compliance awareness at all levels in the organization and within all business activities, in the forms of advisories, monitoring of the Bank's compliance with regulatory requirements, or socialization and training for business units based on the awareness that compliance represents a responsibility of all lines within the organization. As such, awareness by each individual to meet the regulations has become a priority at all times. Each individual action should at all times be based on the core values and refer to the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct of the Bank.

Role of BOC and BOD

The BOD is required to build and achieve the implementation of the Compliance Culture at all levels and in all business activities of the Bank and to ensure the implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function.

The BOD is responsible for and is committed to monitoring compliance risk management, including the approval and implementation of compliance policy and ensuring that compliance issues have been followed up effectively.

The Bank's Compliance function covers actions to:

a. Ensure the achievement of the compliance culture at all levels and within all business activities in the Bank;
b. Manage the compliance risk the Bank is exposed to;
c. Ensure that the policies, requirements, systems and procedures, and business activities conducted by the Bank have complied with the prevailing regulations, including shariah principles for UUS; and
d. Ensure the Bank's compliance with the commitments made by the Bank to OJK and/or BI and other authorities.

The BOC performs active monitoring over the Bank's Compliance Function, which includes among others the evaluation of the implementation of Compliance Function at least 2 (twice) a year in the Implementation of Compliance Function by the Compliance Director. Such active monitoring is also conducted through BOD meetings, BOC meetings or committee meetings. Based on evaluation results, the BOC provides advice for the purpose of improving the quality of implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function.

For the purpose of implementing Integrated Corporate Governance, the roles and responsibilities of the BOC and BOD should at least cover the following:

a. Preparing the Integrated Corporate Governance Guidelines.
b. Directing, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of Integrated Corporate Governance Guidelines.
c. Following up the advice given by the BOC of the Main Entity for the purpose of improving the Integrated Corporate Governance.

Compliance Director

So as to achieve effective implementation of compliance risk management and to ensure the management of transactions/activities with potential conflicting interests, the Compliance Director has met the criteria of independence and other pre-requisite criteria in accordance with PBI No.13/2/PBI/2011 of the Implementation of the Compliance Function in Commercial Banks, which include among others:

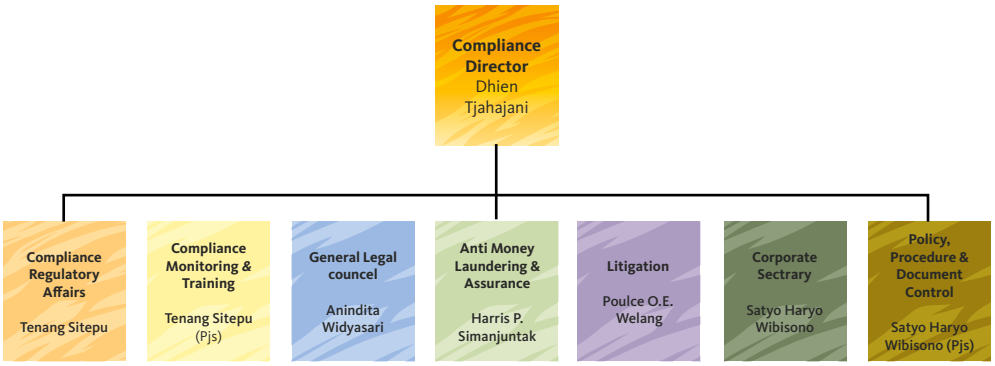
- No financial, management, shareholding, and/or family relationship up to the second level with the members of BOC, BOD, and/or controlling shareholders or other relationship with the Bank which may influence impartiality.
- No double position as President Director or Vice President Director.
- Not supervising business or operational functions, risk management decision making for the Bank's business activities in treasury, finance and accounting, logistics and procurement of goods/services, information technology and internal audit.

The Bank appointed Dhien Tjahajani as Compliance Director to manage the compliance risks and ensure that the implementation of compliance in the Bank has been made in accordance with OJK and/or BI requirements and other prevailing regulations. Such appointment has been reported to and has obtained approval from OJK.

The profile of Compliance Director is available in Company Data in this Annual Report.

Organizational Structure of Units under Compliance Director

Pursuant to Bank Circular Letter No.SE.2014.004/Dir Compliance dated 27 October 2014 of the Organizational Structure of Directorate of Legal & Compliance, Corporate Secretary, the Compliance Director is responsible for several functions as follows: Compliance Regulatory Affairs, Compliance Monitoring & Training, General Legal Counsel, Anti Money Laundering & Assurance (AMLA), Litigation, Corporate Secretary and Policy, Procedure & Document Control.



Remarks:
The organization structure of Business Units under the Compliance Director as set forth in No.SE.2014.004/Dir Compliance dated 27 October 2014 of Organizational Structure of Directorate of Legal & Compliance, Corporate Secretary.
Pjs: Temporary Officer

The organizational structure above depicts that the Compliance Director does not supervise business or operational functions, risk management which performs decision making in the Bank's business activities in treasury, finance and accounting, logistics and procurement of goods/services, information technology and internal audit in accordance with PBI No.13/2/PBI/2011 dated 12 January 2011 of the Implementation of Compliance Function of Commercial Banks.

Roles and Responsibilities of Compliance Director

In managing the compliance risks encountered by the Bank, the Compliance Director maintains the roles and responsibilities which cover the following:

1. Devising the strategy to encourage the Bank's Compliance Culture
2. Proposing compliance policies or compliance principles to be implemented by the BOD
3. Determining the compliance systems and procedures which will be utilized to prepare the Bank's internal requirements and guidelines
4. Ensuring that all policies, requirements, systems, and procedures and business activities conducted by the Bank have met BI and/or OJK regulations and prevailing rules and regulations, including shariah principles for UUS
5. Minimizing the Bank's Compliance Risk
6. Taking preventive actions so that the policies and/or decisions made by the BOD do not deviate from BI and/or OJK requirements and prevailing rules and regulations
7. Performing other tasks related to the Compliance Function.

Such roles and responsibilities do not set aside the rights and responsibilities of the Compliance Director as a member of the BOD as governed under the Limited Liability Company Law.

For the implementation of the anti money laundering program and terrorist financing prevention program, the Compliance Director is assisted by the Anti Money Laundering and Assurance Unit.

For the implementation of integrated governance, the implementation of the roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Director is conducted by referring to OJK regulation on the Implementation of Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerations.

Corporate Governance Report

Compliance Unit

The Compliance Unit is established separately, independent towards the operational units and free from the influence of other business units, and having immediate access to the Director supervising Compliance Function. The Compliance Function is established in the Bank's head office, yet the coverage area of which includes the whole office network and all business units within the Bank.

Updates have been made on the organizational structure of Compliance Unit and it is now comprised of Compliance Regulatory Affairs Unit and Compliance Monitoring & Training Unit. Both business units are functioning to achieve the Compliance Culture within all levels of organizational and business activities in the Bank and to manage the Compliance Risks that the Bank is exposed to and to monitor the fulfilment of commitments made to authorities.

In performing its duties, the Compliance Unit already performs a series of ex-ante (preventive) actions and steps to ensure that the policies, requirements, systems and procedures and business activities conducted by the Bank comply with BI and/or OJK regulations and other prevailing rules and regulations, including compliance with shariah principles for UUS, and to ensure the Bank's compliance with the commitments made by the Bank to OJK and/or other authorities.

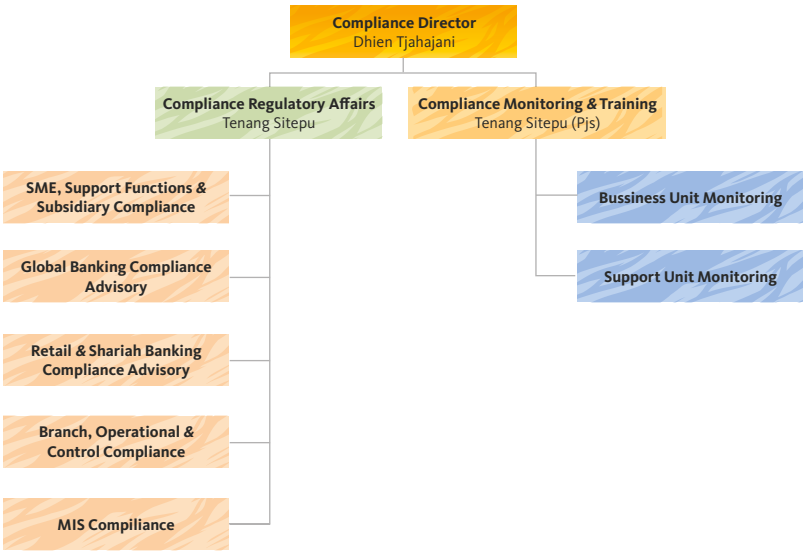
Head of Compliance Unit

The Head of the Compliance Unit has already met the independence requirements and mastered OJK regulations and other prevailing rules and regulations. In addition, the Head of Compliance Unit does not perform any other tasks other than Compliance Function and is highly committed to implementing and developing the Compliance Culture.

Appointment, termination, or replacement of Head of Compliance Unit has been reported to OJK.

The Head of Compliance Regulatory Affairs is Tenang Sitepu. On 22 October 2015, the Head of Compliance Monitoring and Training resigned and the vacant posision was temporarily held also by Head of Compliance Regulatory Affairs.

Organizational Structure of Compliance Unit



Remarks:
The structure is presented based on No.SE.2014.004/Dir Compliance of Organizational Structure of Directorate of Legal & Compliance, Corporate Secretary.
Pjs: Temporary Officer

Roles and Responsibilities of Compliance Unit

The Compliance Unit, which comprises Compliance Regulatory Affairs Unit and Compliance Monitoring & Training Unit, assists the Compliance Director in effectively managing compliance risks, achieving the Compliance Culture at all levels of organization and business activities within the Bank, and monitoring the fulfilment of commitments made to authorities.

In general, the roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Unit are depicted as follows:

1. Compliance Regulatory Affairs

Main Accountability	Main Activity	Output
• Determining the steps which suport the existence of Compliance Culture in all business activities in the Bank in each organizational level.	• Preparing the systems, programs, compliance framework, compliance charter, compliance code of conduct, or compliance policy.	• Compliance awareness of all of the Bank's employees and management.
• Performing identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of Compliance Risks.	• Coordinating the process of self-assessment Good Corporate Governance performed by all business units.	• Establishment of good corporate governance.
• Reviewing and/or evaluating the adequacy and alignment of policies, requirements, systems and procedures maintained by the Bank for BI and/or OJK regulations and other prevailing regulations and providing recommendations for the updates and improvements of policies, requirements, systems and procedures.	• Conducting socialization and training related to regulations issued by BI and/or OJK or other authorities to relevant business units to improve employees' understanding and awareness on compliance. • Providing opinion/advice to business units/branch offices related to compliance issues encountered.	• Better understanding of the prevailing regulations. • Policies and procedures in compliance with prevailing regulations including shariah principles.
• Acting as the contact person for the Bank's compliance matters for internal and external parties and meeting the commitments with BI and/or OJK.	• Continually performing evaluation of procedures and internal policies in the Bank to comply with the prevailing rules and regulations. • Following up each inquiry from BI and OJK in providing information/ data for bank monitoring purposes. • Following up each audit finding from BI and/or OJK and finalizing them based on the agreed-upon commitments.	• Meeting the commitments on audit follow ups and data requests from BI and/or OJK.

Corporate Governance Report

2. Compliance Monitoring & Training

Main Accountability	Main Activity	Output
• Implementing the compliance methodology and robust processes to monitor and report the risks and compliance matters	• Preparing compliance review and tests based on risk-based approach as a part of annual plan of Compliance Unit and business unit/ supporting unit. • Conducting annual compliance review and tests, if required under certain circumstances for compliance review and tests to be conducted in such areas • Conducting ad-hoc compliance review and tests (based on approval from Compliance Director)	• Compliance awareness of all of the Bank's employees and management. • Establishment of good corporate governance.
• Implementing, aligning, instilling the compliance principles and methodologies in all lines and monitoring the Bank's compliance with the prevailing regulations.	• Conducting compliance visit/review and providing necessary training at business unit/branch office to obtain assurance that the regulations have been properly complied with. • Preparing, reviewing and updataing Compliance Plan Self Assessment (CPSA) to enable business units to perform the CPSA to detect potential compliance risks which need urgent attention. • Monitoring the follow up of audit findings from regulators (BI and/or OJK and other authorities)	• Compliance-related matters could be detected earlier to prevent greater risks. • CPSA results from business units/branch offices would be utilized as criterias to perform compliance visits/training. • Cooperation and coordination of follow up on findings with regulators.

Integrated Compliance Unit

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk was appointed by Malayan Banking Berhard, as the controlling shareholders of Maybank Group, to be the Main Entity in accordance with OJK regulation of the Implementation of Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerations which requires an independent integrated compliance unit.

The Integrated Compliance Unit is required to at least monitor and evaluate the implementation of compliance units in each Financial Institution in the Financial Conglomeration.

In the efforts of meeting OJK Regulation on the Implementation of Integrated Governance for Financial Conglomerations, the duties and functions of the Integrated Compliance Unit are performed by the Compliance Unit of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Implementation of Compliance Function in 2015

The summarized duties of the Compliance Function are conducted through the Annual Plan of the Compliance Director. The complete Report of Compliance Director Functions is submitted to OJK on a quarterly basis.

Through organized and integrated compliance programs, the Bank is committed to building the compliance culture and to continuously developing effective risk management. These commitments are recorded in among others the Compliance Management Framework, Compliance Charter, and Compliance Plan as a part of the continuous Compliance Function implementation strategy through the development of the compliance culture for the purpose of managing compliance risks.

The strategy of Compliance Function is implemented based on the 4 (four) pillars of the Compliance Function as follows:

1. Building and creating the Compliance Culture in all functions in the Bank's organization and business activities .

1. Training and Socialization
   For the purpose of providing awareness in the compliance culture which serves as a part of corporate culture, the Compliance Unit performs socialization of BI and/or OJK regulation related to branch offices and business units, which among others include the requirements of using Rupiah in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, Transactions Denominated in Foreign Currencies between Local Entities and Foreign Entities, and Credit Regulations such as Maximum Credit Limit (BMPK), Asset Quality, Debtor Information System, Loan to Value (LTV).

   For the purpose of improving employee competence and knowledge, the Compliance Unit also assigns its employees to attend training held by internal or external parties.

   - Training/socialization conducted by Compliance Unit is as follows:

1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester - 2015
21 training/socialization events	28 training/socialization events

   - Training/socialization attended by employees of the Compliance Unit is as follows:

Remarks	1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester - 2015
Type of Training Attended	6 training/socialization events	18 training/socialization events
Number of Participating Employees	8 employees	30 employees

2. Delivery of Compliance News, FAQ Update and Advisory
   As an effort to create the compliance culture, other than providing training and socialization, the Compliance Unit also performs the socialization of requirements in other formats such as Compliance News, FAQ Update and Compliance Advisories.
3. Submission of Most Recent Information regarding OJK and/or BI Regulations to the BOC and BOD
   In the event of issuance of new regulation by OJK and/or BI or other regulators which may have significant impact on the Bank's operations, the Compliance Unit submits short information to the BOC and BOD through CEO Update or through the regular meetings with the BOC and BOD.
4. Compliance Plan Self Assessment (CPSA).
   As one of the efforts in identifying and managing compliance risk, the Compliance Unit maintains a CPSA program whose procedures are regulated under the Bank's internal requirements. In line with the issuance of new regulations, the Compliance Unit is required to adjust or update the compliance aspects presented in the CPSA. The updates of compliance aspects in the CPSA are performed by the Compliance Unit once every 6 (six) months in accordance with the frequency of CPSA report submissions by Business Units/Branch Offices.
5. Compliance Testing.
   To assess the compliance levels in Branch Offices/Business Units, the Compliance Unit may perform Compliance Testing by checking the understanding of the regulations either through on-site or off-site reviews. The reviews that have been done are among others:
   a. Compliance Testing in Branch Offices
      Compliance testing in branch offices is conducted as an effort to assess the compliance level at branch office/business unit.

Corporate Governance Report

b. Methodology of Compliance Risk Assessment
Risk-based Compliance Risk Assessment Methodology has been developed and was implemented in November 2015. The methodology requires periodic compliance risk assessments to identify and determine the priority of monitoring of those compliance risks which have significant impact on the Bank, such as a decrease in the Risk Based Bank Rating.

c. Monitoring of Merchant Transactions
The monitoring of Merchant Transactions is performed as one of the efforts to prevent the misuse of cards as a means of payment, particularly for credit cards. Periodically merchant transactions identified having received cash withdrawals from credit card holders are monitored

6. Compliance Kuesioner Check List
In the efforts of achieving the compliance culture, questionnaires have been made related to OJK and/or BI requirements or other regulations in connection with the provision of loan facilities (Compliance Loan Questionnaires Checklist) which will be given to debtors so as to provide guidelines for the parties in the Bank who are involved in the loan provisioning process so that the loans provided always refer to the prevailing regulations and at all times uphold the prudent principles in providing such loans.

Compliance Loan Questionnaires Checklist will be periodically updated should there be any amendments from relevant regulators.

7. Minimum Loan Threshold (BMPK) Tools
BMPK Tools represent the tools which are designed as Support Tools to assist/provide guidelines to the parties in the Bank who are involved in the loan distribution process to enable them to indicate whether the potential debtor is a related or non-related party of the Bank, so that in each loan distribution the potential debtor can be monitored and there is no breach of BMPK requirements such as loan provision for related parties particularly those with family relationships with Bank officers. The loan distribution should at all times adopt the prudent principles, particularly in calculating the BMPK to the second level for the families of the controlling shareholder, BOC, BOD, and Executive Officers.

2. Managing the Compliance Risks Encountered by the Bank

1. Delivery of Information regarding OJK and/or BI regulations to relevant Business Units
The issuance of OJK and/or BI regulations may have an impact on the Bank's operational activities or businesses. In line with such a matter, for the purpose of managing compliance risks due to the issuance of such new regulations, the Bank cascades such information to relevant branch offices/business units through the following stages:
   a. Submitting the preliminary information to relevant business units through email
   b. Discussing with relevant business units to identify gaps between the newly promulgated regulations and the current condition and the necessary follow up actions
   c. Monitoring the commitment of the implementation of such regulation.

2. Follow Up of Implementation of Regulator Requirements
   The Compliance Unit has followed up a number of requirements issued by OJK and/or BI and informed of these to branch offices/business units for follow up. To ensure the fulfilment, the Compliance Unit together with relevant business unit prepare a Gap Analysis and ensure that the gap analysis and requirements stipulated under such regulations have been addressed in internal Standard Operating Procedures.

3. Self Assessment of Compliance Risk Profile
   The Self Assessment Results of Compliance Risk serve as a part of Bank's Risk Profile Report submitted to OJK. The assessment of Compliance Risk Profile covers the assessment over Inherent Risks, Risk Management Implementation Quality (KPMR) and Compliance Risk Composite Index in general.

   By considering that the Inherent Risk rating is Low to Moderate and the Quality of Risk Management Implementation is Satisfactory, then the total rating for Compliance Risk Composite Index is Low to Moderate.

3. Ensuring that the Policies, Requirements, Systems, and Procedures Adopted by the Bank Have Been In Alignment with Regulators' Requirements and Prevailing Rules and Regulations

Based on the regulations stipulated by regulators, the Bank identifies the risk of penalty and/or warnings in the event the Bank fails to meet the requirements. Therefore, the Bank performs the following measures:

1. Review of Policies, Requirements, Systems, and Internal Procedures to be Issued

Review of policies, requirements, systems and internal procedures represents the measures taken to monitor and ensure that the prevailing internal policies are at all times in accordance with OJK and/or BI regulations and prevailing regulations. The review process represents one of the types of implementation in the Compliance advisory function.

Type of Review	1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester -2015
Internal Requirements and Correspondence with Regulators	187	151

2. Updates or Improvements of Policies

As an important element in the conduct of the compliance function, the Compliance Work Unit also performs reviews on issued policies, procedures and circular letters, as part of its responsibility to provide a review/recommendation for the updating and improvement of existing company policies.

Type of Review	1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester -2015
Updates or Improvements of Policies	16	11

4. Ensuring Compliance of the Bank's Commitments with BI and/or OJK and Other Authorities

In implementing the compliance with commitments have already made on the results of regulator examinations, the Bank performs monitoring and ensures compliance with the completion of such undertakings to OJK and/or BI and other supervisory authorities and submits such follow up results to relevant regulators.

1. Monitoring of OJK Examination Results

The monitoring results and submission of follow up reports to OJK for the purpose of ensuring that the commitments made have been completed and the follow ups have been made are submitted in Regulator Examination Follow up Reports on a quarterly basis, which is every March, June, September and December. Such reports refers to Law No. 7/1992 amended by Law No. 10/1998 of Banking Article 33 point 2 and Bank Indonesia Regulation No.2/6/PBI/2000 of Requirements and Procedures of Bank Examinations, and the reiteration of which through Bank Indonesia Letter No.11/127/DPB2/TPB2-5

Corporate Governance Report

2. Monitoring of Other Regulations

To Follow Up Reports of Other Regulator Examinations such as BI, OJK in the capital market, reports are adjusted to the schedule of commitments made until they are declared as closed.

In addition to monitor of examination results, the Bank also responds to the incidental inquiries from regulators such as urgent requests other than the Off-site Regulator Audits or other purpose audits by regulators.

The Bank also ensures its response to attend meeting invitations with regulators either for those with clarification purpose, mediation purpose, or other matters which require the presence of Bank officers or representatives

The summarized implementation of the compliance function is recorded in the Annual Plan of the Compliance Director. The complete implementation of the Bank's Compliance Function is submitted to OJK on a semi-annual basis.

Compliance Risk Management Framework

Compliance Risk management framework is conducted with an approach based on the three lines of defence as follows:

Risk Taking Units	Risk Control Units	Internal Audit
1st Line of Defense	2nd Line of Defense	3rd Line of Defense
Compliance Risk Management		

Risk Taking Units represent the first line of defence, which is responsible for managing the Compliance Risk inherent in each business activity.

The Compliance Unit represents the second line of defence which is monitoring the conduct of the compliance functions and compliance risk management within all of the Bank's operations and business activities.

The Bank's compliance management function performed by Risk Taking Unit or compliance risk management performed by Compliance Unit represent the audit objects to be periodically reviewed by Internal Audit (SKAI), which serves as the third line of defense.

Annual Compliance Plan

The Annual Compliance Plan has been integrated within the Bank's Business Plan. The Compliance Unit will at all times perform improvements for the purpose of improving the compliance culture in all business units in the Bank, either in the form of advisories, monitoring, socialization or visits to business units. Such activities are performed to meet the roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Unit in accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation No.13/2/PBI/2011 on the Implementation of Compliance Functions in Commercial Banks.

The procedures for submitting the compliance work plan stated in the Bank's business plan are performed by referring to OJK and/or BI regulation which governs the Bank's Business Plan.
The submitted Annual Compliance Plan Report should include at least the following:

1. Internal guideline evaluation, which is reviewing and/or recommending the updates and improvements of the policies, requirements, systems and procedures maintained by the Bank to be at all times in compliance with BI and/or OJK regulations and other prevailing rules and regulations, including shariah principles for Shariah Business Units.
2. Activities plan to encourage and/or maintain Compliance Culture, including the socialization plan for specific requirements.
3. Monitoring and follow up of the newly promulgated regulations by regulators (BI, OJK, and others) by preparing gap analyses.
4. Visiting the Business Units and Branches for the purpose of Compliance Reviews and Compliance Testing to ensure the understanding of the business units on the prevailing requirements in general.
5. Socialization of compliance at branch offices and/or business units, including socialization pertaining to new regulations issued by regulators (BI, OJK, and others) which have impact on the Bank's operations and business activities, through cooperation with the Human Resources Unit.

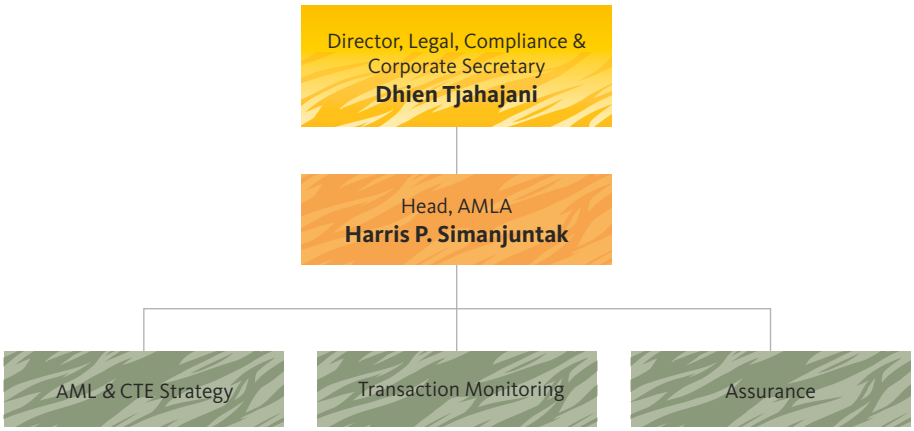
6. Assigning employees of the Compliance Unit to attend the training to improve understanding, competence and capacity.
7. Publishing Summary of Regulator Requirements to all Business Units.
8. Coordinating the preparation of Self Assessment, GCG Implementation Report, including for the Shariah Business Unit.
9. Updating the database of the review sheets, compliance opinions, regulator sanctions, and findings from regulators to improve the monitoring process in the Compliance Unit.
10. Monitoring and analysing the findings of regulators, which include among others:
    - Submitting the completion of business units' commitments pertaining to regulators' findings to SKAI for validation purposes.
    - Coordinating with the relevant business units concerning the changes on the Bank's commitments to regulators.
    - Periodically submitting follow up reports of the Bank's commitments to regulators.
11. Monitoring the compliance risk in all business units and submitting the compliance risk profile to relevant business units for consolidation purposes.
12. Implementing the Integrated Compliance function as required under OJK Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2014 dated 18 November 2014 of Implementation of Integrated Corporate Governance for Financial Conglomerations.

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING & ASSURANCE

Implementation of Anti Money Laundering (APU) Program and Terrorist Financing Prevention (PPT) Program

The implementation of APU and PPT programs refers to Law No. 8/2010 of the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering, Law N. 9/2013 of Prevention and Eradication of Terrorist Financing and Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/27/PBI/2012 dated 28 December 2012 of Implementation of Anti Money Laundering Program and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program for Commercial Banks, and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.15/21/DPNP dated 14 June 2013 of Implementation of Anti Money Laundering Program and Terrorist Financing Prevention Program for Commercial Banks. The implementation of such programs is coordinated under Anti Money Laundering & Assurance/AMLA Business Units (UKK Head Office).

Organizational Structure of AMLA Business Unit



Corporate Governance Report

During 2015, AMLA Business Unit performed the following:

1. For the purpose of implementing the functions and playing an active role in implementing APU and PPT programs by the BOD and BOC, the AMLA Business Unit (UKK Head Office) maintains a discussion agenda pertaining to the conduct and the implementation of APU and PPT programs at the branch level (both local and foreign), business units in the holding company and subsidiaries in the following forums which include among others:
   a. Updates related to the APU and PPT program implementation to the BOD and BOC.
   b. Regular monthly meetings with Community Distribution Units through teleconference between Regional Directors (all regions), Head Community Distribution, Operational Risk and related Directors.
2. Developing policies and procedures in a sustainable manner based on the most recent regulations (Bank Indonesia/OJK/PPATK) and best practices, such as among others:
   a. Updating the policies and procedures for the implementation of APU and PPT programs.
   b. Preparing Sanction policies as one of the supporting policies for APU and PPT programs.
   c. Reviewing and providing recommendations for the policies and procedures (SE/SOP) of other business units so as to enable the alignment with APU and PPT program policies.
   d. Providing recommendation and input as follow up for questions from branch offices/business units, both concerning the implementation of APU and PPT programs and concerning the handling of incidents related to money laundering and terrorist financing.
3. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of APU and PPT programs, through the following methods:
   a. Performing assessments on branches and other relevant business units in head office. For other branches or business units, AMLA performs joint observations with SKAI.
   b. Continuing the AML Rating program as one of the methods of monitoring the implementation of APU and PPT programs by branch offices, which cover the monitoring over the acceptance procedures of new customers, monitoring of transactions, updating of customers data, and requirements for employee training.
   c. Coordinating with branches and business units selected as audit for the purpose of preparing for the aspects within the index of the audit, and determining the follow up plans on audit findings related to APU and PPT Programs.
   d. Performing supervision and monitoring of the implementation of APU and PPT program activities for foreign subsidiaries and branches.
4. Monitoring the profiles and transactions of customers with the following methods:
   a. Monitoring of transactions on application systems as follows:
      - Through MIS application system, accessible by branches and AMLA units in identifying the transactions in the unusual/suspicious category.
      - Through FAML application system, only accessible by the AMLA unit to identify unusual/suspicious transactions under a pre-established scenario by using a risk-based approach.
   b. Monitoring transaction sampling analysis by using a risk-based approach.
   c. Implementing the APU/PPT program related to the Correspondent Banking activities as follows:
      - Updating the Correspondent Bank data,
      - Responding to the AML questionnaire requests by Correspondent Bank,
      - Commenting on the clarification inquiries from Correspondent Bank related to fund transfer activities among customers.

5. Developing the system and management of data/information as follows:
   a. Implementing e-learning of APU PPT refresher program.
   b. Simplifying the monitoring system of out of profile transaction in MIS application.
   c. Implementing the reporting system for Cash Financial Transaction Report (LTKT) under a new format established by PPATK.
   d. Finalizing the implementation of newly integrated application system development.
6. Performing the Bank reporting requirements to PPATK as follows:
   a. Reporting suspicious financial transactions (LTKM/STR);

1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester - 2015	Total
322 reports	384 reports	706 reports

   b. Reporting cash transactions under certain thresholds (LTKT/CTR);

1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester - 2015	Total
24.643 reports	25.430 reports	50,073 reports

   c. Reporting fund transfer transactions from/to foreign locations (LTKL);

1st Semester - 2015	2nd Semester - 2015	Total
179.293 reports	115.869 reports	295,162 reports

   d. Reporting customer data through SIPESAT application in 2 delivery periods.
7. Following up on correspondence with PPATK and other legal enforcement authorities such as Corruption Eradication Commission, Police Department and BNN.
8. Providing training/socialization of APU and PPT program under the following methods:
   a. Training method/socialization in-person;
      - Focus Group Discussion (FGC) to a number of branches and business units,
      - Regular classes of APU and PPT programs held by HC Unit for front liners,
      - Induction Training for new employees;
   b. E-learning method;
   c. Delivery of examples/pointers of general implementation of APU and PPT programs through KYC forum emails to all related branches and business units.

Implementation of Anti Fraud Strategy Policy

In accordance with Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.13/28/DPNP dated 9 December 2011 on the Implementation of Anti Fraud Strategy Policy for Commercial Banks, the Bank has already implemented the following anti fraud strategy programs as follows:

1. Prevention
   To manage risk of fraud, the Anti Fraud unit performs preventive actions to improve the awareness concerning the importance of fraud prevention by all related parties, which among others include:
   a. Anti fraud statement & awareness
      1) Communicating anti fraud awareness to customers through the following means of communication: ATM message, Cardlink News, Credit Card education through Billing Statement, SMS message related to the usage of credit/debit cards and the safety and comfort in transactions.
      2) Raising program awareness for all employees:
         - Communicating all types of fraud preventive actions such as through desktop wallpaper, banners and posters,

Corporate Governance Report

- Improving the understanding of anti fraud strategy policies through the following employee training:
  - Front liner induction (CS and Teller) and Management Development Program (MDP) held by Organization Learning – Human Capital,
  - Socialization of Code of Conduct,
  - Forum Group Discussion (FGD) held together with AMLA business unit

b. Identifying Vulnerability
The Bank has taken follow up actions to identify and analyze the vulnerability to anticipate risk of fraud arising from internal or external parties, including by issuing the policies and requirements intended to fill the gaps in existing procedures and to strengthen the internal control system.

c. Know Your Customer (KYC) and Know Your Employee (KYE)
To control risk of fraud arising from customers and human resources, the Bank has implemented the following programs:
- Know Your Customer Principle (KYC)
  KYC includes aspects of acquisition, profile and transaction monitoring, and reporting of suspicious transactions, particularly the monitoring of fraud-suspected transactions made by external parties such as:
  - Accounts opened for fraud-suspected transactions
  - Cash withdrawal transactions
  - Repetitive credit card payments with high frequency
- Know Your Employee

This principle includes monitoring of employee's accounts which do not match their profile

2. Detection
The following mechanisms are designed to identify and discover fraud activities which among others include:
   a. Whistleblowing
      Such mechanism is designed to improve the effectiveness of fraud control system implementation by emphasizing whistleblowing disclosure. During the reporting period, there were 4 (four) whistleblowing reports from internal and external parties, all of which have been reported to and followed up by respective business units/branch offices.
   b. Surprise Audits
      During the reporting period, SKAI conducted surprise audits for the purpose of evaluating that the requirements for cash withdrawal transactions and transfer by account holders/ delegates with Pinpad bypass of automatic teller machine (ATM) card have been met and the verifications of which have also been properly conducted.
3. Investigation, Reporting and Sanctions
This mechanism is designed to obtain information, for the reporting system including the sanctions imposed on fraudulent activities.
During the reporting period there were 8 (eight) internal fraud incidents. Such incidents have been followed up in accordance with requirements.
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up
During the reporting period, SKAI performed monitoring, evaluation, and follow up actions as follows:
   a. Implementation of anti fraud strategies during the reporting period reported in the BOD and Audit Committee Forum
   b. To anticipate the potential fraud risks arising from internal or external parties, management performed follow up actions and took corrective actions for exceptions noted and strengthened the internal control system.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The internal audit function represents one GCG component playing an active role in creating and improving the control environment. The Bank's internal audit function is performed by Internal Audit (SKAI).

Vision and Mission of SKAI

In line with the vision of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, Internal Audit has the vision to develop itself with achievements and high quality. The Internal Audit mission is:

- Providing reasonable and professional assurance, independent and objective consultation to add value with improvements to the Bank's operational activities.
- Assisting management in achieving the Bank's business objectives by adopting disciplined and systematic audits to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and corporate governance.

Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is an independent unit directly reporting to President Director, and indirectly to the BOC through the Audit Committee. The role of SKAI is to assist the President Director and BOC by formulating audit plans, implementing audits, and monitoring audit results. In conducting these, SKAI performs its activities on-site or offsite, able to provide corrective recommendations and objective information concerning the activities being reviewed to all levels of management. In addition, SKAI also identifies potential corrections and efficiency improvements in the utilization of resources and funds.

In performing its functions, SKAI refers to the Internal Audit Function Implementation Standards (SPFAIB) from Bank Indonesia and International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit (IPPF) from The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

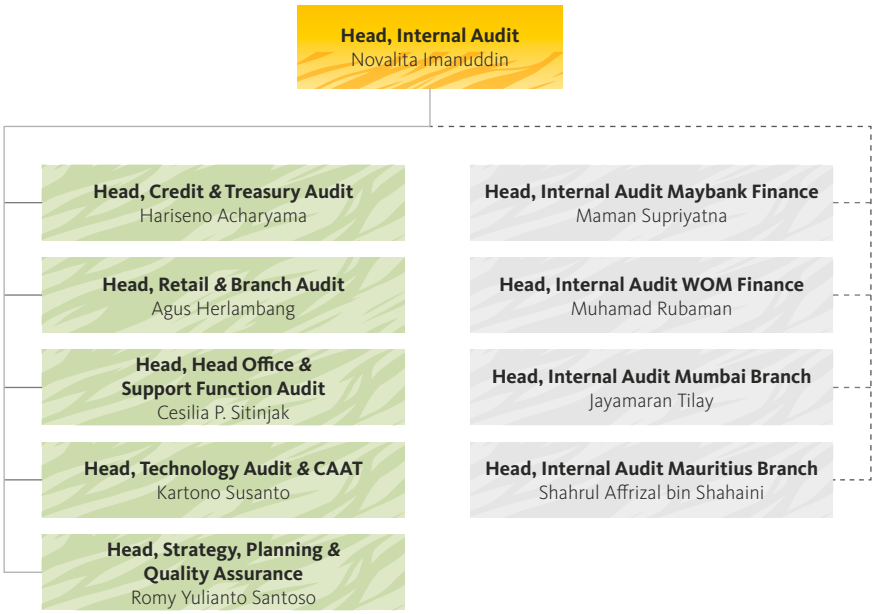
Internal Audit Structure and Position

a. The Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the President Director.
b. To support independence and to ensure no limitation in audit scope and authority in monitoring follow up actions, The Head of Internal Audit can directly communicate with the BOC and/or through Audit Committee to inform about various matters related to audits. Such provision of information should also be reported to the President Director with a copy to the Compliance Director.

Appointment of Head of Internal Audit

Internal Audit is led by the Head of Internal Audit appointed and terminated by the President Director with the approval of the BOC. At present Internal Audit is led by Novalita Imanuddin, appointed on 24 February 2014 based on Decision Letter No.SK. PERS.2014.0284/Dir HC on the Appointment of the Head of Internal Audit, and reported to OJK.

Organizational Structure of SKAI



Corporate Governance Report

Internal Audit Roles and Responsibilities

Internal Audit has the following roles and responsibilities:

a. Preparing the annual audit plan. The annual audit plan should obtain approval from President Director and is reported to the BOC through the Audit Committee.
b. Performing the approved annual audit plan, including performing special audits based on instruction from the President Director, and the BOC through the Audit Committee.
c. Testing and evaluating the conduct of internal control and risk management system in accordance with the Bank's policy.
d. Performing evaluation and assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness in finance, accounting, operation, human resources, marketing, information technology, and other activities of the Bank.
e. Providing recommendations to management for improvements and objective information of the activities being reviewed.
f. Preparing and submitting the audit report to the President Director and the BOC with copies to the Compliance Director and related parties.
g. Monitoring and analysing the adequacy of follow up actions on audit results, including submitting reports to the President Director and the BOC through the Audit Committee.
h. Preparing reports to be submitted to the President Director, the BOC and OJK concerning:
    - Implementation and points of internal audit results (semi-annually), including very confidential information pertaining to audit results. The deadline of report submission to Bank Indonesia is 2 (two) months after the end of each semester;
    - Each finding which is expected to disrupt the sustainability of the Bank. The deadline of the report submission to Bank Indonesia is 7 (seven) days after the acknowledgement of audit findings;
    - External party review report, which discloses the opinion concerning SKAI work results and compliance with the Bank's internal audit implementation standards and potential corrective actions. The deadline of report submission to Bank Indonesia is 1 (one) month after the external party review report is received by the Bank and is conducted at least once in 3 (three) years.
i. Playing a role as consultant for the Bank's internal parties including by providing comments on proposed policies, systems, and procedures to ensure the adequacy of internal control.
j. Maintaining internal auditor professionalism through adequate knowledge, skills, experience, and certification programs in sustainable learning programs.
k. Preparing quality assurance program to evaluate and ensure the quality of internal audit operational activities.
l. Preparing the audit methodology development program to improve efficiency and effectiveness of SKAI in a sustainable manner.

Total Number of Employees and Professional Certification

As of 31 December 2015, SKAI had a total of 80 employees. To maintain performance standards and improve the auditor competence in a sustainable manner, each SKAI auditor is required to attend internal and external training and follow e-learning programs. To support the professional conduct of audits, SKAI auditors are also recommended to obtain 1 type of professional certificate at a minimum. The professional certification held by SKAI auditors up to 31 December 2015 was as follows:

Certification	Number of Auditor
Certified Information System Auditor (CISA)	7
Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)	1
Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)	1
Certified in Risk And Information Systems Control (CRISC)	1
Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH)	1
Bank Internal Audit Competence Certification – LSPP	12
Certified Bank Internal Auditor (CBIA)	8
Qualified Internal Auditor (QIA) Certification	24
OMEGA Certification	24
Certified Equity Professional (CEP)	1
Certified in Control Self-Assessment (CCSA)	1
Certified in Risk Management Assurance (CRMA)	1
Linux Professional Institute (LPI)	1
Six Sigma	1
Risk Management Certification (SMR) – Level 1	41
Risk Management Certification (SMR) – Level 2	11
Risk Management Certification (SMR) – Level 3	5
Risk Management Certification (SMR) – Level 4	1

Internal Audit Charter

As a part of the Bank's internal control structure, SKAI performs the internal audit function by referring to the regulations and standards as stipulated under Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 1/6/PBI/1999 dated 20 September 1999 on Assignment of Compliance Director and Implementation of Commercial Bank Internal Audit Standards, Bapepam-LK Regulation No. IX.I.7 on Establishment and Guidelines for the Preparation of Internal Audit Charter dated 28 November 2008, and International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit (IPPF) from The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

To support its functions, Internal Audit is given authority, position, and responsibilities as stated in the Internal Audit Charter. The Internal Audit Charter represents the formal statement which emphasizes the mission and scope, position, independence, accountability, authority, responsibilities, qualification, and code of ethics of SKAI internal auditors and audits. SKAI periodically performs review of the Internal Audit Charter.

Corporate Governance Report

Focus and Conduct of Audits in 2015

In 2015, Internal Audit performed 192 audits, covering audits in local and foreign branch offices, Head Office business units (business and support function), technology and information system, audits in financing areas, and special audits with the details of engagements as follows:

	Object	Audit Realization
1.	Branch Office Operations	90
2.	Loans	33
3.	Head Office	51
4.	Information & Technology	18
5.	Special Audits	8
Total		**200**

Focus and Audit Plan 2016

In 2016, SKAI will adopt different methods in determining auditable units. Previously in 2015, auditable units were selected based on the reporting structure up to two levels below BOD, while in 2016 the auditable units are determined based on the approaches of process, business sector and systems/applications being adopted. In addition in 2016, audits in branch offices will be based on a regional approach. As such, the total number of auditable units in 2016 will decrease compared to the prior year, yet each examination will be conducted more comprehensively.

The audit plan in 2016 covers audits in local and foreign offices, business units in Head Office (business and support functions), information technology and system, with the details as follows:

	Object	Audit Realization
1.	Branch Office Operations	15
2.	Loans	28
3.	Head Office	16
4.	Information & Technology	16
Total		**75**

Other Internal Audit Activities

Internal Audit also plays a role as a consultant in the system development projects with the purpose of ensuring that the internal control system is adequate. Internal Audit also performs validation of the follow up actions performed by respective business units pertaining to the findings from regulators.

To support the implementation of audit activities, Internal Audit develops the most recent audit techniques by performing continuous monitoring through Management Information System (MIS) analysis and the implementation of Computer Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATS) in a sustainable and integrated manner. Under the adoption of CAATS, SKAI is capable of analysing data in a more inclusive manner and at the same focusing on unusual conditions so as to perform more comprehensive audit activities.

In addition, to ensure the quality of the implementation of internal audits, Internal Audit performs internal reviews on a regular basis via the Quality Assurance unit, and reviews by external assessor once in three years. The last review by an external party was conducted in February 2014 for the audit period from 2011 to 2014 and it was stated that Internal Audit met SPFAIB requirements. The next review to be performed by an external assessor is scheduled for 2016.

Internal Control Statement

As a part of the internal control structure, in the conduct of its duties Internal Audit reviews and assesses the adequacy of the internal control structure, effectiveness of internal control, and quality of internal control implementation.

Reviews and assessments of the effectiveness of the internal control structure are intended to provide assurance by Internal Audit that the control is in place in accordance with requirements.

Internal Audit is playing active role in improving the effectiveness of the internal control system in a sustainable manner as pertaining to the Bank's operational activities in order to support the Bank in achieving its objectives and goals.

Profile of Head of Internal Audit

Novalita Imanuddin

Novalita joined Maybank Indonesia in February 2014 with 20 years of experience in the banking and non-banking industries. Previously she served as Head of Compliance & Money Laundering Reporting Officer in ANZ Bank, Chief Audit Executive in Commonwealth Bank, Assistant Vice President of Quality Assurance in Citibank, and Financial Management Consultant in Price Waterhouse Indonesia.

EXTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

External Auditor for General Audit 2015

As a publicly listed entity, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia appoints a Public Accountant and Accounting Firm registered at Bank Indonesia and/or Financial Services Authority to perform audits of the financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Based on recommendation from the Audit Committee, the Board of Commissioners appointed Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS), a member firm of Ernst & Young (EY) Global as independent auditor to audit the financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk for the year ended 31 December 2015.

The appointment of Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS), a member firm of Ernst & Young (EY), as well as its Public Accountant for 2015, represents the first year audit for the Accounting Firm and its Public Accountant.

Based on the track record of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, the Public Accountant and Accounting Firm have shown that they are capable of working independently, and meeting the professional standards of public accountants, the audit engagement letter, and the established audit scope.

The Public Accountant already made communications with OJK concerning the Bank's conditions for fiscal year 2015 on 21 October 2015 and 8 January 2016.

For fiscal year 2015, the Public Accountant conducted the independent audit in accordance with professional audit standards.

The Public Accountant already reported audit results to Bank Indonesia for fiscal year 2015 on 8 January 2016 and 11 February 2016.

Audit results and management letter for fiscal year 2015 disclosed significant matters related to the Bank was submitted to Bank Indonesia by PSS in a timely manner.

The scope of audit results for year 2015 were designed in accordance with the established scope of audits. The auditor performed the audit in an objective manner in accordance with professional standards.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja obtained business license from Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia based on Decision No. 603/KM.1/2015 dated 14 July 2015.

Audit Signing Partner

Danil Setiadi Handaja, CPA and one of the partners of PSS, under Public Accountant License Number No. AP.1008, signed the audited financial statements of 2015.

General Audit Fees

The general audit fees for financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to Rp3,216,900,000.

Corporate Governance Report

Other Services

Other services provided by Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (PSS), member of Ernst & Young (EY) include review of unaudited consolidated reporting package for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to Rp980,000,000.

Independence

For the purpose of maintaining independence during the general audit 2015, the accountant serving as the Partner-in-Charge (PIC) signed the "independence statement" in Letter No. 06384/PSS-AS/2015 dated 8 September 2015. The letter states that Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (member of Ernst & Young), all Partners and team members performing the audit of financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk are independent in accordance with the Decision Letter of Bapepam – LK No. Kep-86/BL/2011 dated 28 February 2011 of the Independence of Public Accountants Providing Services in the Capital Market.

Relationship between Bank, Public Accountant, and Financial Services Authority

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia had open communication and provided complete information and data to the external auditor for the purpose of the 2015 audit. The communication and cooperation with the external auditor has been continuously developed pertaining to the most recent accounting policies, including taxation updates so as to fairly represent the financial statements. The management letter received from the Independent Auditor has also been noted by the BOD to be acted upon accordingly.

External Auditor Appointment Procedures

The appointment of External Auditor is conducted through the following procedures:

1. External Auditor Performance Evaluation
   a. Upon finalizing the Audited Financial Statements for the prior year, Finance & Accounting works in cooperation with Audit Committee to perform evaluation of the performance of the External Auditor for the prior year. Finance & Accounting unit provides input and recommendations on the performance of the External Auditor.
   b. The External Auditor performance evaluation results will be reviewed by the Finance Director.
   c. After being reviewed by the Finance Director, the final evaluation results of the External Auditor performance is submitted to the Audit Committee.
2. Recommendation from Audit Committee to BOC
   a. The Audit Committee reviews the the External Auditor performance evaluation results received from Finance & Accounting.
   b. The Audit Committee provides recommendation for the appointment of the External Auditor for the following year.
3. Appointment of External Auditor
   The appointment of External Auditor may be conducted through 2 (two) methods which are:
   a. General Meeting of Shareholders, based on the recommendation provided by the BOC,
   b. General Meeting of Shareholders will give the mandate to the BOC for the appointment of the External Auditor.

BANK'S RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

The Bank is aware that the higher the complexity level of a bank's products and activities is, the higher the risk on the Bank's income and capital. Such increasing risk must be balanced with sufficient quality of risk management implementation. Therefore, the risk management process in the Bank has been pre-designed to identify, manage, and monitor all risks exposed during the conduct of business activities.

To support the implementation of risk management, the Bank maintains an adequate organizational structure, which includes: Audit Committee, Risk Oversight Committee (ROC), Risk Management Committee (RMC), Assets & Liabilities Committee (ALCO), IT Steering Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (RNC), Internal Audit Unit (SKAI), Compliance Unit and Risk Management Unit (SKMR).

The active role of the BOC and BOD in monitoring the implementation of risk management is performed by committees. The BOC performs the monitoring over the policies and implementation of risk management through the Risk Oversight Committee, which holds periodic meetings, and evaluates or recommends on processes which require the approval of the BOC based on the Articles of Association and OJK regulations. The Risk Management Committee similarly represents the committee under the BOD responsible for managing the overall risks in the Bank and its subsidiaries by developing the risk strategies, policies, and evaluating significant risk issues.

Under such risk management framework, the Risk Management Unit serves as an independent unit to prepare policies and to monitor the risks within each activity and process in the Bank. As for the implementation of Three Lines of Defence, the Risk Management Unit together with the Compliance Unit serves as the second line of defence to monitor the activities and processes performed within Business Units, as the first line of defence, and the Internal Audit complements as the third line of defence to perform the internal control function.

As a partner for business unit to support healthy and quality business growth, the Risk Management unit has exerted efforts to minimize risk costs so as to achieve a relatively stable, and improving, financial position.

To achieve a high level of risk awareness from all employees, the Risk Management Unit continually makes efforts to raise the awareness of Risk Management through risk awareness campaigns, posters, and other internal publication media, and related training performed at head office, all branches and subsidiaries.

An in-depth discussion concerning the Risk Management Function is available in the risk management report in this Annual Report 2015.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk implements internal control over its operational activities, including the segregation of duties, dual control, reconciliation and work process standards and implementation guidelines. Internal Control is based on a number of references which include regulations stipulated by regulators.

The implementation of the internal control system is conducted to ensure the Bank's compliance with prevailing regulations, the availability of financial information and management information, efficient and effective business activities, and early identification of possible weaknesses. Internal control system is conducted so that the Bank has healthy, safe and controlled operational activities.

Corporate Governance Report

The reliable and effective Internal Control System is the responsibility of the Bank's management. In addition, management is also required to improve the risk culture in the Bank and to ensure that such effectiveness is inherent in each organizational level.

Assessment on the Effectiveness of Internal Control System

Internal Audit (SKAI) represents a part of the Bank's internal control structure whose duties include examining and assessing the adequacy of the internal control structure, internal control effectiveness, and the quality of control implementation. The examination and assessment of effectiveness of the internal control structure is designed to provide assurance for management that such controls have been implemented in accordance with requirements.

Internal Audit performs assessment on the areas under examination based on ROCAM (Risk Management, Operational Controls, Compliance, Asset Quality, and Management).

Risk Management

Auditors determine whether the risk management techniques are adequate to control the risk exposures arising from the activities conducted by branch offices/business units and to ensure that the monitoring performed by branch offices/business units and Head Office management is adequate, therefore promoting a safe and healthy banking environment.

Operational Controls

Assessment on Operational Control components is conducted to assess the effectiveness of operational controls in branch offices/business units.

Compliance

Assessment on Compliance is conducted to assess whether the compliance functions, in the form of a series of preventive actions to ensure that the policies, requirements, systems and procedures and business activities performed by branch offices/business units, have been made in accordance with Bank Indonesia requirements and prevailing regulations, including shariah principles for the Shariah Business Unit.

Asset Quality

Assessment of Asset Quality reflects the quantity of actual and potential credit risks related to loans and portfolios of corporate, commercial, small medium enterprise, and consumer credits and other credit, and also management ability to identify, measure, monitor and control the credit risks.

Management

The assessment on management is performed by among others assessing the implementation of general management principles, structure and composition of management at head office/business units (management quality), planning, organising, directing & controlling, management of conflict of interest, transparency of information and customer education, physical assets management capability (premises), and optimal human resources.

The scope of Information Technology (IT) Audit system assessment results pertaining to business units and IT users is made based on the adequacy of internal control in the Bank's information system, implementation of IT confidentiality, integrity, and availability principles, effectiveness of planning and monitoring of IT implementation, and evaluation of compliance with internal requirements, Bank Indonesia requirements, prevailing rules and regulations, and international best practices such as COBIT.

Responsibilities of BOC and BOD

The BOC and BOD are committed to ensuring that the internal control system has been properly performed as one of the fundamental pillars in the consistent implementation of GCG.

The BOC is responsible for periodically approving and reviewing the policies and business strategies of the Bank in general, understanding the major risk exposures of the Bank, determining the risk tolerance, and ensuring that the BOD has already taken the necessary measures to identify, measure, monitor and control such risks. In addition, the BOC has also approved the organizational structure and ensured that the BOD has been monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of the Internal Control System.

The BOD is responsible for implementing the quality of the internal control system to achieve the objectives of the Bank and to perform monitoring and to ensure that the follow ups and commitments made to regulators have been properly followed up. The BOD implements the policies and strategies already approved by the BOC and develops the procedures to identify, measure, monitor, and control the risks faced by the Bank, to maintain the organizational structure as reflecting the authority, responsibility and clear reporting lines, to ensure that the delegation of authority is operating effectively and is supported by consistent accountability. In addition, the BOD also determines the policies and strategies and procedures of internal control and monitors the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system.

Culture of Control

The BOC and BOD are responsible for improving the work ethics and high integrity and for creating an organizational culture in which all employees are aware of the emphasis made by the Bank on the importance of internal control.

Internal Control Evaluation and Environment

The Internal Control system is performing effectively and efficiently, with no omissions in the conduct of monitoring procedures, and with an environment where internal control efforts are maintained at all times. In general, the quality of internal control system has reached a good level. The matters arising due to a weakness in internal control is reported to the BOD and is consistently followed up to minimize risks based on the prevailing rules.

The BOC, through the committees, performs reviews on the control environment and performs independent assessment, then communicated to the BOD to be followed up.

Risk Identification, Assessment and Management

Risk assessment represents a series of activities performed by the BOD for the purpose of identifying, analysing and assessing the risks faced by the Bank to achieve the established objectives. The risks which may affect the achievement of the objectives are continually identified, assessed, monitored and controlled. In its implementation, procedures are made available to anticipate, identify and respond to events and obstacles which may affect the achievement of objectives.

The BOC and BOD, through the Risk Oversight Committee and Risk Management Committee, ensure that risk management is being well performed.

Corporate Governance Report

Control Activities and Segregation of Duties

Control activities involve all employees, including the BOD. Control activities are planned and implemented to manage the identified risks through the establishment of policies and control processes. Verification processes ensure that the policies and procedures have been consistently complied with, and serve as integral parts of the Bank's daily functions and activities.

The activities and procedures of risk controls are performed by support units which have been established by the Bank such as Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee. The Compliance Unit is responsible for socializing the prevailing banking regulations, performing compliance tests of new internal policies and reviewing the newly proposed products/activities, implementing the Anti Money Laundering (APU) program, Terrorist Financing Prevention (PPT), and monitoring the compliance through Compliance Plan Self-Assessment.

The relevant Business Unit periodically reviews data concerning the presence and effectiveness of control, and proper segregation of duties, with routine verification of accuracy. The activities, roles and responsibilities of relevant business units are disclosed under separate sections of this GCG report.

Accounting, Information and Communication System

Adequate accounting, information, and communication systems are implemented to identify potential issues and are utilized as tools to exchange information for the purpose of performing tasks in accordance with respective responsibilities.

Data collection procedures and information technology are available to generate business activities reports, financial conditions, risk management implementation, and fulfilment of requirements to support task completion by the BOD and BOC. The BOD identifies important information required by the Bank, then summarizes and communicates this at the right time and in the right manner so that employees can perform their duties and so that external parties with vested interests can acknowledge the conditions of the Bank.

Monitoring Activities and Corrective Actions on Deviations

The BOD, relevant Business Units, and Internal Audit perform continuous monitoring on the effectiveness of all internal control activities. The monitoring of the major risks has been prioritized and is a daily activity, with also periodic evaluations.

Internal Audit is supported by human resources having adequate competence and number to evaluate the overall internal control over the strategies, operational activities, and financial information processing methods. Internal Audit has at all times submitted audit findings to the Audit Committee and BOD so as to immediately improve any existing weakness or deficiency.

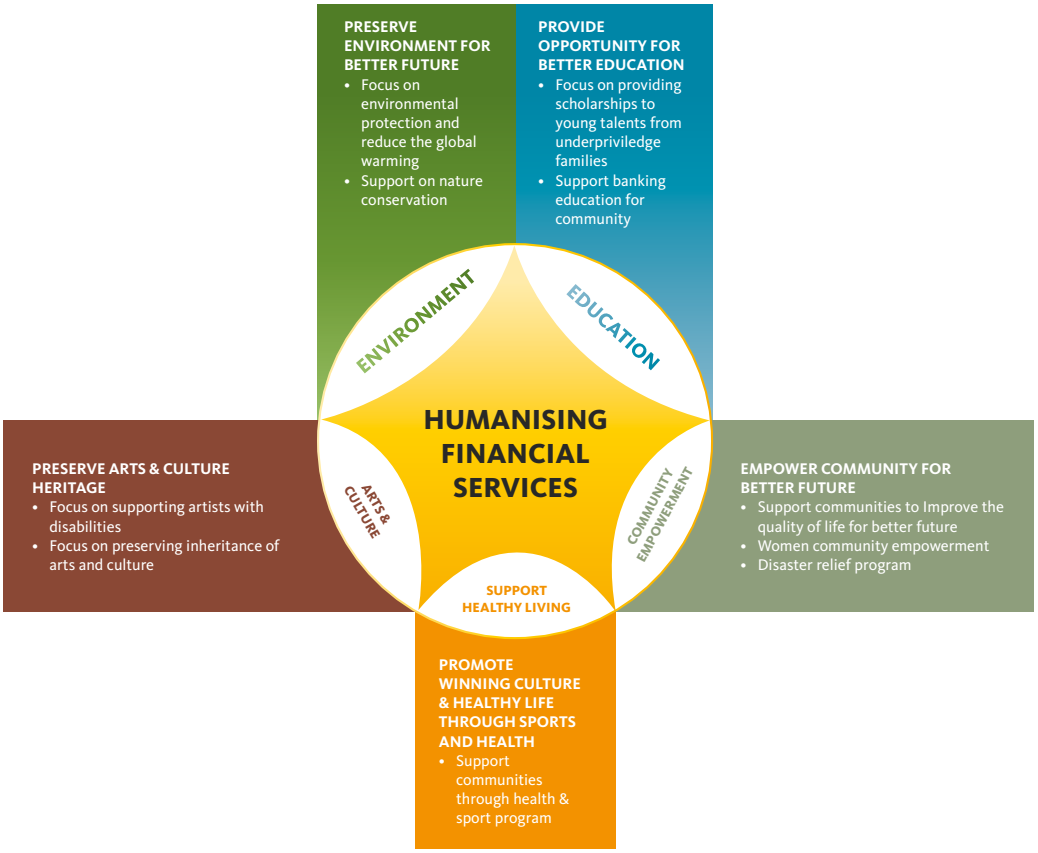
The BOD and Bank Officers are committed to performing and have performed follow-ups on the results of the monitoring process and the recommendations from Internal Audit.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Background

As a Good Corporate Citizen in alignment with the Bank's mission which is "Humanising Financial Services" and with a commitment to remain in the midst of the community at all times and to grow with the community, Maybank Indonesia focuses on the quality growth and balancing the economic performance success as measured by both the income generated and the success made in advancing the environment and surrounding community.

Accordingly, to ensure the achievement of growth quality, the Bank designs and implements various corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs which cover all operational aspects and are intended to meet the expectations of all stakeholders. We design the corporate social responsibility programs based on 4 CR principles which are Community, Environment, Workplace and Marketplace. While the CR activities in Maybank Indonesia focus on 5 (five) pillars which are: People Empowerment, Art and Culture Preservation, Education, Healthy Living Activities, and Environmental Care with special concern on national situations in the event of any natural disasters. The scheme of activities of CR Maybank in Indonesia is depicted in the diagram below:


PRESERVE ENVIRONMENT FOR BETTER FUTURE
• Focus on environmental protection and reduce the global warming
• Support on nature conservation
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTER EDUCATION
• Focus on providing scholarships to young talents from underpriviledge families
• Support banking education for community
ENVIRONMENT
EDUCATION
HUMANISING FINANCIAL SERVICES
ARTS & CULTURE
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
SUPPORT HEALTHY LIVING
PRESERVE ARTS & CULTURE HERITAGE
• Focus on supporting artists with disabilities
• Focus on preserving inheritance of arts and culture
EMPOWER COMMUNITY FOR BETTER FUTURE
• Support communities to Improve the quality of life for better future
• Women community empowerment
• Disaster relief program
PROMOTE WINNING CULTURE & HEALTHY LIFE THROUGH SPORTS AND HEALTH
• Support communities through health & sport program

Corporate Governance Report

Structure of CSR Activities Management

Organizational Structure of CSR Activity Management of Maybank Indonesia

Scope of Activities

For the Bank, the implementation of social and environmental responsibilities serves as an important matter that should be submitted and reported to public, particularly to stakeholders. The preparation of the report is also for the purpose of meeting the regulations of Financial Services Authority (formerly known as Bapepam-LK, now OJK) No. KEP-431/BL/2012 of Submission of Annual Report of Issuers or Publicly Listed Entities, in the following details, summary of Sustainability Report 2015, with the following topics in accordance with such regulation, including among others:

- Environmental Care
- Labor practices
- Work Safety and Health
- Social and Community Development
- Responsibility towards Customers.

Principles

In 2015, Bank performed various CSR activities in line with the principles of CR Maybank Indonesia. They include among others the direct and indirect role of Maybank Indonesia in environmental preservation; people empowerment, which includes banking learning and education; healthy living campaign; people empowerment; and cultural preservation.

Responsibilities in Labor, Health and Safety

Labor Policies

The Bank implements an employee assessment policy based on individual competence and not based on gender, cultural background or any other discrimination. This is evidenced by the rich variety of backgrounds of the Bank's Directors having various cultural and educational backgrounds. In addition, since the Bank opens equal opportunity without discriminating as to gender, there are currently three female Directors serving in the BOD.

In addition, the Bank also exerts efforts to ensure the welfare of its employees by providing appreciation, compensation, welfare packages, health benefits, retirement benefits, and other facilities. These are provided since the Bank is of the opinion that employees are valuable assets of the Bank and business partners as well and they play a key role in achieving the vision of becoming passionately committed people.

During 2015, Bank also exerted efforts to reduce the turn over level. A number of measures taken include among others performing the right recruitment process so as the employees recruited are positioned in accordance with their capabilities and aspirations, clearly communicating the compensation benefits provided: competitive in the market, redesigning and communicating career paths open for each employee, developing competence and skills in a structured and measured manner, and aligning the policies which are made based on business needs of other companies.

Work Health and Safety

The Bank has already had and implemented Business Continuity Management (BCM), which is designed for the sustainability of important business functions that there should be any disruptions, in order to ensure the health and safety of employees, customers and other stakeholders within the operational areas.

Such policies include the Disaster Contingency Plan, which is to ensure HSE and also to maintain the sustainability of important business/operational activities, to maintain the Bank's assets and to have appropriate response during disruptions/disasters.

In 2015, Bank conducted various activities to improve understanding and competence in encountering HSE issues. The activities included the fire drill simulations

and fire extinguisher training, building evacuation exercises and appointment of floor marshals at each working unit, Maybank Health Talk, and Business Continuity Plan trials. Maybank Indonesia also performed safety clinics under the theme of "Practical Martial Art to Improve Self Confidence" which is designed to train employee reflexes in martial arts to anticipate or defeat criminals, reduce risk of crime, and improve self-confidence.

Responsibility towards Customers

In handling customer complaints, the Bank has at all times referred to the guidelines issued by Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, whereby the organization is centralized in one special unit named Customer Feedback and Resolution Management (CFRM) synergized with Maybank Group as a part of the Centralized Customer Care (CCC) Division. The unit is specifically established to handle financial customer complaints received by the Bank, and also to support the business units. Customer handling has been made easier with the support of a Customer Handling System (CHS) application so as to enable easy monitoring of customer complaints.

Policies

The Bank is committed to providing the best service for its customers by focusing on the protection of its customers. To facilitate the customers in obtaining the information or submitting requests or filing complaints, the Bank opens access to customer complaints through various services such as branch conventional service, Call Center Service, email service, or social media service such as Facebook and Twitter.

The Bank maintains a call center service available in two lines which are 69811 accessible from mobiles and (021) 1500611 accessible from all over Indonesia. In line with the developments in the current communication era, the Bank opened a service through email at CustomerCare@Maybank.co.id which enables the Bank to provide service at all times to its customers. The efforts made by the Bank to perform its customer responsibilities have been proven by being selected as one of the winners of Contact Service Excellent Award (CSSEA) in 2015.

Further evidence of achievements is the customers' satisfaction survey on the quality of customer complaints service. The customer satisfaction survey for banking Call Center has shown progress whereas credit card remains stable.

	Standard Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015
Banking Call Center	79	79	79	82	83
Credit Card Call Center	78	78	77	76	78

Customer Complaints Resolution

The settlement of customer complaints represents one of the improvements in customer protection for the purpose of ensuring the customer-related rights. With the current complaints resolution system, the Bank adopts the customer experience principles and exerts the efforts to resolve the complaints with win-win solution method. Customer complaints made via the media have also decreased from time to time. In 2015 the total number of customer complaints through media decreased by 42.3% to only 15 complaints, whereas complaints made via banking mediation stand at one.

LEGAL MATTERS/LITIGATION

In conducting its business activities, Maybank Indonesia faced a number of disputes as well as civil and criminal claims during 2015 at all levels of court.

Maybank analyzes the legal risks being faced with the legal analysis based on a number of parameters and results of the monthly legal risk evaluation becoming part of legal risk management and risk management efforts.

Corporate Governance Report

Maybank Indonesia as Reported Party/ Defendant

(unit)

Legal Matters	Total	
	Civil	Criminal
Resolved (have binding legal power)	14	-
In settlement process	67	1
Total	**81**	**1**

Description:
- For Civil Cases:
  - 19 new cases up to December 2015.
  - 62 cases not resolved from 2014.
- For Criminal Cases:
  - No new cases up to December 2015
  - 1 (one) case not resolved from 2014.

MAYBANK Indonesia as Plaintiff/Complainant/Reporting Party

(unit)

No	Legal Matters	Total	
		Civil	Criminal
1.	**Claims related to mortgage loans**		
	Resolved (have binding legal power)	-	-
	In settlement process	-	-
	Total	-	-
2.	**Claims related to other loans**		
	Resolved (have binding legal power)	18	-
	In settlement process	117	1
	Total	**135**	**1**
3.	**Insolvency and PKPU**		
	Resolved (have binding legal power)	3	-
	In settlement process	-	-
	Total	**3**	-
4.	**Other claims**		
	Resolved (have binding legal power)	-	-
	In settlement process	1	8
	Total	**1**	**8**

Significant Cases Involving Maybank

Throughout 2015, claims involving Maybank are largely contesting execution of collateral placed with Maybank as preferred creditor. In any claims where the Court declares Maybank as the losing party, the ruling does not render detrimental material impact to Maybank's financial conditions and business continuity.

A database that lists all claims involving the Company is monitored and evaluated by the Litigation Unit, one of the directorates under the Board of Directors' organizational structure within the compliance function.

Significant Cases Involving Current Members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors

During 2015, no members of the Boards of Commissioners or Directors were implicated or involved in civil and/ or criminal cases.

Significant Cases Involving Maybank Subsidiaries

During 2015, there were no significant/material cases and/or cases that may impact Maybank's performance involving PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM Finance) or PT Maybank Finance.

Internal Fraud

Internal fraud is a breach/fraud committed by members of the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors, permanent and temporary staff (honorary and outsourced) relating to the Bank's operational activities and work processes.

By referring to the core values of the Bank, namely "Integrity", the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors apply the principle of zero tolerance to fraud. Various improvement efforts were carried out to support adherence to this principle, among others by providing adequate internal procedures, ensuring the presence of dual control in all banking activities, whistleblowing media, review of internal fraud incidents, as well as legally binding court decisions.

During 2015, Internal Fraud Report with an actual loss value > Rp 100 million was Nil.

Internal fraud information with financial impact amounting to Rp100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiah) or more for the last 5 (five) years is presented in the following table:

Internal Fraud	Total Cases by														
	Management					Permanent Staff					Non Permanent Staff				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	**2015**	2011	2012	2013	2014	**2015**	2011	2012	2013	2014	**2015**
Total Internal Fraud Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
• Resolved	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
• In the process of the Bank's internal settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Followed up through legal action	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRANSPARENCY OF FINANCIAL AND NON FINANCIAL CONDITIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED IN OTHER REPORTS

The Bank has policy and procedure regarding the implementation procedures for the Bank's financial and non-financial information transparency implementation. Information about the Bank's financial conditions is stated in a clear and transparent manner in several reports, among others:

Transparency of Financial Condition

1. Annual Publication Reports

The Annual Publication Report is a financial report describing the performance of the bank within a period of 1 (one) year and other information that is announced to the public and submitted to the Financial Services Authority on an annual basis. The Annual Publication Report is commonly known as the Annual Report of the Bank.

The Annual Report is the report for the final position in December, including among others:

a. General information.
b. Financial report.
c. Financial performance information.
d. Disclosure on capital and risk management practices implemented by the Bank.
e. Other disclosures as set in the accounting standards.
f. Other information as determined by the Financial Services Authority.

The Bank is required to publish the Annual Report on the Bank's website no later than 4 months after the end of the Fiscal Year and shall maintain the publication of the report of the last 5 Fiscal Years at least. The Bank shall submit the Annual Report to the Financial Services Authority no later than four months after the end of the Fiscal Year.

Corporate Governance Report

The opinion of the Public Accountant on the financial statements shall be presented in the Annual Report. The financial statements in the Annual Report shall be prepared for 1 (one) fiscal year and presented at least in the form of a comparison with the comparative reporting period in accordance with the financial accounting standards

2. Quarterly Publication Reports

The Quarterly Publication Report is a report on the final position in March, June, September and December.

The Quarterly Publication Report includes:

a. Financial statements.
b. Financial performance information.
c. Information on the composition of shareholders and management structure, as well as the composition of the Shariah Supervisory Board for Shariah Commercial Banks.
d. Other information determined by the Financial Services Authority.

Financial statements in the Quarterly Publication Report is presented in the form of:

a. Individual financial statements; and
b. Consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements in the Quarterly Report Condensed shall at least be presented in the form of a comparison with the comparative reporting period in accordance with the financial accounting standards.

Banks that are part of a business group shall add the Quarterly Publication Report with:

a. The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Entity that covers the financial statements of all entities in the financial sector; or
b. The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Entity that covers the financial statements of all entities in financial and non-financial sectors;

To comply with the publication provisions, the interim Financial Statements position at the end of March, June and September 2015 have been published in Media Indonesia. In addition, the Quarterly Financial Report and the Consolidated Financial Statements have also been submitted to:

a. Bank Indonesia
b. Financial Services Authority
c. Indonesia Stock Exchange

The Bank has published the Quarterly Publication Reports in accordance with the applicable regulations. The Quarterly Publication Report has also been published through the Company's website. The Quarterly Publication Report is signed by at least the President Director and 1 (one) member of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

3. Monthly Publication Reports

The Monthly Publication Report covers the monthly financial statements which include:

a. Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet).
b. Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income.
c. Commitment and Contingency Report.

The Monthly Publication Report that includes the monthly financial statements is presented individually. The Bank publishes the Monthly Publication Report on the Bank's website. The publication of the Monthly Publication Report on the Bank's website is carried out no later than at the end of the following month, following the end of the month's report. Banks are required to maintain the publication of the Monthly Publication Reports on the Bank's Website for at least the last 2 (two) Fiscal Years.

The Bank submits reports online through the reporting system of the Financial Services Authority. In the event the report cannot be submitted, the Bank submits the Monthly Publication Report online through the system of Commercial Bank Head Office Report (LKPBU). Submission of online Monthly Publication Report through the LKPBU system is conducted in accordance with the procedure, format, and time periods in the provisions on LKPBU. Banks publish the Monthly Publication Reports in the Monthly Report format each month in a format that is in accordance with regulation of the Financial Services Authority.

4. Other Publication Reports

Other Publication Reports include:

a. Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) Report and
b. Other publication reports, as required by the Financial Services Authority in accordance with the needs and development in the banking industry

The Bank has published the SBDK report in an Indonesian daily newspaper with large circulation no later than 7 working days after the end of March, June, September, and December.

Transparency of Non-financial Conditions

In terms of transparency of non-financial conditions, the Bank has conducted among others the following things:

- The Bank has published the financial and non-financial conditions to the stakeholders in a transparent manner, among other Publication Reports, Periodic Financial Statements, as well as BMPK Reports in accordance with the applicable provisions of regulators.
- To Submit the Annual Report and GCG Implementation Report to Bank Indonesia and/or Financial Services Authority, other relevant regulators and institutions as required or deemed necessary to obtain it.
- To Prepare and present the Reports in a procedure, type, and scope as stipulated in the provisions of Bank Indonesia on Transparency of Financial Condition of Bank.
- To Publish the Bank's product information in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia on the Transparency of Bank's Product Information and Use of Customer Personal Data.
- To Provide procedures for customer complaints and dispute settlement for customers in accordance with the provisions of Bank Indonesia on Customer Complaint and Banking Mediation.
- To Disclose the Transparency of Ownership Structure in the Annual Report and on the Bank's website.

PROVISION OF FUNDS TO RELATED PARTIES AND LARGE EXPOSURES

The provision of funds to related parties and core debtors/groups as of 31 December 2015 is as follows:

Provision of funds to related parties

No.	Provision of Funds	Total	
		Debtors	Nominal (million Rp)
1	To Related Parties *)	211	1,089,390
2	To Core Debtors		
	- Individual	13	10,054,467
	- Group	12	11,932,595

The provision of funds to the Bank's related parties and to core debtors/groups complies with the Regulation of Bank Indonesia on Legal Lending Limit (LLL), and there were no breaches or excess of LLL throughout 2015.

Periodically, the Bank submits reports to regulators, namely:

- Monthly Report on Related Parties to the Bank, for bank only data
- Quarterly Report on Related Parties to the Bank, for consolidation with Subsidiaries
- Bi-annual Report on Details of Related Parties to the Bank
- Monthly Report on the Bank's Core Debtors

For the above-stated reports, the Bank has an automated reporting system in place to generate reports on Fund Provision to Related Parties that can accommodate bank-only data, consolidated data with subsidiaries, and data on funds provision to core debtors.

The Bank also has an internal policy on a funds provision monitoring mechanism with due observance to the distribution/diversification of the portfolio, and the Bank has established an internal policy on lending limits, such as internal limit for large exposures for debtors.

Corporate Governance Report

The following table represents the above-stated report for the position as of 31 December 2015:

Provision of Funds to Related Parties of the Bank is as follows:

Penyediaan dana kepada Pihak Terkait dengan Bank (*related party*) sebagai berikut:

No	Name of Company	Total Balance/Related Parties (Million Rupiah)	Description
1	UBS AG	2,088	Bank's Controlling Interest
2	Malayan Banking Berhad	72,608	Ultimate Shareholder
3	PT Bank Maybank Shariah Indonesia	65	Owned by the same shareholder
4	PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	166,447	Bank as controlling interest
5	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha	131,245	Bank as controlling interest
6	Commissioner, Director, DPS, Executive Officers & familiy relationship	128,389	Management and key management personnel of Bank as controlling interest
7	PT Bramanta Wana Parahita	4,402	Company in which the Commissioner has a family relationship with one of the Commissioners of the Bank
8	Investment in Subsidiaries:		
	- PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	32,370	Bank as controlling interest
	- PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha	551,776	Bank as controlling interest
	TOTAL	**1,089,390**	

Provision of funds to 10 largest debtors (Large Exposure):

No.	Name of Debtor	Collectibility	Outstanding (million Rp)
1	A	1	2,143,098
2	B	1	1,696,443
3	C	1	1,467,753
4	D	1	1,131,300
5	E	1	1,043,565
6	F	1	1,012,310
7	G	1	1,000,000
8	H	1	977,207
9	I	1	964,950
10	J	1	941,070
	Total		**12,377,696**

PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Social Activities

The provision of funds for social activities is one of the implementations of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In line with the Company's mission, namely humanising financial services, in particular to always be in the community, the Company is present in the community, both through its banking products and services as well as through CSR programs implemented by the Company, in which the Company's CSR program focuses on four pillars, namely education, support for healthy living activities, community development, and environmental conservation. The Company believes that the social activities have a positive impact on the wider communities over the long term.

Information on social activities will be reported in a dedicated section for Corporate Social Responsibility in this Annual Report.

Political Activity

The Bank strongly adheres to its code of ethics and conduct in performing its business activities. The Company's internal policies prohibit employees and the Company from taking part in political activities, including providing funding for political interests.

During 2015, the Bank did not provide funds for political activities.

SHAREOWNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR EMPLOYEES AND/OR MANAGEMENT

Up to the end of December 2015, there was no share ownership program for employees and/or management.

SHARE OPTIONS

Share options are the option to purchase shares for members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Executive Officers of the Bank which is conducted through the offering of shares or share options as a form of compensation to members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Executive Officers of the Bank and has been determined in General Meeting of Shareholders and/or Articles of Association of the Bank.

During 2015, the Bank did not have any share option provision program for members of the Boards of Commissioners and/or Directors, or Executive Officers.

SHARE BUYBACK AND BOND BUYBACK

A share or bond buyback is an effort to reduce the amount of shares or bonds issued by the Bank by repurchasing of shares or bonds, procedures or mechanisms of which are stipulated under the prevailing provisions and requirements or as per agreement.

During 2015, the Bank did not conduct any buyback of shares or bonds.

RATIO OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALARIES

Salary is a right of employees which is received and expressed in terms of money as a reward from the Bank, or the employer, to employees assigned and paid in accordance with the employment agreement, agreements, or legislation, including allowances for employees and their families for a job and/or services rendered.

Illustration of salary comparison in terms of salary ratio including remuneration received by members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, and Permanent Employees of the Bank per month.

Ratios of highest and lowest salaries during 2015 are as follows:

Ratio	Amount of Ratio				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Ratio of employees' highest and lowest salary	75.20 x	71.90 x	70.17 x	110.6 x	112 x
Ratio of Board of Directors' highest and lowest salary	2.98 x	3.02 x	3.02 x	1.7 x	2.1 x
Ratio of Board of Commissioners' highest and lowest salary	1.27 x	1.27 x	1.28 x	1.3 x	1.3 x
Ratio of highest salary of Director and highest salary of employee	2.86 x	3.24 x	3.24 x	1.7 x	1.7 x

Corporate Governance Report

POLICY OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST MANAGEMENT

Conflict of interest is a condition where the interests of the task/job of someone is conflicted with individual interest, causing bias on the objectivity of assessment and decision-making of employees and with potential for, or in actuality cause, detriment to the Bank.

The Bank has an internal policy on the handling of conflicts of interest, both regulated in the Articles of Association, the provisions of the code of ethics and code of conduct, as well as internal circulars of the Bank. The Conflict of Interest policy is established with the objective to create governance that is free of conflicts of interest, maintaining the good name of the Bank in the eyes of the stakeholders, and maintaining public confidence in the integrity of the Bank.

In the event of conflicts of interest between the Bank and the owner, members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, Executive Officers and/or other parties related to the Bank, the members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, or Executive Officers are prohibited from taking actions that may be detrimental to the Bank or reduce the profits of the Bank and must disclose the conflict of interest referred to in any decision. Disclosure of conflicts of interest is expressed in the minutes of meetings.

Employees of the Bank are not allowed to engage directly or indirectly in any business activities/ jobs/ positions with the potential or in actuality to have conflicts with the interest of the Bank. Employees are prohibited from using the name of the Bank, working facilities owned by the Bank, and the Bank's business relationships for personal or family interest of employees or for other matters outside the interest of the Bank. Assignment and division of labor of employees must consider the potential and efforts to prevent conflicts of interest.

WORK/BUSINESS/ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE BANK

Employees must provide the time, attention, and best contribution while working at the Bank. Work/ business/ activity outside the Bank that is conducted during working hours is categorized as a conflict of interest. Employees shall not engage in any kind of work/ business/ activity outside the Bank during business hours.

Conflicts of interest can also occur if the work/ business/ activity outside of work in the Bank that is conducted by employees outside of working hours is time consuming and of great concern to employees so that employees cannot give full attention to the job during working hours.

Employees are required to declare the work/ business/ activity outside the Bank. The declaration can be accessed through the Maybank Corporate Portal.

FAMILY RELATIONS WITH OTHER EMPLOYEES

Employees/prospective employees with family relations with other employees in the Bank are required to declare the relationship to the Bank. The Bank reserves the right not to proceed with the recruitment process if the prospective employee has family relations not allowed with the Bank Employees. Family relations not allowed are core family relations such as father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband/wife, child, grandchild, siblings, both biological, half, or foster from the wife or the husband.

Bank employees in Human Capital, Internal Audit, or Compliance are not allowed to have family relations with other employees in the Bank.

The Bank realizes that through time, family relations of employees may change. In case of changes regarding family relationships of employees due to a particular event, such as marriage, the particular employees who are changing the family relations are required to declare the family relations to the Bank. If an employee having family relations with another employee in Human Capital, Internal Audit, or Compliance unit leads to a conflict of interest, then one of the employees must resign or be transferred to another unit.

The Bank reserves the right to impose sanctions at a later date if an employee/ prospective employee does not disclose actual family relations. Sanctions for violations of conflict of interest policy can be in the form of direct reprimand, suspension, up to a Non-compliance Letter.

FAMILY RELATIONS WITH EXTERNAL PARTIES RELATING TO THE BANK

Employees with family relations with external parties relating to the Bank such as customers, depositors, debtors, vendors, and others are required to declare the family relations to the Bank. The Bank prohibits employees with family relations with customers, depositors, debtors, vendors, and others to manage any business activities relating to the customers, depositors, debtors, or vendors.

Employees who have majority public shares in other companies outside the Bank so that the employees have interests in the financial side of that company and have a potential interest to cause a bias in business decision-making by the employee, it will be categorized as a conflict of interest. Employees are asked to avoid personal investment in a company that has the potential to affect the ability of employees to make business decisions on behalf of the Bank. If the employee has the investment prior to joining the Bank, the employee is required to declare such investment to the Bank.

Employees are not allowed to perform approval of credit for himself, for their family members, to other company/ entity where the employee has a particular interest, for all types of loans, including debt restructuring.

SPECIAL RELATIONS WITH BANK EMPLOYEES

Bank Employees with special relations, namely going out with an employee of another bank is required to declare such relations to avoid the occurrence of conflict of interest. The Bank reserves the right to be aware of Bank employees with such special relations to evaluate the potential of conflict of interest or a decline in performance which is obtained through assessments by the superior of the employee, and the Bank reserves the right to conduct transfers or rotations.

The Bank reserves the right to impose sanctions at a later date if an employee/prospective employee does not disclose information on actual relations. Sanctions for violations of Conflict of Interest can be in the form of direct reprimand, suspension, up to a Non-compliance Letter.

If an employee assess a condition that has a potential for conflict of interest, but has yet to be in the Conflict of Interest policy, the Employee is required to report the condition to the Bank.

SANCTIONS

Violations to the Conflicts of Interest policy can be categorized as negligence in carrying out the Company's operations and providing false information related to their work and may result in the imposition of sanctions ranging from direct reprimand, suspension, up to a Non-compliance Letter.

During 2015, there were no disclosures of conflict of interest transactions.

PARTNER SELECTION AND CRITERIA

During 2015, the selection process and criteria for prospective business partners were conducted with due regard to the requirements of legality, quality, feasibility, as well as reputation of the prospective partner in providing goods/services, or the execution of a project given by Maybank Indonesia.

Partners Passing the Selection by the Vendor Relation of Maybank Indonesia (appointed by Maybank Indonesia), shall comply with and understand the provisions which have been conveyed by the Bank related to the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct of Maybank Indonesia as well as to be professional in providing goods/services or carrying out cooperation in a project that is given by Maybank Indonesia.

Maybank Indonesia established the policy to purchase goods/services based on the price, quality, availability, terms/criteria, and services in a reasonable manner. Maybank Indonesia is committed to treating partners in a fair and objective manner, and no one shall take advantage in a dishonest manner through manipulations, concealment, abuse of confidential information, misrepresenting key facts, or other fraudulent practices. This was conveyed in each Vendor Registration and Bidding process in 2015.

In terms of operational procurement, Maybank Indonesia is supported with a Procurement Management System.

Corporate Governance Report

REVIEW OF VISION AND MISSION AS WELL AS STRATEGIC BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners conducts reviews on the Vision and Mission of the Bank on a regular basis in conjunction with the preparation of the Bank's Long Term Plan. The review of the Bank's Strategic Plan is conducted in conjunction with the preparation of the Bank's Business Plan (RBB).

The management of the Bank has also formulated a strategic focus that will be implemented to achieve sustainable business growth in the future. The strategic focus was stipulated in the 2016 Corporate Plan and Bank's Business Plan (RBB), and outlines work plans and initiatives to be implemented and targets to be achieved in 2016.

BANK'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Bank's strategic plan was prepared based on the Bank's Vision, namely "To be a leading financial services provider in Indonesia, driven by passionately committed and innovative people, creating value and serving communities" and the Bank's Mission as a "Humanising Financial Services Provider, that is always in the midst of the community to support the business growth of customers".

In 2015, the Bank's management formulated the strategic focus which will be implemented to achieve sustainable business growth in the future, in accordance with the Vision and Mission of the Bank, with due regards to future economic prospects and risk factors that are expected to have influence and become a major concern in the business development of the Bank. This stance includes the Bank's readiness, both in terms of human resources as well as infrastructure to anticipate business growth potentials while responding to the latest economic developments.

All implementation and achievements of the work plans and initiatives in 2015 were evaluated routinely and periodically.

To maintain the Bank's growth momentum and improve the Bank's capabilities in its business activities, at the end of 2015, Bank management determined to keep focus on the Bank's 4 (four) Pillars policy and strategic directives, namely:

1. High Quality Service
2. Product Innovation
3. Process Simplification
4. Regional Connectivity

The management of the Bank has also formulated strategic focus to be implemented to achieve sustainable business growth in the future. The strategic focus has been stipulated in the 2016 Corporate Plan and Bank's Business Plan (RBB), which contain the work plans and initiatives to be implemented as well as the targets to be achieved in 2016, namely:

- Increasing the Implementation of Indonesia Regional Transformation (IRT) to encourage penetration of regional offices and improve the productivity of branch offices
- Credit growth through efficient Capital Strategy and asset quality improvement
- Focus on low cost funds (CASA) through an increase in customer acquisitions
- Acceleration of fee income growth through diversification of income sources
- Operational excellence to improve productivity and efficiency
- Improvement of Digital Banking to increase customer satisfaction

The Bank's strategic plan is fully supported by the commitment of the owner of the Maybank Group as the major shareholder. Maybank Indonesia together with Maybank Group periodically conducts updates and discussions on the Bank's strategic requirements. The performance measurement of each unit is reviewed monthly, enabling the Bank to immediately perform action plans and take accurate measures to achieve the established annual targets.

The Board of Commissioners also continues to provide guidance and suggestions on the performance achieved by the Bank to ensure the Bank's business improvement continuity in the future.

The Board of Commissioners conducts oversight on the implementation of the Bank's Business Plan (RBB) by evaluating the Bank's performance every month. The monitoring reports of the Board of Commissioners have been submitted to the regulators in accordance with the prevailing provisions. The Bank submitted the Bank's financial performance realization reports in a timely manner to regulators during 2015.

The 2015-2017 Bank Business Plan along with its revision has been presented by the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners and has acquired approval through Board of Commissioners Meeting on 21 November 2014 and 29 June 2015.

At the end of 2015, the Bank also prepared the 2016-2018 RBB which has been presented by the Board of Directors to the Board of Commissioners and has acquired approval through Board of Commissioners Meeting on 27 November 2015 and the RBB has also been submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in a timely manner.

The Board of Directors has communicated the Corporate Plan and Bank Business Plan as well as the development of the Bank's performance to the shareholders and all levels of organizations within the Bank through:

- Updating the Bank's 2015 performance and development plans in Maybank Board Meetings
- Maybank Indonesia Townhall Meetings and Maybank Townhall Meetings, organized quarterly as a means of internal communication to convey performance achievements, management policy and strategic measures

Townhall Meetings are a communication forum attended by the management, senior management, regional heads, and branch leaders to inform the Company's performance as well as existing and future initiatives.

- Organizing the Public Expose on 1 December 2015
- Updating the performance development through publication of analyst presentations on a regular basis on the Company's website.

The Board of Directors has carried out the Bank Business Plan effectively through the following:

- Establishing targets stipulated in the Bank Business Plan to be the KPI (Key Performance Indicator) of each work unit. Performance is evaluated from time to time to ensure that annual targets will be achieved.
- Preparing a periodic forecast that is based on the last achievements, conducting intensive monitoring, and determining accurate action plans as well as initiatives to achieve annual targets.
- Establishing a task force to monitor the implementation of the business plan to ensure performance achievements are acquired.

In the midst of an economic slowdown, at the end of 2015, the Bank managed to post an increase in net profit, this is in line with the success of the implementation of the Bank's policy and business strategy in managing interest income and interest expense rigorously (disciplined pricing principle), focusing on fee based income increase, effective and strategic management of the Bank's operational costs, in which costs are continuously managed, in line with realization of income growth.

In addition, there were a number of key business development and initiatives achieved in 2015, among others:

- The Business banking (BB) and Retail Banking (RB) credit segments continued to be the driver of growth and had similar potential in the future.
- The Global Banking (GB) credit segment continued to show positive development. The Bank continued to accelerate improvement in this segment through increased customer acquisition while ensuring sound portfolio growth, as well as the acceleration of GB credit quality improvement.
- Shariah Banking also recorded encouraging growth from the launch of the Shariah First strategy in 2014.
- In the SME sector, the Bank recorded growth with well-maintained credit quality. The composition of financing of the SME sector to total Bank loans on 31 December 2015 reached 21.96% and exceeded the target established by regulators of at least 20% in 2018.
- Another success, on 23 September 2015, the Bank obtained approval from regulators and officially changed its name from PT. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk to PT. Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

For the future, the growth momentum that has been achieved by the Bank is expected to be well maintained and constantly improved in a sustainable manner, consequently increasing the market share with good asset quality.

Corporate Governance Report

INFORMATION ACCESS OF THE COMPANY

Information Access

The Bank continuously provides ease of information for the stakeholders to access information regarding the finances and the Company through communication channels such as through press releases and public expose. The Bank also actively disseminates information to the print and electronic media.

For further information, customers and prospective customers can contact the following access:

- Call Centre services, by cellular: 69811, and also by land line: 021 – 1500 611
- Email services to customercare@maybank.co.id.
- Contacting the Bank's nearest branches.

Investors can directly contact Investor Relations via email: InvestorRelations@maybank.co.id

Website of Maybank Indonesia

Information on products and services, activities, corporate actions, and others are presented on the Bank's website: http://www.maybank.co.id.
The presence of the Bank's website is supported with a search engine feature to facilitate existing and prospective customers looking for information on the Bank's products and services.

Social Media of Maybank Indonesia

Other means of communication that can be accessed is the social media. Maybank Indonesia is available on social media such as Facebook (https://facebook.com/MaybankIndonesia), YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, and others.

Overall ease of access for corporate data and information as a form of External Communication with the objective to enhance the corporate image to the stakeholders as well as having the role to communicate activities carried out by Maybank Indonesia, as well as increasing Maybank Indonesia's brand awareness in the public eye.

External Communication

Mass Media Relations

No	Activity	Total			
		2012	2013	2014	**2015**
1	Press Conference	21	15	13	18
2	Press Release	59	59	51	40
3	Media Coverage	1,775	1,850*	2,205	2,201
4	Journalist Training	1	1	1	1
5	Media Gathering	2	1	1	1
6	Media Visit	1	2	2	2

*) coverage in print media

News conveyed regarding the Company during 2015 included Neutral, Positive, and Negative News, which can be observed in the following table:

No	News Conveyed	Percentage
1	Neutral & Positive News	99.5%
2	Negative News	0.5%

The percentage is derived from the calculation of 2,189 neutral and positive News pieces as well as 12 negative news pieces

Media Coverage

Media Coverage during 2015 was as follows:

No	Month	Total
1	January	198
2	February	184
3	March	193
4	April	181
5	May	105
6	June	195
7	July	149
8	August	212
9	September	188
10	October	219
11	November	187
12	December	190
	TOTAL	**2,201**

Press releases during 2015 can be seen in the following table:

2015 Press Releases

No.	SUBJECT	DATE
JANUARY		
1	BII Improved Strategic Partnership with Citilink * Facilitating for the Payment of Cargo Agents through BII CoOLPAY	14 January 2015
FEBRUARY		
2	BII Implemented Environmental Conservation in Tasikmalaya, West Java	6 February 2015
3	BII Posted Net Operating Income of Rp1.1 Trillion for the 2014 Performance	11 February 2015
4	BII Established Strategic Partnership with PT ACE Jaya Proteksi to Complete Customers' Insurance Needs	17 February 2015
MARCH		
5	BII Obtained "Financial Insights Innovation Awards 2015"	8 March 2015
6	BII Organized International Marathon for the Fourth Time	12 March 2015
7	*BII-Maybank Bali Marathon 2015 Prioritizing the Comfort of the Participant	23 March 2015
8	BII Conducted the Drawing for the Grand Prize of the 2014 'Biingkisan Beruntun' Program	24 March 2015
9	Garuda Indonesia and BII Improve Strategic Partnership through Bilateral Shariah Financing Facility	26 March 2015
10	BII Establish Mutual Funds Cooperation with PT Maybank GMT Asset Management	29 March 2015

Corporate Governance Report

2015 Press Releases

No.	SUBJECT	DATE	
APRIL			**BII Obtained the Annual Global CSR Awards 2015**
11	Garuda Indonesia Expands Hedging Partnership with Bank Internasional Indonesia, Bank Mega, ANZ Indonesia and Standard Chartered Bank Indonesia	14 April 2015	
12	BII Announces the Results of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	24 April 2015	
13	Garuda Indonesia Establishes "Cash Management" Cooperation with Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk. , Standard Chartered Bank and Citibank N.A.	28 April 2015	
14	BII Posted 33.5% Increase in Net Income in Q1 of 2015	29 April 2015	
MAY			
15	BII Opens a Branch in Bukit Semarang Baru (BSB) City	25 May 2015	
16	BII Delivered the Grand Prize of the 'Biingkisan Beruntun' Program	27 May 2015	
JUNE			
17	BII Implemented CSR of Fisherman Community Empowerment in Indramayu	6 June 2015	
18	BII is Re-Launching the"Bingkisan Beruntun" Program	11 June 2015	
19	BII and JICA Established Strategic Partnership in Providing Two-Step Loan Facility to PT JIAEC	12 June 2015	
JULY			
20	Net Income of BII increased by 13.9% in the First Half of 2015 in the midst of Challenging Market Conditions	30 July 2015	
AUGUST			
21	BII Prioritizes Quality Safety of Race in the 2015 BII-Maybank Bali Marathon	6 August 2015	
22	BII and Maybank Foundation Support the Youth of Indonesia to Obtain Better Higher Education	12 August 2015	
23	MAYBANK GO AHEAD. CHALLENGE 2015: FINAL GLOBAL PRESENT IN INDONESIA. 60 Challengers from around the world spend three days in Jakarta in the 2015 MGAC Global Final	20 August 2015	
24	EGM of BII Approves the Company's Name Change Plan	24 August 2015	
25	BII Supports Economic Empowerment of Disabled Communities and Continue Educational Support for Communities in Gianyar	29 August 2015	
26	ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2015 BII-MAYBANK BALI MARATHON WINNER	30 August 2015	
SEPTEMBER			**Public Becomes More Favourable to 2015 BMBM**
27	Maybank Global CR Day: BII "Supports Green City", Implements the Maintenance of City Icons in Indonesia	5 September 2015	
28	BII Launched Mobile Banking BII Maybank2u	14 September 2015	
29	BII Establishes Strategic Partnership with Dompet Dhuafa	17 September 2015	
OCTOBER			
30	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk and PT ACE Jaya Proteksi Establish Strategic Partnership to Enrich the Customers' Insurance Needs	13 October 2015	
31	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk and PT Kal Star Aviation Established Strategic Partnership in Cash Management	15 October 2015	
32	PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk Expands The Branch Network in Lampung	20 October 2015	
33	Net Income of Maybank Indonesia in Nine Months Dashed by More than 70% in the Midst of Challenging Market Conditions	29 October 2015	
34	Maybank Indonesia Organized "Bingkisan Beruntun Festival" at the Bintaro Jaya XChange Mall	29 October 2015	

2015 Press Releases

No.	SUBJECT	DATE
NOVEMBER		
35	Maybank Indonesia Inaugurates Its New Corporate Identity	2 November 2015
36	Maybank Indonesia Launches the Infinite Visa Credit Card	17 November 2015
37	Maybank Indonesia Appreciates Supporters and Sponsors of the 2015 Bali Marathon	20 November 2015
38	Maybank Delivered the Grand Prize of 'Bingkisan Beruntun', MINI Cooper Countryman in Banjarmasin	25 November 2015
39	Maybank Indonesia Obtained the Trust to become Executing Bank of KUR TKI	30 November 2015
DECEMBER		
39	Maybank Indonesia Conducted the Drawing for the "Bingkisan Beruntun" Program, December Period	8 December 2015
40	Maybank Indonesia Delivered the Insurance Fund to the Beneficiaries of the Plane Crash Victims	15 December 2015
41	Strategic Partnership Shariah Investment Facility of Maybank Indonesia and ANTAM worth US$100,000,000	18 December 2015

Internal Communication

Internal communication to all employees is conducted through the following internal media communication channels:

1. **Internal Magazine (Kabar Maybank)**
   Issued monthly (12 editions) of 32 pages on topic columns including::
   a. Regards from the Editor: A column intro from the Editor included in the Internal Magazine in each edition.
   b. Focus: Columns containing news that reflects the main theme/topic of Kabar Maybank.
   c. Event: Column containing news on corporate actions/Bank-wide activities carried out by Maybank or with other institutions/companies as well as activities conducted by work units.
   d. Maybank Group: Column containing news on corporate actions/activities conducted by the Maybank Group.
   e. Appreciation: Column containing awards granted by Maybank to individuals and work units with the best achievements.
   f. Transformation: Column containing information related to the on-going transformation activities in the Company.
   g. Khasanah Shariah: Column containing information related to shariah banking activities to support the implementation of the "Shariah First" strategy.
   h. Unit News: Column containing activities carried out by branches and subsidiaries.
   i. Maybank Sharing Corner: Column containing news on the activities of the "Maybank Berbagi" Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
   j. Inspiration: Column containing articles to inspire employees and cultivate the work culture and core values of the Company.
   k. Info: Column containing brief information on matters relating to the operations of Maybank and the development of work culture.
   l. Health Info: Column containing information regarding heath and fitness.
   m. Engagement: Column containing activities to improve employee engagement.
   n. Excursion: Column containing information regarding destinations worth visiting.
   o. Intermezzo: Column containing a quiz with prizes for the readers.

Corporate Governance Report

2. **Email blast**
   Conveying information to all employees through emails of the President Director of Maybank and Corporate Communication, among others in the form of:
   a. Management Message: 14 messages
   b. Hari Raya Greetings and greetings in religious celebrations: 7 greetings
   c. Dissemination of Company's activities: 317 info packages
   d. Sharing session: 20 info packages.

3. **Townhall Meetings**
   Communication forum attended by management, senior management, regional heads, and branch leaders inform on the performance of the Company as well as existing and future initiatives. During 2015, townhall meetings were organized on 20 March, 27 May, 28 May, 21 August, 27 August, 8 October, 12 November, and 26 November.

4. **Maybank Corporate University**
   Communicate to all employees regarding the management message, activities of the Company, and others through the Maybank Corporate University portal, http://biiportal/
   a. Management Message: 14 messages
   b. Hari Raya Greeting and greetings in religious celebrations: 7 greetings
   c. Dissemination of the Company's activities: 34 news pieces.

CODE OF ETHICS AND CODE OF CONDUCT

Integrity is one of the Bank's most important values. To maintain integrity, the Bank has and applies standard guidelines on behaviours, namely the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct as standards and guidelines of business behaviour and individual conduct as part of the Bank's corporate culture and in the management of good corporate governance.

It is the commitment of the Bank to implement high standards of the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct which can be described in sound business practices and the implementation of GCG principles. The Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct is a reference for employees and all other stakeholders to behave in the work environment.

The Bank requires all employees, officers, Commissioners, Directors, and all business partners of the Bank to read and understand the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct and apply it in the implementation of their respective tasks and responsibilities.

Updates to the Bank's Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct are conducted to comply with the conditions of the business world. As implementation effort, the process that must be executed is as follows:

Socialization

All employees, both permanent employees, non-permanent employees, employees in the education period (trainees), as well as employees with working ties through third parties, shall follow the socialization of the Code of Conduct and Code of Conduct of the Bank as evidenced by attendance lists. Unit leaders as well as high ranking officials at the regional level are responsible for the socialization implementation in their environment. Random checking on the implementation of the Code of Conduct and Code of Conduct will be carried out by the Directorate of Human Capital, with the results of reports submitted directly to the President Director and Director of Compliance.

Management of the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct Book as well as Commitment to the Implementation of the Bank's Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct

The Human Capital Directorate is responsible for distributing the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct Book electronically through the Maybank Indonesia portal to all employees. Every time there is a change in the Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct, the Human Capital Directorate shall carry out a review and re-distribute the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct Book.

Heads of Units as well as the highest officials in the region must ensure the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct Book is received and read by all employees, both permanent employees, non-permanent employees, employees in the education period (trainees), as well as employees with working ties through third parties, in their work environment. In addition, they must make sure that all employees in the work environment submitted the Personal Commitment Statement on the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct through the MyHR2u online media (information system managed by the Human Capital Directorate). In case the employee does not have access to MyHR2u, the employee must sign and submit the Personal Commitment Statement on Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct in hardcopy to the Head of Unit as well as the highest officials in the region who will then give a summary report to the Human Capital Directorate.

Heads of Units as well as the highest officials in the region must ensure that all Bank partners in their work environment have signed and submitted the Personal Commitment Statement on Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct in hardcopy prior to undergoing the bidding and cooperation process. The Personal Commitment Statement is submitted to the work unit responsible for the partner.

The Human Capital Directorate is required to provide a report on collecting the Personal Commitment to the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct to the Director of Human Capital and the President Director.

The collection of Personal Commitments to exercise the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct is repeated every year, and the Director of Human Capital is responsible for the implementation of this process every year.

Commitment to the implementation of the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct applies to parties representing the Bank and all its subsidiaries, including but not limited to the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, employees and third parties under contract with the Company.

Violation

Any breach of the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct will be sanctioned as described in the internal regulations concerning Administration of Sanctions as determined from time to time.

During 2015, there were no reports of breach of the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

The management of the Bank is committed to exercising GCG principles in all activities of the Bank as a priority. One of the things contrary to the GCG principles is the practice of fraud and it is an obligation of all employees to perform the necessary measures to prevent fraud or other acts in violation of policies and procedures as well as integrity, which can result in loss, both material and reputational.

Recognizing the importance of preventing fraud and violations, in carrying out their daily work, each employee is required to always be sensitive and alert to their surrounding environment. In the event an employee identifies or finds any indication of a violation or act of fraud that is detrimental or potentially detrimental to the Bank, the employee has the means of delivering such information through the whistleblowing mechanisms.

Whistleblowing is one means of communication that is effective in detecting fraud incident, fraud potentials and other irregularities. Through whistleblowing, every employee is encouraged and facilitated to report any suspected acts of fraud, irregularities, or violations they meet in good faith, without having to worry that the action of reporting may have adverse consequences.

The development of an anti-fraud culture and concern at all levels of the organization is mainly conducted through a whistleblowing policy, instituted as a key element to maintain integrity with the objective to increase transparency that supports the Bank to systematically fight against practices that could damage the activities and reputation of the Bank.

In order to improve the effectiveness of GCG and the fraud control systems with emphasis on the disclosure of the complainant (reporter), as well as establishing cooperation with mutual respect, the Bank expects the support of customers and partners to be able to report events associated with the actions of fraud, breach of ethics, crime, abuse of authority, receiving rewards, violations of the Company's provisions, and other matters that involve employees of the Bank and/or parties with a relationship with the Bank. By providing such breach disclosure reporting as initial information, the customers and partners help the Bank to have an active role in implementing GCG and protection for customers and partners.

The whistleblowing policy explains that employees can report indications of violations and fraud without fear of becoming a victim, suffering discrimination or losses. By creating trust and maximum protection for employees, the Bank encourages its employees to cooperate fully.

Corporate Governance Report

To assist the Bank in responding or investigating reports, a whistleblowing report must be a factual report, not speculative or based on rumor, and should include as much specific information to allow a proper assessment by using verifiable supporting evidence.

To maintain the integrity of reports and ensure appropriate follow-up and treatment, it must be taken into consideration that the report made is a report that can be accounted for.

Whistleblowing Reporting Procedure

Whistleblowing reporting can be submitted through:

No	Whistleblowing Method	Whistleblowing Media
1.	E-mail	whistleblowing@maybank.co.id
2.	Closed Letter	Addressed to the Management of Maybank Indonesia

During 2015, the following was the incoming Whistleblowing Reporting:

2015 Whistleblowing Reporting

Subject	Reporting Channels			Description/Status
	Closed Letter (Compliance PO Box)	Email	Other Media	
Whistleblowing:				
a. Grafts	-	-	-	
b. Breach of Law & Regulation	-	-	-	
c. Fraud	-	-	-	
d. Others	-	5	4	Closed
Total Whistleblowing	**-**	**5**	**4**	

Integrated Corporate Governance Report

Background

The implementation of Integrated Corporate Governance ("TKT") in Financial Conglomerate is based on the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") Regulation No. 18/POJK.03/2014 ("POJK NO.18"). Based on POJK No.18, a Financial Conglomerate is required to possess a TKT Guidelines with reference to prevailing conservative rules as a guide for the implementation of corporate governance in each Financial Service Institution ("LJK") in the Financial Conglomerate. This is expected to result in an improvement in the quality of TKT implementation, which in turn will result in the Financial Conglomerate to have a more prudent governance in accordance with the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency or professional, and fairness, while at the same time promoting stability in the financial system towards sustainable growth and hence increased national competitiveness.

Maybank Group Financial Conglomerate in Indonesia

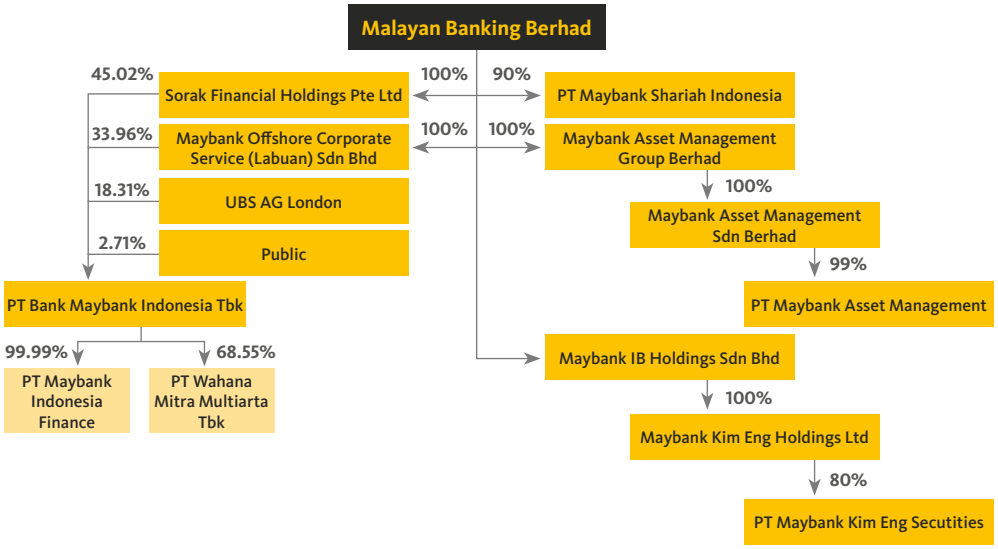
Based on POJK No.18, those LJKs in a group and related in terms of ownership and/or control are required to form a Financial Conglomerate. The structure of the Financial Conglomerate consists of a Main Entity and subsidiary entities and/or affiliated companies. The Financial Conglomerate covers LJKs in the form of banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, securities companies, and/or multifinance companies.

In the event that the Financial Conglomerate exist as a group due to relations in ownership and control, the controlling shareholder of the Financial Conglomerate shall designate a Main Entity.

The Malayan Banking Berhad ("MBB") as the controlling shareholder of Maybank Group in Indonesia has designated Maybank Indonesia as the Main Entity through its letter dated 27 March 2015. Such designation is based on criteria of the largest asset size and/or the quality of risk management implementation.

Maybank Group Financial Conglomerate in Indonesia thus consists of Maybank Indonesia as Main Entity, and other LJKs as subsidiary entities or affiliated companies, namely PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center) (multifinance company), PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM) (multifinance company), PT Maybank Shariah Indonesia (Shariah Bank), PT Maybank Asset Management (Investment Manager and Consultation), and PT Maybank Kim Eng Securities (MKE) (securities brokerage).

Maybank Group Financial Conglomerate Structur in Indonesia



Corporate Governance Report

Supervision and TKT Committee

As required under POJK No.18, the Board of commissioners of Maybank Indonesia as the Main Entity is required to perform supervision over the implementation of TKT. The supervision covers: (i) supervision on the implementation of Corporate Governance in each LJK in accordance with the TKT Guidelines; (ii) supervision on the implementation of duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors of Main Entity and to provide direction and advice to the Board of Directors of Main Entity regarding the implementation of TKT Guidelines; and (iii) evaluation of the TKT Guidelines and direction for its improvement.

With regards to the implementation of its duties concerning the TKT, the Board of Commissioners of Maybank Indonesia is required to establish a TKT Committee. In accordance with POJK No.18, membership of the TKT Committee shall consist at the very least of:

a. an Independent Commissioner that serves as Chairman in one of the Board committees at the Main Entity, as committee chairman and concurently member;
b. Independent Commissioner that represent and designated by the LJKs in the Financial Conglomerate, as member;
c. an independent party , as member; and
d. member of the Shariah Supervisory Board of the LJK in the Financial Conglomerate, as member.

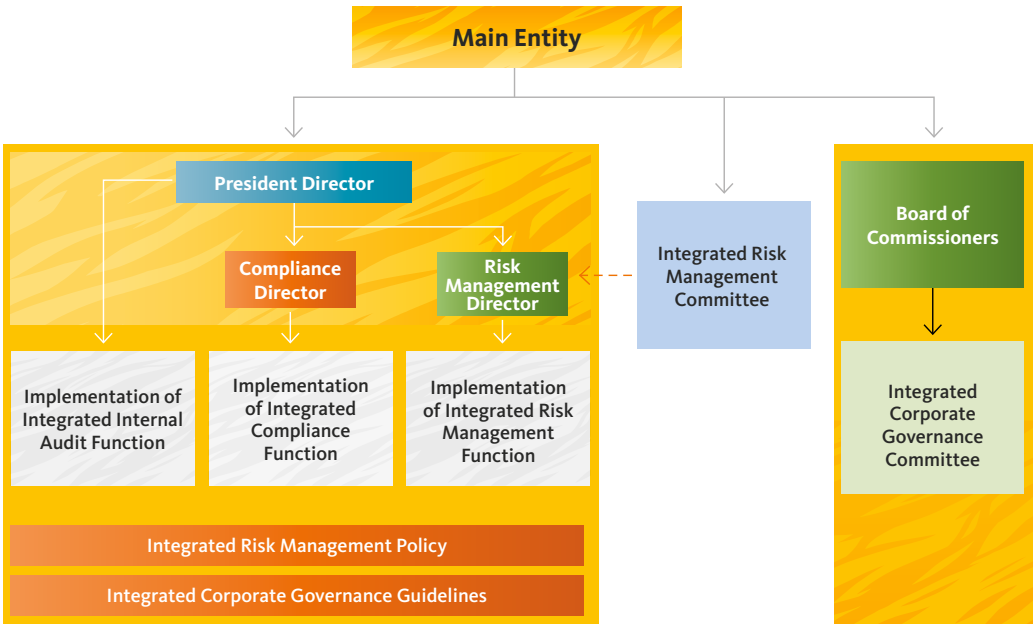
The number and composition of Independent Commissioner as members of the Integrated Corporate Governance Committee is aligned with the needs of the Financial Conglomerate as well as the efficient and effective implementation of duties of the TKT Committee, while observing at least the representation of the respective financial services sectors.

In its Meeting on 22 May 2015, the Board of Commissioners of maybank Indonesia has approved the establishment of TKT Committee with the following membership composition:

Chairman (concurrently as member):
Umar Juoro (Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia)

Members
a. Nina Diyanti Anwar (Independent Party - Maybank Indonesia)
b. Fransisca Ekawati (Independent Commissioner - MSI)
c. Deswandhy Agusman (Independent Commissioner - MIF)
d. Myrnie Zachraini Tamin (Independent Commissioner - WOM)
e. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi (Shariah Supervisory Board - Maybank Indonesia)
f. Asrorun Ni'am (Shariah Supervisory Board - MSI)

Secretary: Dhien Tjahajani (Corporate Secretary Maybank Indonesia)



TKT Guidelines

With regards to the proper implementation of TKT, a Financial Conglomerate is required to possess a TKT Guidelines. The Board of Directors of Maybank Indonesia has prepared the TKT Guidelines for Maybank Group Financial Conglomerate in Indonesia. The TKT Guidelines has been approved by the TKT Committee and the Board of Commissioners of Maybank Indonesia on 30 November 2015.

The framework of TKT Guidelines covers mandatory issues to regulate under POJK No.18, which are:

1. Guidelines for Main Entity:
   a. Criteria for the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Main Entity;
   b. Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Main Entity;
   c. Duties and responsibilities of TKT Committee;
   d. Duties and responsibilities of Integrated Compliance Unit;
   e. Duties and responsibilities of Integrated Internal Audit Unit;
   f. Implementation of Integrated Risk Management.
2. Guidelines for LJK:
   a. Criteria of Director candidate and Commissioner candidate;
   b. Criteria of Shariah Supervisory Board candidate;
   c. Structure of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners;
   d. Structure of the Shariah Supervisory Board;
   e. Independent action by the Board of Commissioner;
   f. Implemenattion of LJK management by the Board of Directors;
   g. Implementation of supervisory function by the Board of Commissioners;
   h. Implementation of supervisory function by the Shariah Supervisory Board;
   i. Implementation of Compliance function, Internal Audit function, and external audit;
   j. Implementation of Risk management function;
   k. remuneration policy;
   l. Management of conflict of interest..

Assessment of TKT Implementation

Maybank Indonesia as Main Entity is required to prepare periodic reports of assessment of TKT implementation. The TKT implementation assessment report is prepared each semester for the positions as of end of June and December.

As a BUKU 3 bank, Maybank Indonesia is required to submit its first TKT implementation assessment report for the position as of end of December 2015.

The result of the self-assessment of TKT implementation for the position of December 2015 is "good" with a "predicate 2". Any weakness in the implementation of TKT principles is considered as not significant as a general rule, and can be resolved through normal actions by the management of the Bank. The Bank is still waiting for the result of assessment by OJK for the position of December 2015.

Timeline of TKT Implementation at Maybank Indonesia

- January 2015 : Socialization of OJK regulation to companies of the Maybank Group in Indonesia.
- February 2015 : Coordination meeting for the designation of Main Entity.
- March 2015 : Designation of PT Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) ("MBI") as Main Entity.
- April 2015 : The Board of commissioners of Maybank Indonesia approved the TKT Terms of Reference.
- May 2015 : The Board of commissioners of Maybank Indonesia approved the membership composition of TKT Committee.
- June 2015 : Coordination meeting of Maybank Group in Indonesia concerning the implementation of TKT.
- July 2015 : Meeting of the work team of Maybank Group in Indonesia inpreparation for the implementation of TKT.
- October 2015 : Meeting of the work team at Maybank Indonesia to discuss the TKT Guidelines.
- November 2015 : The TKT Guidelines was approved by the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners of Maybank Indonesia, and subsequently distributed among members of the Financial Conglomerate.
- February 2016 : The TKT implementation self assessment report for the position of 2015 was prepared, to be submitted at least by 15 February 2016.

Maybank

2015 GCG REPORT

SHARIAH BUSINESS UNIT

INTRODUCTION

As Shariah banking continue to grow with increasing Shariah products diversity and expansive Shariah services network, PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk Unit Usaha Syariah (hereinafter referred to as Maybank UUS) set high priority in promoting the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and compliance to Shariah principles (Shariah compliance) in managing banking operation in order to provide protection to all stakeholders. This is important since weakness in good corporate governance and compliance to Shariah principles may lead to a variety of risks, especially the reputational risk for Maybank UUS.

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

In accordance with Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 11/33/PBI/2009 dated December 7, 2009 and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter (SEBI) No. 12/13/DPbS dated April 30, 2010 on the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance for Shariah Commercial Bank and Shariah Business Unit, as well as Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 8/POJK.03/2014 dated June 11, 2014 and Financial Services Authority Circular Letter (SEOJK) No. 10/SEOJK.03/2014 dated June 11, 2014 on the Assessment of Soundness Level for Shariah Commercial Bank and Shariah Business Unit, there are five core principles in the GCG implementation of Shariah banking that are aimed to protect the interests of stakeholders and to improve compliance toward prevailing legislations and regulations, as well as the general ethical values in Shariah banking industry. The five basic principles are: First is transparency, concerning the disclosure of material and relevant information as well as transparency in the decision-making process. Second is accountability, which delineates the clarity of function and performance accountability of the Bank's organs to ensure effective management of the Bank. Third is responsibility, regarding the Bank's management conformity with applicable regulations and sound-banking management principles. Fourth is professional, which demands the bank to have competence, to have ability to act objectively and independently from the influence or pressure of other parties and to have a strong commitment to develop Shariah bank. Fifth is fairness, articulates about being just and equal in fulfilling the rights of stakeholders based on the prevailing agreement and legislations.

In 2015, Maybank UUS continued with programs proven to deliver results and also performed several new initiatives to strengthen its Shariah governance, as well as place investments in order to sharpen the 'positioning' of Maybank UUS in its target market. The 'Shariah First" strategy implemented since May 2014 to promote Shariah products to all existing and prospective customers of Maybank, has shown encouraging results in accelerating the growth of Maybank UUS. The expansion of the Maybank UUS branch network and Shariah services in all Maybank branches, the launch of innovative products, and the commitment to actively work in the corporate and commercial segment in 2015 has contributed significantly to the growth of assets and performance of Maybank UUS.

"Infobank Shariah Finance Award 2015"

After being recognized in the previous year for successful efforts in growing its assets, Maybank Indonesia's Sharia Business Unit recorded another achievement this year in Indonesia's banking industry. In the "Infobank Sharia Finance Award", Maybank Indonesia was granted the accolade of "Most Excellent" in the category of Sharia Business Unit with more than Rp5 trillion in assets.

DIRECTOR OF UUS

Pursuant to GCG policy, the Director of UUS is fully responsible for the management of the Shariah Business Unit (UUS) based on sounds and prudential banking management as well as Shariah principles. In accordance with resolutions of General Meeting of Shareholders ("GMS") held on November 11, 2013, Taswin Zakaria, President Director of Maybank Indonesia, was appointed as the Director of UUS at Maybank Indonesia. The appointment as Director of UUS has obtained approval from Financial Service Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/ OJK) through Letter No.S.114/PB.13/2014 dated October 9, 2014 regarding Proposal for Approval of the Candidate of UUS Director of PT Bank International Indonesia Tbk.

Profile of Director UUS

Taswin Zakaria

President Director/Director UUS

Indonesia citizen, 47 years old. Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia
President Director of Maybank Indonesia since 11 November 2013 (received OJK approval on 12 March 2014).

Experience
He has served as Independent Commissioner of Maybank Indonesia since 16 December 2003 to 11 November 2013. He was also Independent Commissioner of PT Jasa Angkasa Semesta Tbk (2005-2013), President Director of PT Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (2010-2011), Director of Barclays Bank Plc for Indonesia and Head of Regional Asia for Alternate Capital Market/Islamic Finance (2001-2003). He was Vice President of Deutsche Bank AG Jakarta and Head of Debt Capital Market and Liability Risk Management (1997-2001). He started his banking career at Citibank N.A, Jakarta, where he held a position as Head of Corporate Restructuring and Project Finance (1992-1997).

Qualification
Bachelor of Science in Accounting, with Honor (Cum Laude) from The Ohio State University in 1991.

Role and Responsibility
Taswin Zakaria is primarily responsible for establishing strategic policies and providing overall direction for the banking business operation, as well as directly supervising the development of Shariah Banking Business and the Bank's Internal Audit.

Committee Membership:
- Chairman of Risk Management Committee
- Chairman of Assets & Liabilities Management Committee
- Chairman of IT Steering Committee
- Chairman of Human Capital Committee
- Chairman of Credit Restructuring Committee
- Chairman of Credit Committee
- Member of Integrated Risk Management Committee

Duties and Responsibilities of the Director of UUS

The duties and responsibilities of the Director of UUS consist of the following:

Main Responsibilities	Main Activities	Results
Responsible for the strategy to develop UUS	1. Formulate the UUS business strategy for the next 5 years. 2. Prepare the Annual Work Plan and Budget of UUS	Annual Work Plan and Budget
Fully responsible for the implementation of UUS management based on prudent and Shariah principles	1. Together with the Shariah Supervisory Board (SSB), supervise the banking activities of UUS, both the Shariah products and services to ensure its compliance with Shariah principles, as well as perform analysis on the audit findings and/ or the recommendations from Bank Indonesia, the internal/or external auditors. 2. Receive and monitor the SSB Supervisory Report each semester containing the report on the suitability of products and services of the Bank with the DSN fatwa and Shariah opinion on operational and product guidelines issued by UUS. 3. Follow up the audit findings and/ or recommendations from the results of monitoring of Bank Indonesia, the internal and/ or external auditors.	1. Follow up on the SSB Supervisory Report and Audit findings. 2. UUS GCG Report. 3. UUS Risk Profile Report.

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Profile of the Head of UUS at Maybank

Herwin Bustaman

Head, Shariah Banking

Indonesian Citizen, 46 years old.
Domiciled in Jakarta, Indonesia
He was appointed as the Head of Shariah Banking on January 21, 2013.

Experience
Prior to joining Maybank, he held the position of Director of Shariah at HSBC Amanah (UAE & Indonesia) in 2010 to 2013). Prior to working at HSBC Amanah in its headquarters in Dubai, he served as the Head of Product Management and Propositions at Bank Al Bilad, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2008-2010. He began his career in banking in 2005 at HSBC Amanah (Indonesia) with his last position as Senior Vice President Personal Financial Services. His career began in the world of productivity management in several consulting firms (1995-1998) where he joined Procter & Gamble (Indonesia-Singapore) until he decided to pursue Master's Degree in 2003.

Qualification
He graduated with a Bachelor of Business from the University of Southern Queensland (Australia) in 1994 and Master of Business Administration from International Islamic University (Malaysia) in 2005.

"Islamic Finance Award 2015"
Maybank Shariah recognized as 'The Most Expansive Financing Shariah Unit' by Karim Business Consulting Indonesia

In addition to this award, Maybank Syariah also won the championship in the "Islamic Finance Cup 2015" sports competition organized by Karim Business Consulting Indonesia. As with the "Islamic Finance Award 2015", teams from companies in the domestic sharia finance industry participated in the "Islamic Finance Cup 2015" sports competition. In this event, Maybank Syariah won the title of Overall Winner through winnings in two out of the three sport events in the competition, namely as first-place winner in table tennis competition and third-place winner in badminton.

BUSINESS AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

Prioritizing Shariah business to develop Maybank's business has shown significant results. The year of 2015 was a year of growth as the result of the implementation of the 'product and sales management' business model. With this business model, Maybank UUS functioning as a unit that manages products development and supports Shariah product marketing activities as well as supports the business of Maybank by performing Shariah product differentiation developed to meet the needs of customers in all segments i.e. Retail Banking, Business Banking and Global Banking.

In 2015, Maybank UUS successfully continued the implementation of the business strategy in completing its business programs and projects to support the Shariah business activities, as follows:

The Strategy of "Shariah First"

In 2015, the Management of Maybank continued the implementation of "Shariah First" strategy in which all branches of the Bank will offer Shariah products to new and existing customers to promote Shariah product excellence, as it has been implemented in 2014,

With this strategy and the commitment to play an active role in attracting corporate customers, Maybank UUS successfully managed to grow significantly through several transactions worth to be noted, as follows:

- The largest Long-term Shariah Bilateral Financing in Indonesia, with a total facility of USD 100 million with a tenor of 10 years granted by MBI to PT. Antam (Persero) Tbk.
- Long-term Shariah Bilateral Financing granted to the Joint Venture of 2 (two) large companies i.e. the Astra Group and Pirelli Group, amounting to USD 85 million.
- Through one of the securities companies in our group, Maybank Kim Eng, and together with several Joint Lead Managers, we assisted PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk in issuing Global Sukuk worth USD 500 million – the first Global Sukuk offered by an Indonesian corporation.

The business growth of Maybank UUS, especially in Global Banking and Business Banking segment, was supported by the efforts to obtain competitive foreign currency funding from the Maybank group, in the total amount of USD 300 million that had been and will be distributed to blue chip companies including state-owned enterprises.

E-Learning of Shariah Banking

Management realizes that to support the implementation of the 'Shariah First' strategy, various ways to introduce Shariah products should be carried out. Therefore, Maybank UUS continually strives to improve knowledge and capabilities in the field of Shariah banking, among others through socialization and education program of Shariah banking to all employees i.e. the Shariah Business School Online Training which began in 2013 and continued in 2014. As an on-going effort in the socialization and educational program of Shariah banking, Maybank UUS launched an e-learning Mastering Product of Shariah Banking in 2015, as a continuation of the e-Learning Foundation of Shariah Banking and e-Learning Comprehension of Shariah Banking. Maybank UUS also conducted in-class training, which includes the "Tips & Tricks of Selling Shariah Banking Products" and "Train the Trainer" as well as the roll-out training of Basic Education in Shariah Banking across all regions in Indonesia.

Product Innovation

In 2015, Maybank UUS continued to play an active role in building the Shariah banking industry by launching several innovative products and programs, i.e. Restricted Profit Sharing Investment Account iB, Maybank MyPlan iB Program Umrah, Maybank Tabungan Super Valas iB and Maybank Tabungan Woman One iB. Maybank UUS ensured that the products comply with Shariah principles.

Shariah Governance Framework (SGF)

In 2015, Maybank UUS renewed its Shariah Compliance Policy (SCP), which was launched in 2014. SCP is a summary of Shariah principles according to fatwas of the National Shariah Council – Majelis Ulama Indonesia (DSN-MUI) as well as the Shariah banking regulations to improve control on Shariah compliance with respect to Shariah banking activities. In the renewal of the SCP in 2015, a number of provisions were added, among others related to limitation of financing activities allowed by Shariah principles.

The SCP is part of the Shariah Governance Framework (SGF) and has become the basis for the Bank's internal rules related with Shariah compliance in Shariah business activities.

With the SCP, the Bank can effectively and efficiently communicate and exercise Shariah policies towards internal stakeholders in order to ensure Shariah compliance principles in the Bank's Shariah business activities.

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Shariah Business Unit

Socialization, Education and Awareness of Shariah Banking

Maybank UUS maintains active participation in Shariah banking socialization and educational activities initiated by OJK in cooperation with the Association of Shariah Banks in Indonesia (Asbisindo), BUS and UUS as well as BPRS through "Expo iB Vaganza" and other Shariah awareness activities.

These activities aim to promote Shariah banking to the community through: (i) education, socialization and promotion of Shariah banking that is easy to understand, (ii) the development of innovative products, (iii) improvement of the quality of Shariah banking services, to correspond the actual needs of the community and entrepreneurs as the customers of banking services, (iv) expansion of branch network, including creating innovations in Shariah banking services so as to become more easy and efficient, as well as able to reach out all levels of the community, (v) improving competitiveness in terms of service costs and bank financing costs, and (vi) enhance benefits or a more competitive investment returns.

Below are the socialization and education activities on Shariah Banking performed by the Bank in 2015:

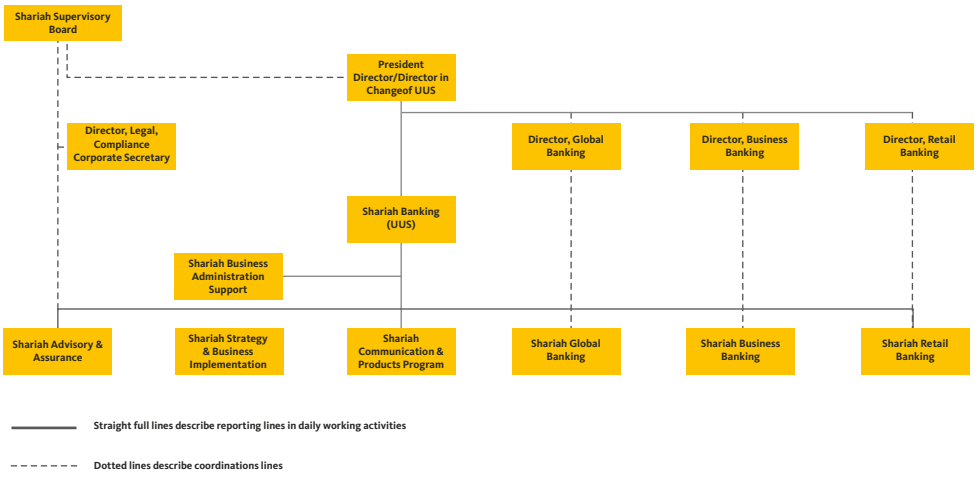
Date	Event	Venue
7-11 January 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Solo
5-8 March 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Makassar
16-19 April 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Purwokerto
23-26 April 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Bengkulu
7-10 May 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Bogor
13-14 June 2015	Pasar Rakyat Shariah	Jakarta
29 July – 2 August 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Banjarmasin
20-23 August 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Semarang
3-6 September 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Jakarta
9 – 11 September 2015	Asbisindo – IBEX 2015	Jakarta
16 September 2015	Strategic Alliance – ZIS Online Payment Service Facility	Jakarta
27 October – 1 November 2015	Indonesia Shariah Economic Festival (ISEF)	Jakarta
11-13 December 2015	Expo iB Vaganza	Yogjakarta
17-20 December 2015	Expo National Shariah Financial Indistry	Bandung
17-20 December 2015	Launching of Women One iB	Jakarta

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

To expand its Shariah business, management of Maybank Indonesia has aligned the overall business strategy of Maybank Indonesia by developing Maybank UUS as the "Product & Sales Management" in accordance with the Shariah principles.

The Bank also continues to develop Maybank UUS organization to support the implementation of Leverage Business Model and to accelerate the growth of Maybank UUS whilst maintaining the compliance of its business and operations to the Shariah principles.

Organizational Structure


Shariah Supervisory Board
President Director/Director in Changeof UUS
Director, Legal, Compliance Corporate Secretary
Director, Global Banking
Director, Business Banking
Director, Retail Banking
Shariah Banking (UUS)
Shariah Business Administration Support
Shariah Advisory & Assurance
Shariah Strategy & Business Implementation
Shariah Communication & Products Program
Shariah Global Banking
Shariah Business Banking
Shariah Retail Banking
Straight full lines describe reporting lines in daily working activities
Dotted lines describe coordinations lines

Maybank UUS has 6 (six) units with responsibilities of each unit as follows:

1. Shariah Global Banking
   With related work units, organize and coordinate the sales and distribution channels of all Shariah products for the Corporate segment in order to run effective marketing strategy and communication.
2. Shariah Business Banking
   With related work units, organize and coordinate the sales and distribution channels of all Shariah products for the Micro, Small & Medium Business and Commercial segments in order to run effective marketing strategy and communication.
3. Shariah Retail Banking
   With related work units, organize and coordinate the sales and distribution channels of all Shariah products for the Retail segment in order to run effective marketing strategy and communication, and supervise all Shariah Branches and Services.
4. Shariah Strategy & Business Implementation
   Provide and coordinate the formulation of Shariah business strategy based on the directives of Maybank Indonesia and Maybank Group as well as responsible to ensure the implementation of the strategy in accordance with the define targets.
5. Shariah Advisory & Assurance
   Assist SSB and management in ensuring that the overall business and operations of Maybank UUS comply with Shariah principles, by providing reviews, advice and practical solutions according to Shariah principles and prevailing regulations regarding the business and operational challenges, as well as provide reports in accordance to regulatory provisions by coordinating with related work units.
6. Shariah Communication & Product Program
   Create marketing program for Shariah products, review all of the marketing materials for Maybank UUS products and services, as well as support below the line including communication planning or Maybank UUS annual publicity.

Human Resources Education and Training

Maybank UUS continues to improve the capabilities and competencies of its human capital by providing various training, as follows:

1. Provide training on Shariah banking to employees whose work related to overseeing Shariah business in the Branch Offices and the Head Office, either through e-Learning or in-class training, according to the level of training required by respective employees.

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Shariah Business Unit

In 2015, the education and training activities conducted by Maybank UUS include:

a. The 'Shariah Legal Aspects Training' for the entire Legal Central Documentation Unit (CDU) of the Head Office and Branches throughout Indonesia, consist of 4 batches.
b. Launched the e-Learning Mastering Products of Shariah Banking, as a continuation of the e-Learning Foundation of Shariah Banking and the e-Learning Comprehension of Shariah Banking, to further socialize of Shariah banking to all employees of Maybank through the Shariah Business School Online Training.
c. Classroom Training with topics 'Tips & Tricks of Selling Shariah Banking Products' and 'Train the Trainer'.
d. 'Shariah Banking for Executives' seminar for the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, Committee members, Group Heads, Head of the Working Units, and the Top Management aiming to broaden the understanding of Shariah banking.
e. The 'Operational Aspects of Shariah Financing for Credit Administration and Control (CAC) and CDU' training aiming to strengthen the understanding on operational necessities and documentation of Shariah financing.

2. Provide opportunities for the members of SSB to attend training/seminars/workshops that are in line with capacity development needs of the SSB members, hence provide better support and enhance oversight activities in Maybank UUS, among other the Ijtima 'Sanawi (Annual Meeting) SSB XI in 2015 organized by DSN-MUI.
3. Training to improve both external and internal functional skills in the areas of Risk Management, Super Service Excellence, Shariah Legal, Financial Analyst, and others.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL DEVELOPMENT

In line with the the implementation of "Shariah First", where the development of Shariah businesses has become a priority of Maybank Indonesia since 2013, hence Maybank Indonesia still applies the leverage model by leveraging conventional branch offices to market Shariah products.

Therefore, the Bank performed re-alignment on the structure of Shariah branch office and empowered Maybank Indonesia's conventional branch offices. Maybank UUS utilizes the Maybank Indonesia branch offices as Office Channeling (LS) and as service point of Shariah product sales.

To enhance effectiveness, efficiency and capacity of its distribution channel, Maybank UUS continues to strengthen the management structure of its Shariah branches in daily operations, under the coordination of Maybank Indonesia Sales & Distribution while maintaining the functional responsibility of Maybank UUS over the operations of Shariah Branch Offices (KCS), Shariah Sub-Branch Offices (KCPS) and Office Channeling (LS).

Throughout 2015, Shariah products were offered through the KCS and KCPS office networks as well as LS in the conventional KC office network. In 2015, the Shariah office network consisted of 7 KCS, 2 KCPS and 411 LS.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

A significant result of 'Shariah First' strategy implemented in in 2014 and 2015 had been shown in the financial performance of Maybank UUS.

As of December 31, 2015, the total assets of Maybank UUS rose by 122.7% to Rp15.99 trillion from Rp7.18 trillion in the preceding year. Total financing grew by 52.7% to Rp8.67 trillion from Rp5.68 trillion and the total Third Party Funds (DPK) raised by 53.6% to Rp6.39 trillion from Rp4.16 trillion in December 2014.

Non Performing Financing (NPF) deteriorated to 6.05% in December 2015 compared to the 1.00% in December 2014, as a result of the economic slowdown in the country. However, Maybank UUS was able to record Net Profit growth of 193% to Rp287.92 billion in 2015 compared to Rp98.36 billion in December 2014. It is an accomplishment to be thankful for, amidst the weakening economic condition.

AWARDS

Throughout 2015, Maybank UUS received the following awards:

Award/ Category	Event	Organizer	Date
3rd Rank Category of Shariah Business Unit	The 4th Digital Brand of The Year	Infobank	28 March 2015
• 2nd Best ATM • 2rd Best Security • 5th Best Overall Performance	2015 Banking Service Excellence Award ke-12	Infobank – MRI	4 June 2015
• 1st Rank The Most Expansive Financing Shariah Unit • 1st Rank Table Tennis • 3rd Rank Badminton • Overall Winner	11st Islamic Finance Award 2015	Karim Consulting Indonesia	7 September 2015
Financial Performance in 2014 with the predicate "Very Good"	The 4th Infobank Shariah Finance Awards 2015	Infobank	16 October 2015

SHARIAH SUPERVISORY BOARD (SSB)

The number, criteria, concurrent position, and the duties and responsibilities of the Shariah Supervisory Board of Maybank UUS SSB have complied with GCG and Shariah Business Unit regulations and policies.

Number and Composition of SSB

As of December 31, 2015, SSB consisted of 3 (three) members, one of whom is appointed as Chairman, with the following composition:

No.	Name	Position	AGM Decision	Term of Office
1	Dr. H. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.	Chairman	Deed of the AGMS of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk. No. 26 dated April 24, 2015.	April 24, 2015 until the AGMS in 2018.
2	Prof. Drs. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH, MM.	Member		
3	Dr. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.	Member		

Profile of the Members of SSB

DR. H.M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.

Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 75 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Chairman of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience

He is active in the Indonesian Ulema Council as Vice Chairman of the Fatwa Commission since 2000 until now, and supervisors in several UUS in Indonesia. Having teaching experience in his career (1964-2013) and currently is teaching at the Institute of Al Quran Knowledge, Jakarta in Islamic Study, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta and Trisakti University.

Qualification

Bachelor in Islamic and Shariah Study from Raden Fatah Islamic Institute, Palembang (1964), Master of Arts (1966-1969) and Philosophy of Doctor in Fiqh and Ushululfiqh Comparative from Al-Azhar University, Cairo (1074-1978).

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Prof. Drs. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH. MM.

Member

Indonesian citizen, 71 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience
Holding positions in several religious organizations such as Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council's Fatwa Commission (1995-now), National Shariah Board (1997-now) and Shariah Supervisory Board in several Shariah Finance Institutions. He has become the Head of Religious Research Center (1995-1998), Expert Staff of Religious Minister (1996-1997) and Main Research Expert Professor (Research) in the Religious Ministry.

Qualification
Bachelor of Law in Brawijaya University, Malang (1972), Islamic Study in Leiden University, Netherlands (1987) and Master of Marketing Management of IPWI Jakarta (1997) as well as following the regular course at National Defense Agency (1995).

DR. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.

Member

Indonesian citizen, 64 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience
His career was focused on teaching and is currently teaching at the Attaqwa Islamic High School and Post-Graduate of Islam 45 University, Bekasi.

Qualification
Having several degrees in Islamic Studies, Islamic Studies Tarbiyah from the Sulthan Syarif Qasim State Islamic University, Riau (1975), Bachelor of Ushuluddin Dakwah from Al-Azhar University, Cairo (1979), Masters of Islamic Studies in the Institute of Islamic Studies, Cairo (1991) and PhD in ISalmic Studies from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2007).

Concurrent Position as SSB

According to the provisions on concurrent positions of members of SSB, members of a SSB shall only hold membership at a SSB of four other Shariah Financial Institutions at the most.

The concurrent positions of the members of Maybank UUS SSB in 2015 are as follows:

Name	Position	Company
Dr. H. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.	Chairman of SSB	1. OCBC NISP 2. Prudential
Prof. Drs. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH, MM.	Member of SSB	1. Tokyo Marine Insurance Indonesia 2. NSC Pembiayaan Motor Berjenjang 3. PT Pegadaian Unit Syariah 4. IBF Leasing Alat Berat Shariah
Dr. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.	Chairman of SSB	1. WOM Finance

Duties and Responsibilities of SSB

SSB has the duty and responsibility to provide advices and recommendations to the Director in charge of UUS and to oversee the activities of Maybank UUS to ensure the compliance with Shariah principles. Meetings between SSB and the Director UUS are scheduled as needed, in which one of the agenda items of the meeting is to update on the activities and results of SSB meetings.

The duties and responsibilities of SSB include to:

a. Assess and ensure that the operational guidelines and products issued by Maybank UUS comply with Shariah principles.
b. Supervise product development process in Maybank UUS to ensure the products comply with fatwas of DSN - MUI.
c. Request fatwa to the National Shariah Board – Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN – MUI) for new products of Maybank UUS.
d. Conduct periodic review on Shariah compliance of funding and fund disbursement mechanisms as well as the services of Maybank UUS.
e. Request data and information related to Shariah aspects from the working units of Maybank UUS.
f. Convey the oversight results in the SSB Oversight Report issued in each semester.
g. Analyze new products and services on continuous basis and issue the results as SSB Opinion document, in which the suitability of the products and services to be launched with the fatwa of DSN-MUI is conveyed.

To be able to carry out the duties and responsibilities as mentioned above, SSB is authorized to conduct the following:

a. Review and request explanation from the authorized officials of Maybank Indonesia and Maybank UUS regarding the objectives, characteristics, SOP and contracts used on the existing products and financial activities at Maybank UUS.
b. Perform reviews and provide recommendations on the policies, systems, SOP, and products related to Shariah principles as well as the contracts issued by Maybank UUS.
c. Conduct inspection, observation, inquiry of information and/ or confirmation to employees of Maybank Indonesia and/ or Maybank UUS and/or customers to reinforce the results of the examination.
d. Request all necessary data and information to the Director UUS in order to perform SSB's tasks.

The duties and responsibilities of SSB are delineated in the SGF and SCP as the guidelines for the implementation of SSB's duties and responsibilities. In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, SSB is assisted by the Shariah Advisory & Assurance unit which is responsible of organizing the SSB meetings, administering the proposal and the results of SSB opinions, as well as delivering supervisory reports of SSB to OJK.

Throughout 2015, SSB has provided oversight, advices, suggestions, opinions on the products and activities of Maybank UUS to ensure it comply with Shariah principles, which are reflected in the series of the following SSB meetings:

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SSB Work Program and Activities

In 2015, SSB conducted activities in accordance to its duties and responsibilities, reflected in the work program and its realization as follows:

No.	Work Program	Realization
1	Assessed and ensured that the operational guidelines and products issued by Maybank UUS comply with Shariah principles.	SSB is assisted by the Shariah Advisory & Assurance unit to assess and ensure that all policies, SOP and products issued adhere to Shariah principles.
2	Supervise the process of developing new products in order to comply with fatwas of DSN - MUI.	In the event of new product development, SSB requested the related unit to present and explain the details prior deliberating and issuing opinion for the products.
3	Requested fatwa from DSN - MUI for the new products of Maybank UUS.	SSB requested DSN MUI to issue a fatwa on Shariah Hedging as a reference for the issuance of the product: Cross Currency Hedging iB.
4	Conducted periodic review on Shariah compliance of funding and fund disbursement mechanisms as well as the services of Maybank UUS.	In 2015, SSB together with the Shariah Advisory & Assurance unit conducted periodic reviews to the Shariah Branch Offices and Office Channeling, where documentation sampling and branch visits were carried out in all of the branches in Jakarta, Bekasi and Semarang.
5	Request for data and information related to Shariah aspects from the working unit of Maybank UUS.	In performing its duties, SSB actively requested data and information related to Shariah aspects, assisted by the Shariah Advisory & Assurance unit.
6	Conveyed the results of monitoring in SSB Monitoring Reports issued in each semester.	SSB reported the results of its supervision in each semester to the OJK with a copy to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.
7	Analyze new products and services on continuous basis and issue the results as SSB Opinion document, in which the suitability of the products and services to be launched with the fatwa of DSN-MUI is conveyed.	Throughout 2015, SSB issued 10 Opinions related to Shariah products and business activities.
8	Organized SSB meetings at least once in a month.	Throughout 2015, SSB held 29 meetings scheduled every Thursday and other days according to the availability of time of the members.

Frequency of SSB Meeting and Level of Attendance

In 2015, SSB held 29 meetings with the following attendance rate:

Name	Number of Attendance	% Attendance
Dr. H. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.	26	89.66%
Prof. Drs. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH, MM.	26	89.66%
Dr. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.	26	89.66%

SSB meetings are held to discuss opinion request of SSB from Maybank UUS business unit, other working units, or the management of Maybank Indonesia. The minutes of meetings are documented and administered appropriately.

SSB Meeting Agenda

SSB Meeting Agenda in 2015 are as follows:

No.	Date	Venue	Meeting Agenda	Participants
1	9 January 2015	Sentral Senayan 3 (SS3)	- Mudharabah wal Ijarah financing plan to Kopkar - Financing to Customers with movie box as the main business - Umroh financing - Musyarakah financing scheme to the Customers of Evoluzione Tyres - Problems related to Shariah contract	MAI MNN AJM
2	13 January 2015	SS3	- Discussion with business unit on Global Banking	MNN AJM
3	4 February 2015	SS3	- Umroh Savings	AJM
4	5 February 2015	SS3	- Request SSB Opinion on the Umroh Program through MyPlan iB Savings Financing of Kiosk's Utilization Rights for Micro Banking - The findings of Shariah review for Micro Banking - Financing planning of Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN) for PT Garuda Indonesia - Respond to answer OJK question regarding information on the Equivalent Rate for time deposit customers, conveyed in form of letter from OJK - Approval of SSB on the drafts of Maybank UUS products brochures	MAI MNN AJM
5	20 February 2015	SS3	- Discussion on the SSB Oversight Report Semester 2 of 2014	MAI MNN AJM
6	24 February 2015	SS3	- Presentation of GCG Report and the Results of SSB Oversight Report Semester 2 of 2014	MAI MNN AJM
7	3 March 2015	SS3	- Shariah refinancing transaction	MNN
8	12 March 2015	SS3	- Bridging Financing transaction for customers of GIA - SKBDN iB Product - Sale & lease back transaction in Shariah Refinancing	MAI MNN AJM
9	19 March 2015	SS3	- Incident Management and Data Collection (IMDC) procedure - Take Over transaction from Shariah Financial Institutions with Murabahah agreement based on Fatwa DSN No. 90/DSN-MUI/XII/2013 dated December 4, 2013 regarding The Diversion of Murabahah Financing between LKS (Shariah Financial Institutions)	MAI MNN AJM
10	24 March 2015	SS3	- Utilization of bridging financing funds by GIA	MAI MNN AJM
11	2 April 2015	SS3	- "Shariah Mortgage" product with IMBT contract	MAI AJM
12	16 April 2015	SS3	- Foreign Loans (PLN)	MAI MNN AJM
13	24 April 2015	SS3	- SSB approval on the SOP of the revenue sharing distribution for third party funds. - SSB approval on the documents review of Clean Financing Products	MAI MNN AJM

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No.	Date	Venue	Meeting Agenda	Participants
14	28 April 2015	SS3	- Respond to answer MIB's comments/questions on several SCP points of Maybank UUS - Submission of customers information and historical yield of Shariah time deposits for the customers whom participate in deposit program - SSB opinion on Shariah mortgage product with IMBT contract - Maybank Business Current Account iB Program	MAI MNN AJM
15	12 May 2015	SS3	- Murabahah Ceiling Price - Respond to answer MIB's comments/questions regarding Shariah Compliance Policy (SCP) of Maybank UUS - Reward in the Maybank Business Current Account Program - Financing to PT Dongbang Development	MAI MNN
16	19 May 2015	SS3	- Indication of profit sharing yield in the Financing Offering Letter and Financing Contract - Template for Ju'alah contract in Maybank Business Current Account Program - Financing mechanism in the Murabahah scheme	MAI MNN AJM
17	5 June 2015	SS3	- The flyer format of Umroh Savings	MAI MNN
18	16 June 2015	SS3	- Proposed scheme on the financing of Shariah Current Account - Request for SSB Opinion on SKBDN iB - Request for SSB Opinion on CCH iB	MAI MNN AJM
19	30 June 2015	SS3	- Teaser of the Murabahah financing facility for motor vehicle - Maybank Finance - Teaser of the Mortgage Shariah financing facility with Murabahah and MMq contracts - Shariah Financing Plan to PT. ANTAM - Shariah Financing to PT. WIKA	MAI MNN AJM
20	28 July 2015	SS3	- Syirkah Musyarakah in the form of fixed asset - Take over process of joint financing between WOM Finance - Maybank UUS - Memo correction on the request for SSB Opinion of the Women One iB Saving Product	MAI MNN AJM
21	14 August 2015	SS3	- Refinancing of Shariah Mortgage with MMq contract - Transfer of WOM Finance Receivables/ the transfer of the Loans of WOM Finance Customers to Maybank UUS - RPSIA Maybank UUS Product with the Mudharabah Muqayyadah contract (On Balance Sheet)	MIB* MAI MNN AJM
22	1 September 2015	SS3	- Shariah Mortgage Floating Rate MMq - Wakalah for Murabahah Financing - Hawalah from the WOM Customers to Maybank UUS	MAI MNN AJM
23	7 September 2015	SS3	- SSB approval on the documents of Maybank UUS (Email Blast, time deposits and mortgages, Floating Rate MMq, SOP Shariah Mortgage Floating Rate) - Hawalah from the Customers of WOM FINANCE to Maybank UUS - Musyarakah Financing and the Documentation Template of Musyarakah Financing to PT WIKA	MAI MNN AJM

No.	Date	Venue	Meeting Agenda	Participants
24	15 September 2015	SS3	- Documents simplification on the Shariah financing contract of Musyarakah, Mudharabah and Kafalah SMEC Shariah Financing - Cross Collateral using the IMBT Assets by guaranteeing the Customer's hishah (Portions of Ownership) on the IMBT Assets - Additional Insurance (Conventional) to the Payroll Service with Shariah Savings - The scheme for Musyarakah Working Capital Financing of PT WIKA - Update	MAI MNN AJM
25	7 October 2015	SS3	- Signing of SSB MOM dated September 15, 2015 - Discussion and signing of the SSB Opinion regarding the loans transfer of the WOM customers to Maybank UUS with Hawalah Bil Ujrah contract - Updated scheme of Musyarakah Working Capital Financing to PT WIKA - Presentation on the contract draft of Musyarakah Line Facility and disbursement documents/ Musyarakah Financing Realization (Notice of Drawdown)	MAI AJM
26	20 October 2015	SS3	- Line Facility Musyarakah financing to Group Customers using the Joint Limit with the subsidiaries - Discussion of the issues related to the top up facility of the Mortgate iB customers with the conventional mortgage facilities - Shariah Insurance for Conventional Credit Facility - Profit Sharing of the Deposits - Break Before Expiration - Shariah Financing Screening Standard - Maybank Group - Presentation on the SSB Report Semester 1 2015 and Shariah Review in the Branches	MAI MNN AJM
27	12 November 2015	SS3	- Planning to provide Musyarakah Line Facility Financing to PT ANTAM - Changes on the Profit Sharing distribution schedule of PT Evoluzione Tyres - Renewal concept of Cross Currency Hedging (CCH) iB to DSN	MAI MNN AJM
28	3 December 2015	SS3	- Take over with top up using MMq contract - SOP Funding – Calculation of Nisbah - SSB Endorsement on the following documents: • Shariah Compliance Policy (SCP) renewal 2015 • Non-trading Book Policy Statement (NTPS) version 1.2015 • Credit Policy Level 2 Global Banking • Credit Underwriting Standard Global Banking - Update the DSN's respond on Maybank UUS letter regarding CCH iB - The contract documents and attachments related to Murabahah Financing - Planning to perform Shariah Review in Surabaya	MAI MNN AJM
29	14 December 2015	SS3	- SSB Opinion on the implementation of Fatwa DSN No. 96 DSN-MUI/IV/2015 regarding the Shariah Hedging Transactions (Al-Tahhawwuth Al Islami/Islamic Hedging) on Foreign Exchange Rate. - SSB Opinion on the Maybank Shariah Mortgage, with Musyarakah Mutanaqisah (MMq) contract, for Consumer Financing with Shariah Property Collateral	MAI MNN AJM

Description:
MAI - M. Anwar Ibrahim, **MNN** - Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, **AJM** - Abdul Jabar Majid

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Shariah Business Unit

SSB Opinions

Throughout 2015, SSB issued 10 Shariah opinions, which refer to and are in accordance with fatwas of DSN-MUI. The opinions were issued with respect to products, new services and other operational aspects. The SSB Opinions in 2015 are as follows:

No.	Date	Opinion Number	Opinion
1	5 February 2015	M.2015.001/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Maybank My Plan iB Program Umroh
2	3 March 2015	M.2015.002/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Mudharabah Muqayadah Investment Account (Restricted Profit Sharing Investment Account iB/RPSIA iB)
3	28 April 2015	M.2015.003/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Shariah Mortgage Product with IMBT Contract
4	17 June 2015	M.2015.004/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	SKBDN iB Product and Its Financing
5	18 June 2015	M.2015.005/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Shariah Foreign Currency Hedging
6	15 September 2015	M.2015.006/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Maybank Shariah Mortgage Product with the MMq Contract for Shariah Consumer Financing with Property Collateral
7	7 October 2015	M.2015.007/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	The Transfer of Murabahah Financing Loans of the WOM Finance Customers to Maybank UUS with the Hawalah Bil Ujrah Contract
8	24 November 2015	M.2015.009/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Implementation of the DSN Fatwa No. 96 DSN-MUI/IV/2015 on the Shariah Hedging Transaction (Al-Tahhawwuth Al Islami/Islamic Hedging) in Foreign Exchange
9	14 December 2015	M.2015.010/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	IMBT Asset Rental and Rental of IMBT Assets Portion and Clauses of Buy and Sell in the IMBT Master Management Agreement.
10	14 December 2015	M.2015.011/BOC-Shariah Supervisory	Explanation of the SSB Opinion on Maybank Shariah Mortgage with Musyarakah Mutanaqisah (MMq) Contract for Shariah Consumer Financing with Property Collateral

SSB Oversight Report

In accordance with the duties and responsibilities of SSB listed in SGF, SSB oversight the activities of Maybank UUS to ensure that the implementation of Shariah products and services are in accordance with Shariah principles.

SSB performs supervision of the activities of Maybank Indonesia every semester and conveys the results into SSB Oversight Reports submitted to OJK. SSB continues to improve its supervision by increasing the oversight intensity, by adding to the frequency of visits and inspections at KCS, LS and the Head Office, as well as increasing the number of samples of transactions and meetings with the staff and management.

In 2015, SSB performed visits and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Shariah to KCS and LS, as follows:

Date	KCS & LS
Semester I 2015	
10-11 August 2015	Jakarta - LS Grand Wijaya - LS Kemang - LS Ampera
12-13 August 2015	Bekasi - LS Bekasi - LS Harapan Indah - LS Bekasi 1 - LS Bekasi 2
Semester II 2015	
28 September – 2 October 2015	Semarang - LS Pemuda - LS Sultan Agung - KCS Semarang
27-28 January 2016	Jakarta - LS Office 8 - LS Melawai - LS Wolter Mongonsidi - LS Warung Buncit - LS Pondok Indah - LS Bintaro Permai - LS Mal Pondok Indah - LS Radio dalam

Description:
KCS : Shariah Branch Office
LS : Shariah Office Channeling

SSB has submitted the SSB Oversight Reports in the First and Second Semester of 2015 to Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, respectively through the Letters No.S.2015.301/ DIR FIN dated August 28, 2015 and No.S.2015.012/ PRESDIR dated February 25, 2016.

Oversight on New Products

In 2015, SSB performed oversight on the new products and services to be launched by Maybank UUS, as follows:

SSB Oversight Report – Semester I 2015	
1. Product Mudharabah Muqayyadah Investment Account (Restricted Profit Sharing Investment Account iB)	Investment product which allows the customer, owner of the fund (Shahibul Maal), to channel funds to selected financing customers within the limits defined by the customer owner of the funds, based on the advice provided by the Bank. SSB Opinion: No.M.2015.002/ BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated March 3, 2015 on the Mudharabah Muqayyadah Investment Account (Restricted Profit Sharing Investment Account iB).
2. Product Maybank Shariah Mortgage iB with IMBT Contract	The refinement of the financing product "Shariah Mortgage iB" to buy a house/ apartment/ shop/ office/ kiosk/ takeover of the mortgage from other banks as well as for Shariah Consumer Financing with Property Collateral (KKBP iB) using IMBT contract. SSB Opinion: No.M.2014.003/BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated April 28 2015 on product Maybank Mortgage Shariah iB with IMBT Contract.
3. Product SKBDN iB and Its Financing	The product SKBDN iB is a Shariah financing facility for trade finance transactions. This product will be executed based on Kafalah contract. SSB Opinion: No.M.2015.004/BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated June 17, 2015 on SKBDN iB and Its Financing.
4. Product Shariah Foreign Currency Hedging	This product helps to manage foreign exchange risk that may be faced by customers to protect their operations from potential losses due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in accordance with Shariah principles. SSB Opinion: No.M.2015.005/ BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated June 18, 2015 on the Shariah Foreign Currency Hedging Product.
SSB Supervisory Report – Semester II 2015	
1. Product Maybank Mortgage Shariah with MMq Contract for Shariah Consumer Financing with Property as Collateral	This product helps customers who already own properties and need refinancing with the property owned as collateral. SSB Opinion: M.2015.006/ BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated 15 September 2015 on the Product of Maybank Mortgage Shariah with MMq Contract for Shariah Consumer Financing with Property as Collateral (KKBP iB).
2. Transfer of Murabahah Financing Loans of WOM Finance Customers to Maybank UUS with the Hawalah Bil Ujrah Contract	There are needs from WOM Finance as the Bank's partner to transfer the Murabahah debt of its customers to the Bank. SSB Opinion: M.2015.007/BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated October 7, 2015 on the transfer of Murabahah Financing Loans of the WOM Finance Customers to Maybank UUS with the Hawalah Bil Ujrah Contract.
3. Rental of IMBT Assets by Portion and Clauses of Buy and Sell in the IMBT Master Agreement	There are customers need to obtain IMBT financing sale and lease back with a mechanism to sell a portion of the leasable assets to the Bank, then the Bank will lease back to the customer with the sale option as the fulfillment of the promise of assets transfer of assets agreed upon in the IMBT Master agreement. SSB Opinion: M.2015.010/BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated December 14, 2015 on the Rental of IMBT Assets by Portion and Clauses of Buy and Sell in the IMBT Master Management Agreement.

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Oversight on the Activities of the Bank

In 2015, SSB performed oversight on the activities of Maybank UUS which include funding and financing, as follows:

Funding			
Mudharabah		**Wadiah**	
Oversight on funding activities under Mudharabah contract, consisting of the following products: - Maybank Tabungan Reguler iB - Maybank MyPlan iB - Maybank Deposito iB		Oversight on funding activities under Wadiah contract, consisting of the following products: - Maybank TabunganKu iB - Maybank Giro iB	
Financing			
Murabahah	**Mudharabah/Musyarakah**	**Qardh, Rahn dan Ijarah**	**IMBT**
Oversight on fund disbursement activities under Murabahah contract, including products with Murabahah contract provided by the following segments: - Consumer - SME - Commercial - Corporation - Micro	Oversight on fund disbursement activities under Murabahah and Musyarakah contracts, which consist of the oversight on the products using the Musyarakah Mutanaqisah (MMq), Mudharabah and Musyarakah contract in the following segments: - Consumer - Commercial - Corporation	Oversight on fund disbursement activities under Qardh, Rahn and Ijarah contracts.	Oversight on fund disbursement activities under IMBT contract, including financing product of Maybank Leasing iB.

SSB Oversight Report – Semester I 2015	
Funding	
Mudharabah	**Wadiah**
In the 1st semester of 2015, there were 56,448 new accounts opening under Mudharabah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on 20 accounts of saving product, 20 accounts of time deposit product and 20 accounts of current accounts product in KCS and LS in Jakarta and Bekasi, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on the documents assessment of the sample transaction, which include account opening application and funding contract, the transactions had comply with Shariah principles.	In the 1st semester of 2015, there were 2,405 new accounts opening under Wadiah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on 20 accounts of saving product, and 20 accounts of current account in KCS and LS in Jakarta and Bekasi, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on the documents assessment of the sample transaction, which include account opening application and funding contract, the transactions had comply with Shariah principles.

Financing			
Murabahah	**Mudharabah/ Musyarakah**	**Qardh, Rahn dan Ijarah**	**IMBT**
In the 1st semester of 2015, there were 2,626 financing transactions under Murabahah. SSB exercised random sample testing on financing products under Murabahah contract, on 53 customer samples which consist of 5 commercial customers, 8 SME customers, 10 mortgage customers, and 30 micro customers in KCS and LS in Jakarta and Bekasi, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions, which include Customer Application, Financing Offering Letter, Internal Memorandum, Customer's Power of Attorney and Financing Contract, the transactions in general complied with Shariah principles.	In the 1st semester of 2015, there were 842 financing transactions under MMq, Mudharabah and Musyarakah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on financing products under MMq, Mudharabah and Musyarakah contract, on 23 samples which consist of 8 commercial and SME customers in Musyarakah transactions, 15 mortgage customers in MMq transactions, in KCS and LS in Jakarta and Bekasi, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions, which include Customer Application, Financing Offering Letter, Internal Memorandum, Customer's Power of Attorney and Financing Contract, the transactions in general complied with Shariah principles.	Based on management policy, the Maybank Tunai Emas iB product is no longer sold as of February 2015.	In the 1st semester of 2015, there were 6 financing transactions under IMBT contract. SSB randomly tested the financing product using the IMBT contract on 3 samples which consist of commercial customers in Jakarta and Surabaya, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions and the implementation of IMBT financing, IMBT financing in general complied with Shariah principles.

SSB Oversight Report – Semester II 2015

Funding	
Mudharabah	**Wadiah**
In the 2nd semester of 2015, there were 69,550 new accounts opening under Mudharabah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on 88 customers in KCS and LS in Semarang and Jakarta, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on the documents assessment of the sample transaction, which include account opening application and funding contract, the transactions had comply with Shariah principles.	In the 2nd semester of 2015, there were 2,335 new accounts opening under Wadiah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on 53 customers in KCS and LS in Semarang and Jakarta, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on the documents assessment of the sample transaction, which include account opening application and funding contract, the transactions had comply with Shariah principles.

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Financing		
Murabahah	**Mudharabah/Musyarakah/MMq**	**IMBT**
In the 2nd semester of 2015, there were 918 financing transactions under Murabahah. SSB exercised random sample testing on financing products under Murabahah contract, on 46 customer samples which consist of 2 commercial customers, 17 SME customers, 7 mortgage customers, and 19 micro customers in KCS and LS in Semarang and Jakarta, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions, which include Customer Application, Financing Offering Letter, Internal Memorandum, Customer's Power of Attorney and Financing Contract, the transactions in general complied with Shariah principles.	In the 2nd semester of 2015, there were 935 financing transactions under MMq, Mudharabah and Musyarakah contract. SSB exercised random sample testing on financing products under MMq, Mudharabah and Musyarakah contract, on 35 samples which consist of 12 commercial and SME customers in Musyarakah transactions, 17 mortgage customers in MMq transactions, 6 commercial and SME customers in Mudharabah transactions, in KCS and LS in Semarang and Jakarta, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions, which include Customer Application, Financing Offering Letter, Internal Memorandum, Customer's Power of Attorney and Financing Contract, the transactions in general complied with Shariah principles.	In the 2nd semester of 2015, there were 12 financing transactions under IMBT contract. SSB randomly tested the financing product using the IMBT contract on 4 commercial customer samples in Semarang and Jakarta, in order to assess the product's suitability and quality of compliance to Shariah principles. Based on assessment on documents of sample transactions and the implementation of IMBT financing, IMBT financing in general complied with Shariah principles. SSB Opinion: No.M.2015.010/BOC-Shariah Supervisory dated 14 December 2015 on Rental of IMBT Assets by Portion and Clauses of Buy and Sell in the IMBT Master Management Agreement.

SSB Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to SSB in 2015, including salary, amounted Rp700 million.

No.	Type of Remuneration and other Facilities	Amount Received in 1 Year	
		People	In Million of Rupiah
1.	Remuneration	3	700
2.	Other Facilities a. Can be owned b. Cannot be owned	-	-
	Total	**-**	**700**

Amount of Remuneration *) per person in 1 year	**Amount of SSB**
Above Rp2 billion	-
Above Rp1 billion up to Rp2 billion	-
Above Rp500 million up to Rp1 billion	-
Rp500 million and below	3

*) Received in cash (non in kind)

FUNDING FROM CORE DEPOSITORS AND FINANCING TO CORE FINANCING CUSTOMERS

Funding from core depositors

As of 31 December 2015, the 50 core depositors of Maybank UUS are as follows (in million Rupiah):

No	Depositor	Current Account	Savings Account	TimeDeposits	Total(millionRp)
1	A	-	-	439,410	439,410
2	B	10,154	-	194,096	204,250
3	C	-	-	200,000	200,000
4	D	-	-	175,000	175,000
5	E	166	-	163,680	163,846
6	F	160,146	-	-	160,146
7	G	-	-	150,000	150,000
8	H	-	-	115,000	115,000
9	I	-	-	104,562	104,562
10	J	-	-	104,000	104,000
11	K	-	-	83,887	83,887
12	L	-	-	81,900	81,900
13	M	-	-	71,000	71,000
14	N	-	10	70,008	70,018
15	O	-	-	62,046	62,046
16	P	-	-	50,000	50,000
17	Q	-	-	50,000	50,000
18	R	-	-	49,500	49,500
19	S	-	-	39,200	39,200
20	T	-	-	37,500	37,500
21	U	-	-	34,924	34,924
22	V	41	-	30,629	30,670
23	W	27,630	-	2,500	30,130
24	X	-	-	29,000	29,000
25	Y	-	7,827	20,150	27,977
26	Z	-	-	26,403	26,403
27	AA	-	-	25,000	25,000
28	AB	3,363	-	18,169	21,531
29	AC	2,237	-	18,627	20,864
30	AD	-	-	20,000	20,000
31	AE	-	-	20,000	20,000
32	AF	19,798	-	-	19,798
33	AG	-	-	17,975	17,975
34	AH	-	-	17,307	17,307
35	AI	-	2,107	15,000	17,107
36	AJ	16,242	-	-	16,242
37	AK	-	-	16,100	16,100
38	AL	5,530	-	10,000	15,530
39	AM	-	-	15,000	15,000
40	AN	-	-	15,000	15,000
41	AO	-	17	14,950	14,967
42	AP	14,761	-	-	14,761
43	AQ	-	-	14,524	14,524
44	AR	-	-	14,485	14,485
45	AS	-	466	14,000	14,466
46	AT	-	-	14,217	14,217
47	AU	197	-	13,500	13,697
48	AV	3,847	-	9,800	13,647
49	AW	-	-	12,702	12,702
50	AX	-	-	12,500	12,500

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Financing to Core Financing Customers

As of 31 December 2015, the 25 core financing customers of Maybank UUS are as follows (in million Rupiah):

No.	Customer	Murabahah	Musyarakah	IMBT	MMq	Mudharabah	Total in Million
1	A	-	964,950	-	-	-	964,950
2	B	-	858,321	-	-	-	858,321
3	C	401,337	-	-	-	-	401,337
4	D	-	398,511	-	-	-	398,511
5	E	-	206,775	-	-	-	206,775
6	F	154,650	-	-	-	-	154,650
7	G	-	92,455	-	-	-	92,455
8	H	-	-	75,002	-	-	75,002
9	I	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000
10	J	-	-	-	-	70,000	70,000
11	K	-	64,110	-	-	-	64,110
12	L	57,000	-	-	-	-	57,000
13	M	-	-	-	-	50,250	51,356
14	N	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
15	O	-	45,746	-	-	-	45,746
16	P	43,823	-	-	-	-	43,823
17	Q	-	39,583	-	-	-	39,583
18	R	39,064	-	-	-	-	39,064
19	S	34,722	-	-	-	-	34,722
20	T	-	32,708	-	-	-	32,708
21	U	-	30,186	-	-	-	30,186
22	V	-	29,997	-	-	-	29,997
23	W	-	29,618	-	-	-	29,618
24	X	6,567	20,347	-	-	-	26,914
25	Y	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000

TRANSPARENCY OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL CONDITION

Internal Fraud and Settlement

There were no cases of internal fraud at Maybank UUS throughout 2015.

Internal Fraud (in 1 year)	Number of Cases Committed by					
	Board of Commissioners/ Directors		Permanent Employee		Non-Permanent Employee	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Total fraud	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resolved		-		-		-
In settlement process within internal UUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resolution process pending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Followed-up through legal action		-		-		-

Litigation Cases

Legal cases, both criminal and civil, involving Maybank UUS in 2015 are as follows:

Legal Cases	Number of Cases	
	Civil	Criminal
Resolved (with permanent legal standing)	-	-
In process of resolution	1	-
Total	**1**	**-**

List of Consultants and Advisors

In 2015, Maybank UUS utilized the services of consultants for certain specialized projects, based on a vendor selection process and work contract in accordance with prevailing rules. These consultants are independent, professional and have the required qualifications.

The list of consultants hired by Maybank UUS in 2015 is as follows:

Name of Consultant	Scope/Area	Description
PT MAGKNA	System Development Services	A project to develop a system for Bank Indonesia reporting - - Monetary and Financial Stability Report. Conducted in cooperation with internal units - Maybank MIS and Maybank Financial Controlling.
Fidelity International Resource Management Inc.	System Development Services	A project to develop application systems for Ijarah Muntahiyah Bittamlik (IMBT) financing, Istishna financing, Mudharabah Muqayadah financing and Profit Sharing Application. Conducted in cooperation with internal units – Operations, System Support & Development and CAC, CPC & TOC.
PT iKonsultan Inovatama	Project Management Consultation	Consultation in Project Management for the development of Application System for Ijarah Muntahiyah Bittamlik (IMBT) financing, Istishna financing, Mudharabah Muqayadah financing and Profit Sharing Application. Conducted in cooperation with internal units – Operations, System Support & Development and CAC, CPC & TOC.
PT Digital Mind System	System Development Services	A project to develop an application system for Micro Shariah or CLAPS (Computeryzed Loan Application Procedure System). Conducted in cooperation with internal units – Micro Banking and CAC, CPC & TOC.
Brandt Exigo Pte Ltd (Brandt International)	Training Consultancy Services	Consultation in the development and roll-out of 'Shariah Business School', a Maybank UUS learning program comprising an Online (OL) module and Class Room Training (CRT). Conducted in cooperation with internal units – Talent Management & Organization Learning.

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Name of Consultant	Scope/Area	Description
PT Sentra Studia Indonesia (Globalearning Center)	E-Learning Production Services	A project to develop the contents for 'Shariah Business School', a Maybank UUS learning program for the Online (OL) module and particularly the Mastering Product Shariah module. Conducted in cooperation with internal units - Talent Management & Organization Learning.
Ali Budiarjo, Nugroho & Reksodiputro Consellor at Law (ABNR)	Legal Consultant	Provision of legal advice concerning the Decision of Constitutional Court No.93/PUU-X/2012.

Non Halal Revenue

Non-halal revenue consists of penalties and transactions with void contract. Throughout 2015, non-halal revenue was derived solely from penalties, and the funds were managed as part of the social charity funds.

Sources and Utilization of Funds for Social Activities

As an implementation of social responsibility, Maybank UUS distributed funds for social activities from funds collected as Zakat & Infaq/Shadaqah (ZIS) funds, social charity funds derived from penalties, non-halal revenues (revenues not belonging to Maybank UUS) and other social fund sources.

In 2015, Maybank UUS recorded the balance of ZIS funds comprising Rp19.99 million of Infaq/Shadaqah funds and Rp31.03 million of Zakat funds, as well as Rp4.47 billion of social charity funds. Following is the details of sources and utilization of ZIS funds and social charity funds.

REPORT ON SOURCES, DISTRIBUTION OF ZIS FUNDS AND SOCIAL CHARITY FUNDS

Period : December 2015

INFAQ/SHADAQAH FUNDS 8-700-004896	
INITIAL TOTAL BALANCE KP	**28,942,058**
SOURCE OF FUNDS	
Infaq/Shadaqah Revenue	861,424
Other Revenue	192,896
Total Revenue	1,054,320
Balance	29,996,378
FUNDS UTILIZATION	
ZIS Socialization	-
Social Activities	10,000,000
Educational Activities	-
Economic Activities	-
Roll Over Funds	-
Providing Receivables	-
Other Operational	10,000
Qurban Animal	-
Total Funds Utilization	**10,010,000**
BALANCE	**19,986,378**

ZAKAT FUNDS 8-700-016300		
INITIAL TOTAL BALANCE KP		**37,520,865**
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Zakat Revenue from Employee		8,280,000
Other Revenue		236,927
Total Revenue		8,516,927
Balance		46,037,792
ZAKAT FUNDS DISTRIBUTION		
Destitute		-
Gharimin		-
Ibnu Sabil	920,755.84	-
FiSabiliillah	920,755.84	-
Muallaf	920,755.84	-
Operational	30,384,942.87	-
Orphanage		15,000,000
Amil		-
Total Funds Utilization		**15,000,000**
BALANCE		**31,037,792**

SOCIAL CHARITY FUNDS (Consolidated) 2410-00-610	
INITIAL TOTAL BALANCE KP	**423,609,021**
Ongoing Expenses 2015	5,000,000
Branch Offices Revenue	-
FINAL BALANCE Headquarter Office	**418,609,021**
Initial Balance Branch Offices	12,730,947,275
Expenses	-
Revenue	(8,676,010,943)
FINAL BALANCE Branch Offices	**4,054,936,333**
Balance	4,478,545,354
FUNDS UTILIZATION BY HEADQUARTER OFFICE	
Reserved	
Charity for Flood Victims	-
Charity for Earthquake/Natural Disaster	5,000,000
Charity for Mass Circumcision	-
Charity for Orphanage	-
Charity for Mosque Development	-
Charity for Public Utilities	-
Charity for Education Support	-
Qurban Animal	-
Roll Over Funds	-
Social Charity	-
Charity for Hospital Payment Support	-
Total Funds Utilization	**5,000,000**
BALANCE of Headquarter	**418,609,021**
BALANCE (Consolidated)	4,473,545,354

Other Reports

In terms of reporting, Maybank UUS uses a reliable management information system and competent human resources as well as adequate IT security system, enabling accurate and timely delivery of information.

Maybank UUS has published the Quarterly Financial Statements Publication in accordance with prevailing regulations, in Indonesian-language daily newspaper with nation-wide circulation, as follows:

1. Quarter I 2015 report, published in Media Indonesia daily on 30 April 2015.
2. Quarter II 2015 report, published in Media Indonesia daily on 31 July 2015.
3. Quarter III 2015 report, published in Media Indonesia daily on 29 October 2015.
4. Quarter IV 2015 report, published in Investor Daily and Bisnis Indonesia dailies on 24 February 2016.

In 2015, Maybank UUS published the following reports:

Report	Frequency	Description
Good Corporate Governance	annual	Good Corporate Governance Report
Bank Business Plan	annual	Bank's Business Plan Report
Revised Bank Business Plan	annual	Revised Bank's Business Plan Report
Annual Operating Plan	annual	Detailed report of Bank Business Plan by Line of Business
Self Assessment GCG	half-yearly	GCG self assessment report of Maybank UUS
Compliance Plan Self Assessment (CPSA)	half-yearly	Compliance report of Maybank UUS
Shariah Publication Report (LPS)	quarterly	Report on Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss and Assets as well as information on profit sharing distribution of Maybank UUS
Actual Achievement of Bank Business Plan	quarterly	Report on actual achievement of Bank Business Plan
Risk Compliance Self Assessment (RCSA)	quarterly	Report on audit findings related to risk management of Maybank UUS
Risk Profile	quarterly	Risk Profile Report
Shariah Portfolio	bulanan	Business performance report of Maybank UUS
Monthly Business Report	monthly	Monthly activity report on financing & projects of Maybank UUS
Enterprise Risk Dashboard	monthly	Report on risk management performance of Maybank UUS
Shariah Performance by LoB	monthly	Report on Line of Business Performance of Maybank UUS
Result Management Report (RMR)	monthly	Report on financial data of Maybank UUS
Basel Report for Commercial Banks (LBU) - Excel version	monthly	Report of financial data of Maybank UUS
Report of un-used commitment & contingent financing	monthly	Report on un-used commitment and contingent financing
Customer with collectability	monthly	Report on financing customers with Special Mention classification and Non Performing Financing of Maybank UUS
(SM & NPF)	monthly	Report on investment yields of customer funds
Report of distribution of profit sharing and bonus	monthly	Report of Mandatory Reserve position of Maybank UUS
Report of Mandatory Reserve (GWM) Shariah	monthly	Report on Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss and Backdated Recapitulation of Maybank UUS
Financial Statements Backdate	monthly	Report on Shariah non-performing financing and restructured financing facilities
Report of NPL and Credit Restructure	monthly	Report of distribution of financing by economic sectors
Report of Shariah Economic Sector	monthly	Report on Balance Sheet, Profit/Loss, Assets and Profit Sharing Distribution of Maybank UUS
Bank Financial Statement (LKB)	monthly	Report on Maybank UUS working capital funds, or net allocation of funds from Parent Bank in Shariah Business Unit (UUS)
Monitoring Report of Shariah Business Funds	monthly	Report on utilization of ATM Cards as Payment System (APMK)
LKPBU	monthly	Report of capital adequacy and risk weighted assets
CAR/RWA	monthly	Report of Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss, Financing and Off-Balance Sheet Accounts, by Branch and Consolidated, via the website of Bank Indonesia
LBUS	monthly	Report of Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss, Financing and Off-Balance Sheet Accounts, in full nominal amounts, by Branch and Consolidated, via the website of Bank Indonesia

GCG Report
Shariah Business Unit

Report	Frequency	Description
Shariah Monetary and Financial System Stability report	monthly	Report of cash flows maturities
Maturity Profile	monthly	Report of Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss, Financing and Off-Balance Sheet Accounts, by Branch and Consolidated, in Excel format
LBUS - Excel version	monthly	Report of Outstanding Financing
Report of Financing Amount	monthly	Report on Balance Sheets, Profit/Loss, and Assets of Maybank UUS
Periodic Report of Shariah Commercial Bank (LBBUS)	weekly	Report on collectability of marketable securities to the FAD
Outstanding Marketable Securities	weekly	Report on financing customers with late payments to FAD
Past-due Report	daily	Report of daily balance sheet and profit/loss statements, by Branch and Consolidated, for branch accounting
Subledger	daily	Report on out of profile customers
KYC Report	daily	Report on out of profile customer

RESULT OF GCG SELF ASSESSMENT

No	Factor	2015		
		Weight	Rating	Score
		(a)	(b)	(a) x (b)
1	Implementation of duties and responsibilities of Shariah Business Unit Director	35%	1.46	0.51
2	Implementation of duties and responsibilities of Shariah Supervisory Board	20%	1.38	0.28
3	Implementation of Shariah principles in funding and financing activities as well as provision of services	10%	2.00	0.20
4	Financing to core debtors and funding from core depositors	10%	1.67	0.16
5	Transparency of financial and non-financial condition, corporate governance implementation reporting, and internal reporting	25%	1.56	0.39
	Composite Score	**100%**		**1.53**
	Composite Predicate			**Good**

Compsite Score	**Composite Predicate**
Compsite Score < 1.5	Excellent
1.5 ≤ Compsite Score < 2.5	Good
2.5 ≤ Compsite Score < 3.5	Fair
3.5 ≤ Compsite Score < 4.5	Unsatisfactory
4.5 ≤ Compsite Score ≤ 5	Poor

Approval Sheet

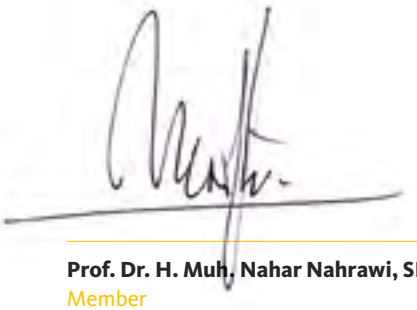
PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA TBK

Board of Director

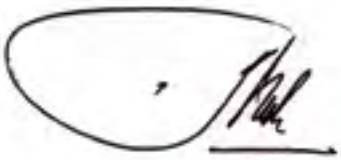
Taswin Zakaria
President Director / Director in Charge of UUS

Shariah Supervisory Board

Dr. H. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA
Chairman



Prof. Dr. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH. MM.
Member



Dr. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.
Member

SPREADING THE FISHNET

The bountiful riches of nature enables a fisherman to spread his fishnet, gaining access to a lifelihood to sustain life.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

CONTENTS

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"The Bank performs corporate social responsibility initiatives to improve the welfare of communities towards a better future for all. This is our commitment in the areas of healthcare, education and environment to surrounding communities."

"Beasiswa Berprestasi" Handover

Blood donation activities by Maybank Indonesia employees

CSR Maybank
Bali Marathon

Growing

Espousing a spirit to grow together with Maybank and the community

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Background

Law No. 40 year 2007 article 1 paragraph 3 asserts that "Social and Environmental Responsibility is a company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and environment, which will be valuable for the company itself, the local community and society in general."

In compliance with the above regulation, Maybank Indonesia has established a commitment to be a Good Corporate Citizen as reflected in the Company's mission of "Humanising Financial Services", which embody into the Bank's dedication to always be in the heart of the community, to grow with them, both in running a business or social activities. The goal eventually is to create substantial growth; able to balance between economic performance measured by profit, with enviromental performance achievement and welfare improvement of communities around the Bank's operational areas.

Scope of Activities

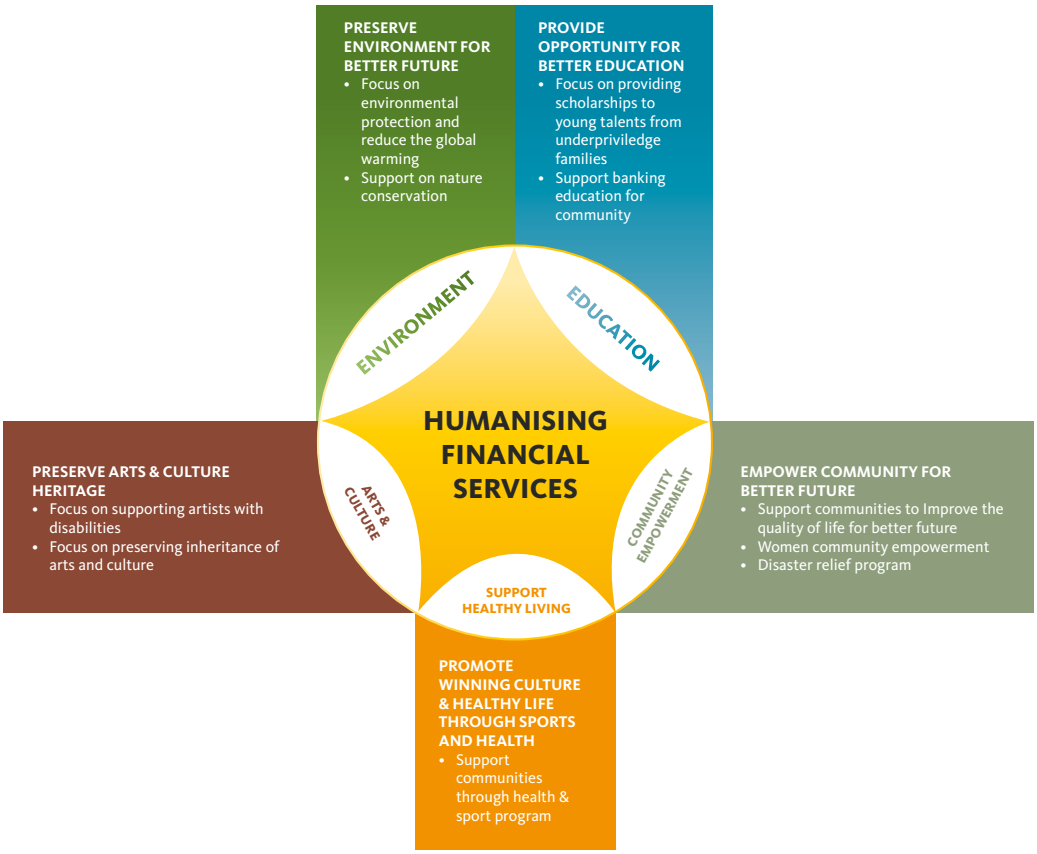
It is important for Maybank Indonesia to report the implementation of its social and environmental responsibilities to public, and particularly to the stakeholders. The reports are arranged to comply with the regulations of the Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency No: KEP-431/BL/2012 on the Presentation of Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies, the following section summarizes the Bank's Sustainability Report 2015, covering topics as stipulated in the regulation, including:

- Environmental Responsibility
- Employment Practice
- Health and Safety at Work
- Social and Community Development, and
- Responsibility to Customers/ Consumers.

Hence, to ensure that quality growth can be realized, Maybank Indonesia has designed and implemented various of Corporate Responsibility (CR) programs that cover all operational aspects. These programs aim to fulfill the expectation of its stakeholders. Maybank Indonesia's corporate social responsibility programs are developed based on four CR principles, namely Community, Environment, Workplace, and Marketplace, and the activities are focused around five pillars: Community Empowerment, Education, Preservation of Art & Culture Heritage, Promote Healthy Life, and Environmental Care. Moreover Maybank Indonesia also keep alert to provide relief in incidents of natural disasters.

The Principles

In 2015, the Bank carried out several Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in line with the Bank's CR principles, including direct or indirect Maybank Indonesia's role in environmental conservation, supporting better education programs that cover education and banking education, promote healthy living, community empowerment and preserve arts culture. The diagram of the Maybank Indonesia's CR activities is depicted below:


PRESERVE ENVIRONMENT FOR BETTER FUTURE
• Focus on environmental protection and reduce the global warming
• Support on nature conservation
PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY FOR BETTER EDUCATION
• Focus on providing scholarships to young talents from underpriviledge families
• Support banking education for community
ENVIRONMENT
EDUCATION
HUMANISING FINANCIAL SERVICES
ARTS & CULTURE
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT
SUPPORT HEALTHY LIVING
PRESERVE ARTS & CULTURE HERITAGE
• Focus on supporting artists with disabilities
• Focus on preserving inheritance of arts and culture
EMPOWER COMMUNITY FOR BETTER FUTURE
• Support communities to Improve the quality of life for better future
• Women community empowerment
• Disaster relief program
PROMOTE WINNING CULTURE & HEALTHY LIFE THROUGH SPORTS AND HEALTH
• Support communities through health & sport program

Structure of CSR Activities Management

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Environment Responsibility

Policy

The Bank has a commitment to be involved in environmental preservation efforts directly and indirectly, through significant contributions in environmental preservation. Hence, the Bank has designed and carried out various environmental programs with the goal to create a better future. Bank also develops eco-friendly projects that utilize natural resources potential to promote enviromental sustainability and to support the empowerment of surrounding communities.

Program Implementation

The Bank is taking an active role in efforts to preserve the environment by adopting environmental friendly approach in its operations and by implementing CSR programs that involve nearby communities as well as its employee. The efforts of environmental preservation esentially aimed to create a better life in the future. Some of the activities and programs conducted in 2015 included:

- **Environmental Preservation in Tasikmalaya**
  As a part of sustainability of education program in 2011 through the construction of earthquake-resistant library for community, on 6 February 2015 Maybank Indonesia officially started its environmental conservation program in Cigalontang, Tasikmalaya. The inauguration program was symbolically made by President Director Taswin Zakaria accompanied by Commissioner Umar Juoro. Cigalontang was chosen as a preservation area because it is a landslide-prone area in Tasikmalaya, and yet there are educational facilities forelementary, secondary and high school which are important for the community.

  The Bank implemented environmental conservation program by planting 1,000 trees and fruit seeds. The Bank carried out and restoration of parks owned by schools to prevent landslides, preservation of spring water as well as returning ecological and economic potential for the people. In 2016, the Bank will continue the program through an environmental education program include teaching activities how to make tree seeds and natural fertilizer. The Bank also will conduct mitigation program from earthquakes and landslides for community.

- **Global CR Day: Sustainable commitment towards surrounding community.**
  Global Corporate Responsibility (CR) Day is a commitment Maybank employees worldwide to conduct social activities as form of concern and compassion of Maybank employees to the surrounding community. On 5 September 2015, the Bank again showed its concern to the environment by conducting Global CR Day program with the theme of "Bank Supports a Green City". the Bank demonstrated its concern for the environment and supported the "Green City" icon in Indonesia. This program is a campaign event of Bank's employees to create a clean and fresh environment.

  In this event, the Boards of Directors, Commissioners and employees of the Bank did various cleaning activities in Gelora Bung Karno area, as a Jakarta icon. The environmental activities on Global CR Day 2015 were conducted by Bank's employees at several icons in other big cities. Including Merdeka Field Medan, Gadjah Mada Park Pekanbaru, Benteng Kuto Besak Palembang, Lembang Park Bandung, Tugu Muda Park Semarang, Ekspresi Park Surabaya, Ngronggo Park Kediri, Badut Temple Malang, Menara Pantau and Dr. R. Suharsono hospital Banjarmasin, Nostalgia Park and Pura Oebanantha Kupang, Losari Beach Makassar, Tugu Lilin Park Manado, and Jayapura City.

- **Coral rehabilitation**
  In 2015, the Bank cooperated with Yayasan Terangi, a foundation which focuses on education and training of coral preservation research. The Bank supported coral rehabilitation (planting coral using pyramidal media) in Harapan Island District, Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta. This support was part of the Bank's commitment as sales agent of ORI 012.

Indirect Participation on the Environmental Preservation Effort

Maybank Indonesia has other initiatives to mitigate the negative impacts on environmental conservation. The initiatives include:

1. Operational Improvement Initiative, Adopting Eco Friendly Approches
   To reduce the environmental impact from its operational activities, Maybank Indonesia has implemented several eco-friendly operational policies, consisting as follows:
   - Paperless Account Opening System
     The Bank provides a Paperless Account Opening service. This system has had a positive impact, as it strives to streamline the account opening process by up to 60% compared to the conventional process, reducing the waiting time of customer. It also signifies an enviromentally-friendly business innovation by reducing use of paper from 4 pages to 1 page per account opening.
   - Solar-powered automatic teller machine
     The Bank pioneered the use of ATMs powered by alternate source of energy in 2012 by premiering solar powered ATMs at Green School in Br. Saren Ds. Sibang Kaja Abiansemal, Badung, Bali. This school is geared toward the future, taking advantage of environmentally-friendly energy sources for their facilities and infrastructure.
   - Environmental-Friendly Service
     Since 2013, the Bank has started to implement a new policies on credit card billing and monthly account statements by applying a more environmentally-friendly e-statement system, in place of the conventional hardcopy delivery using a courier service. The implementation of this policy, in addition to increased service effectiveness, has also resulted in reduced paper usage and CO2 emissions.
2. Policy initiative on paper and electricity consumption
   Bank has exerted paperless and power saving policies for many its internal activities.
3. Policy initiatives on environmentally-friendly credit lending.
   The Bank implemented credit lending policy, which includes the requirement to apply environmentally-friendly operations with prospective customers and corporate customers. With this policy, the Bank reserves the right to review directly at anytime to ensure all existing operational activities of the prospective and existing customer comply with standing environmental regulation.

Environmental Responsibility Expenses

In the implementation of environmental responsibility activities, the Bank has spent cost for CSR activities in environment sector. Total CR Spending for environment from 2008 to 2014 of Rp1,043,238,150 and impacting with 7,148 beneficiaries. While in 2015, Rp181,464,082 was spent and impacting with 1,482 beneficiaries.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Employment, Health and Work Safety Responsibilities

Employment

A more detailed description on the implementation of corporate responsibility towards its employees in relating to employment aspects can be found in the Sub-chapter "Functional Review – Human Capital"

Employment Policy

The Bank implements an employment assessment policy based on individual competence regardless of gender, cultural background or other discriminative reasons. This equity policy is reflected in the Bank's Board of Directors who have diverse cultural and educational background. Moreover, to provide equal opportunities regardless of gender, there are three female Directors on the current Board of Directors.

Implementation of Employment Activities

- **Employee welfare**

  The Bank strives to ensures that employee welfare are fulfilled by providing rewards, compensation, and other benefits. The Bank believes that employees are valuable assets as well as business partners and are also considered as the main key to realizing the Bank's vision of passionately committed people.

  Facilities and benefits provided to employees, in addition to salaries and bonuses, are:
  - Welfare benefit, e.g. natural disaster assistance, scholarships for employees' children, and others.
  - Health and work accident insurance
  - Retirement plan through Jamsostek and Pension Fund, and
  - Allowance benefits, e.g. holiday allowance, maternity leave, leave, and annual leave

- **Turn-over Handling**

  In 2015, the Bank made an attempt to reduce employee turn-over. the Bank conducted some efforts including appropriate employee recruitment process so that accepted employees were assigned in the right place accordance with their capability and aspiration. The Bank also creates a clear communication related with competitive benefit compensation compared to the market, redesign and open communication on the career path for each employee, measured and structured skill and expertise development program, and policy harmonization adjusted with other companies' needs.

Meanwhile, to control employee turn over in 2016, the Bank will conduct several actions including:

- Improving Employer branding by rearranging the WOW On-boarding program to increase employee experience and employee engagement
- Prioritizing working experience by improving the role of line managers through coaching, communication between line managers and teams to create employee management
- Increasing the role of line managers as mediators in delivering messages from the management to subordinate teams
- Synchronizing career paths and learning roadmap
- Increasing the quality of development programs
- Conducting "gen Y" study to understand and accommodate a generation gap within the Company in knowing the needs of "gen Y"

Furthermore, the Bank also implemented The Employer Value Proposition (EVP) strategy which covered all work programs and Human Capital strategy from recruitment, employee development, performance management, and other Human Capital aspects. All are directed towards establishing the Bank's reputation as a leading banking company. EVP strategy is bolstered by 4 (four) pillars of GO AHEAD. GROW, GO AHEAD. FLY, GO AHEAD. CREATE, and GO AHEAD. CARE. The four pillars signify Bank's commitment to attract new employees and develop the Bank's existing employees.

The explanation of the four-pillar Employer Value Proposition are as follows:

GO AHEAD. GROW	The Bank has strong commitment and focus in developing employees' ability and quality. Each employee is given equal opportunity to develop his or her personal and professional ability.
GO AHEAD. FLY	As part of Maybank Group, the Bank gives added value for each of its employees. The Bank has commitment to give opportunity for the talented employee to get international career experience.
GO AHEAD. CREATE	The Bank's employees are challenged to be creative, innovative, and think out of the box to realize better and sustainable growth for the Bank.
GO AHEAD. CARE	As an institution with a long-term perspective in Indonesia, the Bank has a vision to become a leading Relationship Bank in the heart of community. In a bid to meet this vision, the Bank not only prioritizes business but also cares about each of its employees and community as realization of the Bank's commitment and social responsibility.

Financial Impact of Employment Responsibility
Salaries, bonuses, facilities and training programs provides to the employees, total employment spending of the Bank in 2015 reached Rp2.3 trillion, increasing 8.8% from Rp2.1 trillion in 2014. The increase was aligned with the Bank's performance achievement.

Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational Health and Safety Policy
The Bank has developed and implemented a Business Continuity Management (BCM) policy which aims for the sustainability of important business function in the event of any disturbances to safeguard the healthy and safety of employees, customers, and other stakeholders within operational areas.

The policies include Disaster Mitigation Plan, which ensures implementation of Health & Safety Environment (HSE), maintain the sustainability of important business/operational activities, safeguard Bank's assets and for the preparation of adequate response in case of any disaster or disruption situation.

Implementation of HSE activities
In 2015, the Bank conducted again various activities to improve understanding and skills in matters related Occupational Health and Safety. The activities include firefighting simulation and fire extinguishers use trainning, building evacuation drill and appointment of floor marshals in every work unit, Maybank Health Talks and a Business Continuity Plan trial. The Bank also conducted a Safety Clinic themed "Practical Self Defense on Building Self Confidence" participated in by 30 employees. These activities aimed t0 train practical self-defense for employees in anticipating or crippling criminals, reducing criminal risk as well as boosting employees' self confidence. All HSE activities are adjusted to the risk that may be faced in the work place.

Social and Community Development Responsibility

Policy

The Bank has commitment to supportthe surrounding communities through social and community development program. In this program, the Bank supported underprivileged families, women and marginal communities to get a better life, the Bank also conducted CSR program in education sector such as scholarship program, School Adoption and banking education, to support Indonesia's young generation to be able to achieve a brighter future.

Implementation of Activities

A. Community Empowerment

The Bank committed to provide assistance for underprivileged families through financial institutions that focus on micro-finance program, aiming to improve the welfare of communities. The Bank also helps disabled, underprivileged urban community and orphans to become independent through an entrepreneurship program according

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

to their limitations. This program aims to create economic independence and improve their welfare in the future. Community Empowerment programs are conducted include:

Women's Empowerment
In 2015, the Bank has cooperated with two non-government institutions Koperasi Mitra Dhuafa (Komida) and Small Business Women Assistance Association (ASSPUK) to organize CSR activities for Woman Empowerment Program. In cooperation with Komida, the Bank provided a revolving fund for 1,250 women running SMEs in Indonesia with total grant funds of Rp1 billion. The program was conducted in three areas: Jonggol, West Java; Sragen, Central Java; and Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. KOMIDA developed financial services by adopting the Grameen Bank concept, the program provided capital loans for Indonesian women who wanted to establish a business. Up to the end of 2015, more than 7,312 women running SMEs participated in the program.

Meanwhile in cooperation with ASSPUK, the Bank provided micro financing funds to help developing micro businesses for its members in 29 LKP (Women's Financial Institutions). ASSPUK has LKP members spread across in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Java, with total membership of 3,268 micro businesses. The Bank also gave entrepreneurship mentorship, and developing a saving culture by realizing a micro saving program in one package with the effort of micro financing business. Moreover the Bank also helped ASPPUK's member to promote and market their products with support of the Cooperative and SME Ministry.

Eco-Weave Program
Since the second semester of 2015, Maybank Indonesia has supported the "Maybank Women Eco Weaves" program in support of novice women weavers in the use of natural dyes. With full support from the maybank Foundation, the program aims to support and promote and the existence of traditional woven textile onto the global stage, emphasizing the sustainability aspect of the patterns and the creation of economic self-sufficiency and financial inclusion for the women weavers.

Through this program, Maybank wishes to protect and preserve the traditional woven textile as a cultural heritage, while also passing on the weaving skills to the younger generations via a series of training sessions. The program also aim to protect the environment through environment-friendly weaving materials to avoid pollution to the environment. The Maybank Women Eco Weaves program will run until year-end 2018, with a total funding of Rp4.7 billion.

Disabled Community Empowerment
The Bank consistently gives its attention to disabled and paraplegic community by conducting various activities. This support aims to improve their unyielding spirit, self-confidence as well as improving their skill and expertise to achieve a better future.

The Bank has carried out several activities in order to empower disabled and paraplegic community, including: Workshop and fundSupport for Disabled community on the Maybank Bali Marathon 2015 CSR Activity, Supporting the Participation of Wheelchair Runner Community in Maybank Bali Marathon (MBM) and cooperation Bank with Wisma Cheshire since 2012, providing services to develop capacity and finances of disabled community for more than 40 years.

Local Fisherman Community Empowerment in Indramayu

The Bank conducted a CSR program for local fishermen and their families in Indramayu, West Java. In this CSR program, the Bank granted donations including: a new fishing boat with five gross tons capacity, eight boat machines, 1,050 fishing nets, and supported maintenance 10 fishing boats.

While, for the fishermen's wives, the Bank donated eight refrigerators with 200 litres capacity to improve the production process of fishery products. Futhermore, for the children, the Bank supported school building renovation and existing reading corner which complete with books, and other teaching facilities including: laptops, and projector.

Visit and Fast Breaking with Orphans

On 10 and 11 of July 2015, during Ramadhan, the Bank conducted a Ramadhan visit to Orphanage Darul Aytam At Taqwa to fast breaking together with 100 orphans, while at the same time the Bank also handed a donation for them. The Bank also invited 60 orphans from Kamil Al Khairiyah foundation for a fast breaking with Bank staffs and management. This attention and concern to the orphans is a part of gratitude and hospitality in the month of full gifts and forgiveness.

Support Former Foreign Workers Empowerment

The Bank received a mandate from the Government of Republic of Indonesia to become an Executor Bank in distributing Micro Loans (KUR) for Indonesian Foreign Workers (TKI). This appointment is as stipulated by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Number 188 year 2015 dated 30 October 2015 about the Appointment of Micro Loan Distributor and Micro Loan Guarantor Company.

In the capacity as Executor Bank of KUR for TKI, Maybank Indonesia signed a Cooperation Agreement on Budget Utilization Authority Financing (KPA) with the Government of the Republic Indonesia through the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs in the Financing Scheme of Micro Loan Interest Rate Subsidy.

As a concern to former Indonesian foreign workers (TKI), the Bank participated in the Former TKI Dialogue and Expo which conducted on 4 November 2015 at Pegagan Lor Village, Cirebon. In this activity, the Bank has donated several equipments for batik crafter community including: two display cabinets, 15 sets of batik equipment, and 50 meters of prime material. The donation aims to make Former TKI remain independently active in improving their welfare and participating in batik preservation, which a part of Indonesia's cultural heritage.

Liwa Ul Hamdi Mosque Renovation

In 2015, the Bank supported the renovation of Liwa Ul Hamd Mosque program in Probolinggo, East Java. The renovation aims to support the educational process of elementary school students to utilize the mosque as a praying and learning center for their knowledge and attitude improvement.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Post-disaster Empowerment

The Bank has also been actively taking a role by providing donations to disaster affected communities in the country, both in the "emergency response" assistance and rehabilitation assistance. From 2008 to 2014, the Bank has conducted various CSR program and provided disaster donations to the victims. The Bank also supported the construction of earthquake resistant houses. The total funds spent for the disaster program was Rp6,298,366,149.

Meanwhile in 2015, the Bank continued its post-eruption empowerment program, for the villagers at Merapi mountain base. In this program, the Bank donated several times to refugee posts which located far from Bank's operation area. Bank's support was not limited by giving donations during disaster, but also empower the people post-disaster until 2015, such as development support and clean water infrastructure renovation support in the Merapi Hills and establishment an environmentally-friendly biogas installation.

This assistance program is being conducted up until now. According to the research which conducted in 2015, the people need spring water conservation support as the water supply is lacking during the dry season and the establishment of a micro finance institution for the beneficiaries of the clean water and biogas program. The establishment of a micro finance institution is also needed to teach them the correct way to organize finances from managing water and biogas waste, which are valuable economically and can be utilized to maintain or build clean water installations or new biogas facilities. By forming a micro finance institution, the people are expected to be able to become independent and financially ready if a disaster reemerge and damage their water or biogas installation.

Overall, social empowerment for Merapi mountain is pictured on the diagram below:

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN MT. MERAPI
Maybank
Maybank Indonesia has contributed to support and empower the resident of Mt. Merapi to be Desa Binaan Maybank Indonesia
2009
Disaster relief for Mt. Merapi eruption victims
2010
In cooperation with customer, planted trees in Merapi
2011
Built infrastructure to give access clean water and supported farm equipments
2014
Biogas installation for resident of Mt. Merapi
2015
Program Riset CSR
2016
Developing Micro Finance program

B. Education Sector

Scholarship Program

The scholarship program is one of the Bank's realization of its concerns in education. The program is also a form of the Bank's support to increase the number of students to reach their dreams. The scholarship program is offered to high achieving students from underprivileged families. Some of the scholarship recipients also get necessary assistance on behaviour competency. The goal is to equip them with not only intellectual capacity, but also good soft skills that would enable them to adjust in any social settings with all the challenges.

Maybank Foundation Scholarship Program

The Maybank Foundation Scholarship program is a scholarship program conducted by Maybank Indonesia since 2012. The scholarship program is fully funded by Maybank Foundation, and is intended to help children from economically disadvantaged families in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

Scholarship Program The Maybank Foundation Scholarship consists of 2 (two) full scholarship programs for undergraduate study in domestic and overseas universities. Scholarship recipients will be able to study in 16 leading universities in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The overseas program is for study in 5 universities in Malaysia and 2 in Singapore, which are: Universiti Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Universiti Putera Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University.

While the domestic universities consist of Universitas Indonesia (UI), Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Universitas Padjajaran (UNPAD), Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November (ITS), Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR), Universitas Brawijaya (UNIBRAW) and Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS).

The program provides funding of more than Rp28.3 billion in Batch 1 and Batch 2 each for a period of 4 years. The funds cover the semesterly tuition fee, monthly living costs (accomodation and transportation), laptop, book and internet allowance each semester, as well as annual health insurance. In addition, there is a mentoring program for scholarship beneficiaries by employees of Maybank Indonesia in the preparation for study in the universities, which include training in softskills and personal self improvement and competence.

Another scholarship programs conducted by the Bank are as follows:

- Scholarship for five students of the Indonesian Cooperation Institute (IKOPIN) coming from underprivileged families.
- Scholarship for Employees' Children
- Cooperating with Yayasan Karya Salemba Empat in giving scholarships to Gadjah Mada University students

School Adoption

The Bank's attention in education is also reflected through the school adoption program. Through this program, the Bank gives its attention to the schools located in Bank's operational areas. The Bank's concerns are realized through an employee volunteerism program to schools and students.

In the program, the Bank's employees visited several schools, not only in Jakarta and surrounding areas, but across Indonesia by involving an active role of regional offices and employees in teaching, improvement on school facilities according to employees' competence such as teaching general knowledge, basic banking knowledge, computers, etc. From 2008 to 2015, we supported approximately 200 schools in all operationalareas.

Maybank Foundation Scholarship Program

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The total funds spent for CSR programs in education sector starting from 2006 to 2014 was Rp17,172,938,503 with 16,416 beneficiaries. While in 2015, the total funds spent for the education programs was Rp3,497,721,156 with 4,242 beneficiaries.

Banking Education

The Bank participates actively in boosting the financial inclusion penetration rate to increase the number of Indonesians who have financial access. The Bank conducted Banking Education programs for public and journalists. The education programs are conducted as one of the Bank's participations to deliver information related to financial management.

Considering the lack of financial service knowledge of Indonesians, the Bank conducted a financial literacy program with various programs for small traders, women, children, journalists and others who have limited access as well as financial literacy. In carrying out the financial literacy program, the Bank engaged employees to volunteer.

Banking Education activities include: the Bank Internship Program, and saving education for Elementary School students in Bali and Tasikmalaya.

Total funds spent for banking education CSR program from 2010 to 2014 was Rp978,234,565 with 1,277 beneficiaries covering students and journalists. While in 2015, the funds spent for banking education program was Rp59,504,344, with 359 beneficiaries.

C. Promoting Healthy Lifestyle Activities

The Bank continuously supports community to implement healthy lifestyles, supporting selective sport activities to form the spirit and culture champion, sportive attitude and self confidence. To meet the commitment, the Bank realizes several programs to support healthy lifestyles such as:

- Blood donation
- Run with the Media event
- Health workshops and breaking the fast gatherings
- Maybank – Bali Marathon (MBM) 2015
- World Rafting Championship 2015
- Health Talk and regular sport programs for employees

Total funds spent for healthy lifestyle programs from 2008 to 2014 was Rp2,952,503,432, with 26,904 beneficiaries. While in 2015, the funds spent for healthy lifestyle programs was Rp249,873,321, with 5,854 beneficiaries.

Total Funds Spent for Social Responsibility

In the implementation of social responsibility, the Bank has spent funds under CSR for social development activities. Total funds spent for CSR programs from 2006 to 2014 was Rp32,728,444,158. While in 2015, the total funds spent for programs was Rp7,263,276,993, with 11,615 beneficiaries.

Responsibility to Customers/ Consumers

In handling consumer complaints, the Bank continuously follows regulation stipulated by the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia, the management of which is centered on one special unit named Customer Feedback and Resolution Management (CFRM), synergized with Maybank Group as part of the Centralized Customer Care (CCC) Division. The existence of this unit is specialized to handle customer complaints received by the Bank regarding finances as well as being a support for business units. Customer handling has become easier with the support of a Customer Handling System (CHS) application in that customer complaints can easily be monitored.

The unit has also become the Bank's representative as mediator representing the Bank on the facilitation and mediation process, should there be disputes between customers and the Bank. The unit also actively plays a role in monitoring the number of customer complaints, in which should there be any increasing number of complaints, the unit should follow up with related parties. Reports on the number of customer complaints is regularly discussed with the Board of Directors and respective divisions, serves as a customer service development mechanism.

Policy

As part of Maybank Group, which is the fourth largest financial institution in Asia with mission in Humanising Financial Services, the Bank committed to always give the best service to its customers by prioritizing customer protection. In a bid to ease the Bank's customers in accessing information as well as delivering applications and complaints, the Bank opened customer complaint access through various services such as conventional branch services, Call Center Service, e-mail service, as well as social media service such as Facebook and Twitter.

Implementation of Activities

The Bank has a call center service accessible through two telephone numbers: 69811 via mobile phone and (021) 1500611, accessible from across Indonesia. Following the development of communications technology, the Bank can be reached through e-mail at: CustomerCare@Maybank.co.id, ensure that the Bank is always present to service the customers.

Appreciation

The Bank's effort to conduct responsibility to customers notable and recognize as one of the winners in Contact Service Excellent Award (CSSEA) 2015, where Maybank Customer Care attained the following recognitions:

- Exceptional Award for Service Performance in Banking category (Maybank Customer Care)
- Excellence Award for Service Performance in Credit Card category (Maybank Customer Care)
- Excellence Award for Service Performance in Credit Card Industry category (Maybank Customer Care)
- Exceptional Award for Service Performance for Banking Financing in Insurance (BFI) Industry category (CustomerCare@maybank.co.id)

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

These achievements are also reflected to customer satisfaction surveys on customer complaint handling service quality. The customer survey for banking service Call Center is improving while for credit cards remains stable.

	Standard Industry	2012	2013	2014	**2015**
Banking Call Center	79	79	79	82	83
Credit Card Call Center	78	78	77	76	78

Customer Complaint Handling

Solutions for customer complaints are one of the improvements in customer protection and assurance of the fulfillment of customer's right in their relationship with the Bank. Unaddressed complaints have the potential to bring reputational risk to the Bank, that might harm the trust of society to banking institution.

The Bank's complaint administration process today is based on customer experience principles and Bank's approach in solving complaints is a win-win solution. The number of complaints throughout 2015 was as follows:

Type of Customers' Complaint	Number of Customers' Complaint			Solved Complaints		
	2013	2014	**2015**	2013	2014	**2015**
Financial-Impact Complaint	10,209	13,138	6,711	10,209	13,138	6,665
Nonfinancial-Impact Complaint	24,881	17,378	15,578	24,881	17,378	15,292
	35,090	**30,516**	**22,289**	**35,090**	**30,516**	**21,957**

Customer complaints through the media also decreased year to year. In 2014, the number of customer complaints through the media decreased by 42.3% to 15 complaints. Meanwhile complaints through banking mediation remains at one.

Type of Complaint

	2013	2014	**2015**
Banking Mediation	0	1	1
Complaint in the Media	28	26	15

GAME OF CONGKLAK

The game of congklak is played by two children, as a reflection of the people of Indonesia gathering their rice harvest in the granary, as a place to store their assets.

CORPORATE DATA

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Profile of the Audit Committee

Achjar Iljas

Chairman

Chairman of the Audit Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Board of Commissioners Profile in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Umar Juoro

Member

Member of the Audit Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Board of Commissioners Profile in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Agus Kretarto

Independent Member

Indonesian citizen, 56 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since 19 April 2012

Experience
He was previously a member of Maybank Indonesia's Risk Oversight Committee since 2008. He was also a member of the Audit and Risk Oversight Committee of Bank Barclays Indonesia. His previous positions in the banking industry include Compliance Director of Bank Harmoni Internasional (2002-2003), Head of Planning & Development Division and Corporate Secretary of PT Bank Rama Tbk (1995-2000), and Head of Internal Audit (1993-1994). He started his career as an auditor at Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan since 1981, and had been appointed as Head of Audit Team at Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia (1987-1992). He was a board member of Jakarta Water Supply Regulatory Agency (2005-2008 & 2008- 2011).

Qualification
Registered Accountant from Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara (1987) and Master of Management from University of Indonesia (1991).

Nina Diyanti Anwar

Independent Member
(Executive Secretary)

Indonesian citizen, 55 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Appointed as member of the Audit Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since 19 April 2012 and member of the Integrated Governance Committee for Maybank Group in Indonesia since September 2015.

Experience
Her career began as an Auditor at PriceWaterhouse Accounting Firm (1985-1988) and she became a Financial Analyst at USAID, Jakarta (1988- 1989). Then she entered the banking industry and has held several positions including Account Manager at Bank Indovest (1989- 1994); Senior Credit Analyst (1994-1995) and Account Manager/ AVP (1995-1999) at Rabobank; Account Officer/ AVP at ABN Amro Bank (1999-2000); Group Head/VP Investor Relations Division/Treasury Group/Asset Management Division at the Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency/IBRA (2000-2004). Later, she was a member of PT Semen Gresik Audit Committee (2004-2011) and PT GMF Aerosia (2006-2015).

Qualification
Degree in Accounting from the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia in 1985.

Profile of the Risk Oversight Committee

Umar Juoro

Chairman

Chairman of the Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Budhi Dyah Sitawati

Member

Member of the Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Spencer Lee Tien Chye

Member

Member of the Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Achjar Iljas

Member

Member of the Risk Monitoring Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Farid Harianto

Independent Member

Indonesia Citizen, 63 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Appointed as member of the Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since 28 May 2007

Experience
Dr. Farid Harianto is an economist with expertise in finance. Previously he served as special staff to the Vice President, Republic of Indonesia (2009-2014) and as an advisor of Governor of Bank Indonesia and Head of BI Resolution Team for Bank Indover. He currently serves as member of the Board of Commissioners of PT Unggul Indah Cahya Tbk, PT Lippo Karawaci Tbk, and PT Toba Bara Sejahtera Tbk, and as a contributing editor at Globe Asia magazine. He is a member of the Presidential Advisory Committee of the National University of Singapore. Over the last twenty three years, his professional career has crossed academic, public and private sectors. He was the CEO of Credit Rating Indonesia (1995-1998) and later appointed as Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency (IBRA: 1998-2000). During his service at IBRA, he led the consolidation process (closing, merger and recapitalization) of the banking sector as well as the negotiation and settlement process with controlling shareholders of the banks. He is Director of the Graduate Program at Institut Manajemen Pendidikan dan Pengembangan (1990-1993), and Head of Research of Microeconomics at the interuniversity (PAU), University of Indonesia (1990-1993). He was the visiting lecturer and Chairman of the ASEAN and international studies at the Center of International Studies (CIS), University of Toronto (1993-1995), and served as advisor at many private companies in Indonesia and various international organizations. His research papers have been published in leading scientific journals such as Policy Research, Transnational Company, Strategic Management Journal, Academy of Management Journal, Organization Studies, and books of various editions.

Qualification
Bachelor in Electrical Engineering at Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB, 1975) and Master's (1988) and Ph.D. with distinction (1989) from University of Pennsylvania/Wharton School.

Agus Kretarto

Independent Member
(Executive Secretary)

Member of the Risk Oversight Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since 19 April 2012.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Audit Committee in the Corporate Data chapter.

Profile of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee

Budhi Dyah Sitawati

Chairman

Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias

Member

Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Umar Juoro

Member

Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Details experience and qualification can be found at the Profile of Board of Commissioners in the Corporate Profile chapter.

Paulus Danang Yanri

Member (Executive Secretary)

Indonesian Citizen, 39 years
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk since 22 May 2015.

Experience
He now serves as Talent Management & Organization Learning Head Maybank Indonesia since 1 January 2015. Previously, he held several positions at Maybank Indonesia including Human Capital Development Head (2010-2012), Talent Management Head (2008-2010) and People Development Manager (2007-2008). Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he served several positions at PT Astra Internasional Indonesia Tbk – Isuzu Sales Operations in area of people development (2003-2006)

Qualification
Bachelor in Civil Engineering at Universitas Atmajaya Yogyakarta (1999) and taking comprehensive course on Human Resources Development at InWent (International Weiterbildung & Entwickung), Mannheim, Germany.

Profile of the Shariah Supervisory Board

DR. H. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA.

Chairman

Indonesian citizen, 75 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Chairman of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience
He is active in the Indonesian Ulema Council as Vice Chairman of the Fatwa Commission since 2000 until now, and supervisors in several UUS in Indonesia. Having teaching experience in his career (1964-2013) and currently is teaching at the Institute of Al Quran Knowledge, Jakarta in Islamic Study, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta and Trisakti University.

Qualification
Bachelor in Islamic and Shariah Study from Raden Fatah Islamic Institute, Palembang (1964), Master of Arts (1966-1969) and Philosophy of Doctor in Fiqh and Ushululfiqh Comparative from Al-Azhar University, Cairo (1074-1978).

Prof. Drs. H. Muh. Nahar Nahrawi, SH. MM.

Member

Indonesian citizen, 71 years old.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience
Holding positions in several religious organizations such as Vice Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council's Fatwa Commission (1995-now), National Shariah Board (1997-now) and Shariah Supervisory Board in several Shariah Finance Institutions. He has become the Head of Religious Research Center (1995-1998), Expert Staff of Religious Minister (1996-1997) and Main Research Expert Professor (Research) in the Religious Ministry.

Qualification
Bachelor of Law in Brawijaya University, Malang (1972), Islamic Study in Leiden University, Netherlands (1987) and Master of Marketing Management of IPWI Jakarta (1997) as well as following the regular course at National Defense Agency (1995).

DR. H. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA.

Member

Indonesian citizen, 64 years.
Residing in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Member of SSB of Maybank UUS since 20 May 2003 and was reappointed through the AGMS on 24 April 2015.

Experience
His career was focused on teaching and is currently teaching at the Attaqwa Islamic High School and Post-Graduate of Islam 45 University, Bekasi.

Qualification
Having several degrees in Islamic Studies, Islamic Studies Tarbiyah from the Sulthan Syarif Qasim State Islamic University, Riau (1975), Bachelor of Ushuluddin Dakwah from Al-Azhar University, Cairo (1979), Masters of Islamic Studies in the Institute of Islamic Studies, Cairo (1991) and PhD in ISalmic Studies from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2007).

Profile of the Senior Management

Novalita Immanuddin

Head, Internal Audit

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since February 2014 with 20 years experiences in banking and non-banking industry. Previously she was the Head of Compliance & Money Laundering Reporting Officer at ANZ Bank, Chief Audit Executive at Commonwealth Bank, Assistance Vice President Quality Assurance at Citibank, and Financial Management Consultant at Price Waterhouse Indonesia Konsultan.

Charles Budiman

Chief Strategic Planning Officer

Indonesia citizen, 42 years old.
Charles Budiman is the Chief Strategic Planning Officer of Maybank Indonesia and has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2015 with total 19 years working experience. Prior joining Maybank Indonesia, he was an Associate Director at PwC Consulting in Indonesia responsible for the Financial Service Industry group. Before that he was Executive Vice President at one of the foreign banks in Indonesia.

Esti Nugraheni

Head, Corporate Communications

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since 1993 with more than 20 years experience in banking industry. Previously she was Head of Investor Relations, Head of Office of the Board and Corporate Secretary at Maybank Indonesia.

Harris P. Simanjuntak

Head, Anti Money Laundering & Assurance

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2003 with 19 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Head of Corporate Secretary, Corporate Communication & Office of the Board Deputy Division Head and Investor Relation Department Head at Maybank Indonesia and Team Leader of Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA).

Anindita Widyasari

Head, General Legal Counsel

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since December 2009 with 25 years experience in banking industry. Previously she was Consumer, SME and Subsidiary Companies Compliance Head in Maybank Indonesia.

Tenang Sitepu

Head, Compliance Regulatory Affairs; Head, Compliance Monitoring & Training (Pjs)

Indonesia citizen, 44 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2014 with 19 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was head of Data and Information for Bank in Special Surveillance at Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation

Mario Simanjuntak

Head, Anti Fraud

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since Oct 1, 2015 with 22 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was a National Fraud&QA Head in one national private Bank in Indonesia.

Herwin Bustaman

Head, Shariah Banking (UUS)

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since January 2013 with 11 years in banking industry, 5 years in fast moving consumer goods industry and 5 years in productivity management consulting industry.

Edhi Tjahja Negara*

Head, Community Distribution

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2013 with 20 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Head of Region Up Country at ABN AMRO Bank, National Sales Head at Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) and Head of Region Jakarta at Bank Permata.

*Effectively resigned as per 13 February 2016

Poulce O E Welang

Head, Litigation

Indonesia citizen, 42 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since April 2015 with 18 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Litigation Counsel Head at Bank Danamon

Satyo Haryo Wibisono

Head, Corporate Secretary ; Head, Policy, Procedure & Document Control (Pjs)

Indonesia citizen, 42 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since 2007 with 8 years experience in banking industry and 8 years experience in other industry handling law. Previously he was lawyer in Dewi Soeharto Maramis & Partners law consultant, General Legal Counsel Head, Executive Assistant to Maybank Indonesia CEO and Policy, Procedure & Document Control Head in Maybank Indonesia.

Yosef Oktavianus Senobua

Head, Enterprise Risk Capital & Risk Infrastructure

Indonesian citizen, 39 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since Agustus 2015 with 15 years experience in banking and services industry. Previously he was Market & Liquidity Risk Analytics Head at PT Bank Danamon Indonesia.

Profile of the Senior Management

Ng Liu Ping

Head, Operational Risk & Business Continuity

Indonesian citizen, 41 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2013 with 20 years experience in banking, telecommunication and mining industry. Previously she was Vice President Operational Risk & Control at Bank Ekonomi (member HSBC Group), Assistant Vice President Operational Risk & Control at HSBC dan Senior Manager at financial consultancy Center Investment & Business Advisory (partners of Protiviti).

Sam R Soelaeman

Head, Traded & Non Traded Risk

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
He has joined for Maybank Indonesia since January 2005 with 25 years experience in banking industry. Previously he worked as Treasury and Market Risk Bank Investigator at Bank Indonesia.

Effendi Hengki

Country Credit Officer

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2007 with 20 years experience in banking and financial services industry. Previously he was Head of Credit Bureau at BCA, Group Head of Credit Risk at Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) and Financial Controller at APP Group Sinarmas.

Hendrik Progo

Head, Operation Processing Center & Branch Operation Control Coordinator

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since March 1993 with 22 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Regional Operation Head, Delivery Channel Operation Head and Branch Network Head at Maybank Indonesia.

Amelia Ragamulu

Head, Centralized Customer Care

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2010 with 23 years experience in banking industry. Previously she was Vice President Client Engagement at Royal Bank of Scotland.

Kristiani Siwi Purwoningsih

Head, Service Quality

Indonesian citizen, 40 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since December 1996 with 18 years experience in banking industry. Started her career in Banking Industry as Front liner and had sufficient time, served as Area Operation Manager at Jawa Tengah, before start her journey with Service Quality as Service Development Head. On 2011, she handle SQ Division as Head, Service Quality, and became Head Service Quality & Business Continuity Management before her current position, while assist Business Continuity Management Unit.

Jemy Kristian Soegiarto

Head, Non Retail Credit QA, Policy & Portfolio

Indonesian citizen, 39 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2015 with 15 years experience in banking and financial services industry. Previously he was Head of Wholesale Credit Audit & Analytics at PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk.

Emil Ananda Hilmy

Head, Retail Credit Policy & Portfolio Management

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 2013 with 20 years experience in banking and financial services industry. Previously he was Risk & Finance Director at PT Bank Sinar Harapan Bali, a subsidiary of PT Bank Mandiri Tbk.

Iwan Suherman Kok

Head, Central Processing Center & Credit Operation

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since April 1993 with 24 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Regional Operation Head Thamrin-Fatmawati, Regional Operation Head Juanda-Ekajiwa, International Payment Head, Trade Finance Department Head and Treasury Operation Head, at Maybank Indonesia

Selvi Adam

Head, Delivery Channel, Cash Monitoring, Operation Procedure, & Risk Management

Indonesian citizen, 56 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since March 1984 with more than 30 years experience in banking industry. Previously she was Deputy Head of Operation at Makassar and Fatmawati, and Area Operation Manager Juanda and Thamrin at Maybank Indonesia.

Janto Tirtadjaja

Head, Operations, System Support & Development

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since October 1993 with 21 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Department Head of Operation Center Division at Maybank Indonesia.

Lee Yiang Ming

Head, Information Technology

Malaysian citizen, 45 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 2014 with 13 years experience in banking and financial services industry and 10 years experience in other industries. Previously he was Head of Corporate Functions at Maybank Shared Services, and Programme Director (Programme Services) in Maybank Malaysia.

Profile of the Senior Management

Anthony Y Panggabean *

Head, IT Risk Management

Indonesian Citizen, 54 years old
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2010. Previously he held a position as Group Head of Operation at Bank MNC Indonesia.

*effectively resigned as of February 2016

Tjatur Widjajanto

Head, Corporate Security Management

Indonesian Citizen, 45 years old
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2015 with 10 years experience in security banking sector. Previously, he held several position as the leader of secutiries both in banking and other industries.

Herman Cahyadi

Head, Organization Development, Rewards & Services Management

Indonesian citizen, 35 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since April 2012 with 13 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Rewards Management Head at PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk.

Eko Bramantyo

Head, Finance & Accounting

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 2009 with 18 years experience in the banking and financial services industry. Previously he was Consolidated Reporting & Accounting Division Head at PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk and Senior Auditor at public accounting firm, KPMG Siddharta Siddharta Widjaja.

Nurmala Damanik

Head, Financial Planning, Performance Management & Reporting

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since August 1991 with 25 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Branch Manager of Maybank Indonesia Mumbai and Head Auditor for overseas branches, Capital Market, Credit Card and Branches at BI.

Ng Cin Cin

Head, Corporate Finance & Capital Management

Indonesia citizen, 38 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2010 with 10 years experience in the banking industry. She has wide experience in handling corporate actions, included but not limited to bonds issuance for the purpose of long term funding and/or capital structure diversification, rights issue, and merger and acquisition for inorganic growth.

Paulus Danang Yanri Hatmoko

Head, Talent Management & Organization Learning

Indonesian citizen, 39 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since January 2007. Previously, he held several positions at Maybank Indonesia include Human Capital Development Head, Talent Management Head and People Development Manager. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he served several positions at PT Astra Internasional Indonesia Tbk – Isuzu Sales Operations in area of people development.

Setyorini Rahayu

Head, Business Human Capital Business Banking & Corporate Functions ; Head, Industrial Relations (Pjs)

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 2010 with 21 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Head, BHC Business Banking, Head, HC Shared Services, Resourcing Center Head and Recruitment & Sourcing and Talent Head at Maybank Indonesia. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, she worked at Bank Permata with last position as Banking Associate Program & Personal Development Head.

Hendrawan Nasroen

Head, Business Human Capital Retail, Global Banking & Community Distribution

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since October 2015 with 16 years experience in the banking industry and 4 years experience in other industry, handling Human Capital and Corporate Communications. Previously he was Senior Vice President, HR Business Partner at PT Bank Commonwealth Indonesia.

Maurit Siahaan

Head, Procurement, Premises & Vendor Relations

Indonesian citizen, 54 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since April 1984 with 30 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Area Operation Manager and Regional Operation Head at Maybank Indonesia.

Lee Che Kong*

Head, Global Markets & Corporate Treasury

Malaysian Citizen, 43 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 18 March 2015 with 20 years of experience in banking industry. Previously he held a position as Director, Global Front Office Management Maybank Group.

* Working period ends on 23 February 2016

Andrew Suhandinata*

Head, Transaction Banking

Indonesian citizen, 44 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since September 2012 with 21 years experience in the banking industry. Prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he worked in several financial institutions, with positions as Senior Corporate Executive positions at Bank OCBC NISP covering Trade Finance and Cash Management, VP Trade Services, AVP Credit Recovery Unit and Batam Branch Manager, and Relationship Manager Financial Institutions at HSBC.

* Effectively resigned as per May 2016

Profile of the Senior Management

Handojo Wibawanto

Head, Local Corporate & Multinationals

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since July 2015 with 23 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Head Loan Product Group at Rabobank, Head Large Local Corporate at HSBC, and Head Group Special Asset Management at Bank Danamon.

Ricky Antariksa

Head, Public Sector & Energy

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since June 2009 with 25 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Global Market Head at Maybank Indonesia and CIMB Niaga. He started his career in banking since 1990 at Citibank NA Indonesia.

Sufen Triantio

Head, Business Planning & Performance Management

Indonesian citizen, 39 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2013 with 17 years experience in the banking and financial services industry. Previously she was the VP Planning & Business Development at HSBC, AVP Investor Relations at Bank Danamon and transaction services manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Ratna Ningsih

Head, Business Banking Quality Management & Credit Policy

Indonesian citizen, 52 years.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since November 1986 with 27 years experience in banking industry. Previously she worked at several strategic positions that include Head of Bankwide Risk Management and Head of Mortgage and the other strategic position.

Dewi K. Prodjohartono

Head, Financial Supply Chain Management

Indonesian citizen, 47 years old
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since August 2010 with 21 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Regional Emerging Business Head at Maybank Indonesia, Emerging Business Head of Bank OCBC NISP and Area Emerging Business Head of LippoBank.

Nancy Novita Helen

Head, International Strategic Business

Indonesia Citizen, 42 years old.
She joined Maybank Indonesia since April 2014. Previously she worked as Operation Officer in IFC (International Finance Corporation) – member of World Bank group. She spent 16 years in Japan, studied at University of Tokyo and worked at AXA Life Japan as a Project Manager before joining World Bank Group and returned back to Indonesia.

Lian Sorimuda Nasution

Head, Micro Banking ; Head Special Asset Management (Pjs)

Indonesian citizen, 53 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 1989 with 26 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Branch Manager in many branch at South Jakarta area, Deputy Head Special Asset Management, SCBC Head Regional Jawa Barat, Regional Head of SMEC – West Java & Central Java, Regional Head of SMEC – Ekajiwa & Fatmawati and Head of SMEC Collection & Recovery at Maybank Indonesia.

Adji Anggono

Head, SME Banking

Indonesia citizen, 49 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2014 with 27 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Corporate Risk & Admin Group Head, Regional Corporate Officer, and Regional Consumer Head at Bank Danamon and Regional Commercial Head and Regional Manager at UOB.

Rudy Gomedi

Head, Commercial Banking

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since January 2011 with 24 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Corporate Risk Head at Barclays Bank, Risk Director at WOM Finance and Head, Client Coverage at Maybank Indonesia.

Likia

Head, Business Planning & Performance Management

Indonesian citizen, 42 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since early 2014 with 5 years experience in the banking industry and 14 years experience as auditor and financial advisor. Previously he was Head of Strategic Information Management and Head of Finance Project at other well-known banking companies.

Hermawan Setiawan

Head, Business Banking Quality Management & Quality Assurance

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since early 1993 with 24 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Account Officer at Bandung Branch, Branch Manager at Cirebon Branch, Risk Manager at Jawa Barat area, and handled many positions in Maybank Indonesia Head Office, i.e Senior Risk Manager, Head of SME Credit Approval, and Head of SME Banking.

Stefanus Willy Soekianto

Head, Wealth Management, Segment Strategy, & E-Channel

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since October 2005 with 24 years experience in the banking Industry. Previously he was Head of Funding Business Product & Consumer Strategy at Maybank Indonesia; and prior to joining Maybank Indonesia, he was VP Head of Van Gogh Preferred Banking at ABN AMRO Bank.

Profile of the Senior Management

Laksono

Head, Card Business

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since January 2010 with 19 years experience in the banking industry and 10 years experience in computer and education industries. Previously he was Head of Electronic Banking at Maybank Indonesia, Funding Product and Marketing Subdivision Head at BCA, Deputy Division Head of Electronic Banking at BCA and Consumer Operations & Support Department Head at BCA. He started his career at IBM Indonesia.

Djojo Boentoro

Head, Mortgage

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since December 2010 with 23 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Member Relation Director at Mastercard International Jakarta Office. He also was Regional Office Head at Medan and Surabaya, and as Consumer Banking Division Head at Maybank Indonesia.

Hevi Angweita

Head, Liabilities

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since January 1989 with 26 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Head, Funding Product Management at Maybank Indonesia.

Donny Damarwulan*

Head, Industrial Relation

Indonesia citizen, 50 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2016 with 25 years experience in of Industrial Relations. Previously, HR BP & IR in PT Ceva Logistics Indonesia and TNT Indonesia.

* Effectively active as per 15 January 2016

I Made Budhi P Artha*

Head, Global Markets & Corporate Treasury

Indonesia citizen, 43 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 3 October 2015 with 20 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Head, Global Markets.

*Effectively active as of 23 February 2016

Mia Esti Sri Rezeki*

Head, IT Risk Management

Indonesian Citizen, 57 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since February 2016 with 33 experience in banking sector. Previously he held as IT Operation & Services Head.

*Effectively active as of 18 February 2016

Juliana Surijanto

Head, Retail Banking Fraud & Quality Assurance Management

Indonesian citizen, 44 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2008 with 23 years experience in the financial services industry and 10 years in the banking industry. Previously she was Head of Internal Audit at Bank DBS Indonesia and GE Consumer Finance, Head of Treasury & Finance Operation at GE Consumer Finance, Head of Portofolio & Accounting at GE Commercial Finance and chief Accounting at Mashill Finance.

Leonardo Koesmanto*

Head, Marketing & Corporate Branding

Indonesian citizen, 46 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since February 2013 with 7 years experience in the banking industry and 15 years experience in other industries. Previously he was Head of Card Business at HSBC, Head of Marketing Planning at Bentoel and Senior Consultant at Booz, Allen & Hamilton Strategic Consultant and also Accenture..

* Effectively resigned as of 1 March 2016

David Setiawan

Head, Retail Analytic & Business Planning

Indonesia Citizen, 38 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since Sep 2015 with 12 years experience in banking industry. Previously he was Head of Sales Performance & Analytics in Rabobank and HSBC, Head of Consumer Finance Portfolio Analytics in ABN AMRO, and Project Manager in Citibank

Profile of the Senior Management

Regional Director

Sabaruddin Sjarifuddin

Regional Director – North Sumatera

Indonesian citizen, 54 years old.
He joined Maybank Indonesia since January 1990 with 26 years experience in the banking industry. Previously with Maybank Indonesia he served as Area Business Manager at several Maybank Indonesia branches and Regional Home Loan Head – Sumatera.

Handriady

Regional Director – South Sumatera

Indonesia Citizen, 44 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 2011 with 20 years experience in the banking Industry. Previously he was Area Branch Manager in Maybank Indonesia Palembang and Business Manager SME Lending in Danamon for Palembang, Jambi & Pangkalpinang branch.

Michael Suryadi

Regional Director – North Jakarta

Indonesian citizen, 48 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since May 2011 with 23 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was the Cluster Head of Bank OCBC NISP.

Bennedi Sianipar

Regional Director – Central Java

Indonesian citizen, 49 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since September 1991 with 24 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Head, Regional Business – Sumatera Selatan, Head of SME Commercial Banking Center in Palembang and Medan, and also Area Business Manager in Bandar Lampung.

Andri Yusfiana Sambas

Regional Director – Surabaya, Bali & Nusra

Indonesian citizen, 43 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 1995 with 20 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Area Business Manager Thamrin, Area Business Manager MT Haryono and Team Member of Project TIGER (IMPACT).

Ting Ananta Setiawan

Regional Director – Sulawesi & IBT

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since 1988 with more than 21 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was independent member of Audit Committee at WOM Finance, Managing Partner at PT Prima Prudentia Kapital and Director at PT Media Nusa Pradana.

Janny Johana Lewa

Regional Director – Central Jakarta

Indonesian citizen, 50 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since April 1990 with 26 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Head of Regional Business Sulawesi & IBT.

Isty Rochah

Regional Director – West Java

Indonesian citizen, 51 years old.
She has joined Maybank Indonesia since February 1990 with 25 years experience in the banking industry. Previously she was Regional Sales Head in West Java and Central Java area.

Alip Hanoky

Regional Director, Kalimantan

Indonesian citizen, 45 years old.
He has joined Maybank Indonesia since December 2009 with 20 years experience in the banking industry. Previously he was Area Business Manager in Maybank Indonesia Pontianak Branch and Regional Business Manager for Sulawesi, Irian and Maluku in Bank Danamon.

BRANCHES ADDRESS

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
North Sumatera	KANWIL MEDAN	Wisma BII Lt.3, Jl. Diponegoro No. 18, Medan	061 - 4537 888	
North Sumatera	KC BANDA ACEH	Jl. Panglima Polim No. 50-52 Banda Aceh 23122	0651 - 26888	0651-23789
North Sumatera	KCP KH AHMAD DAHLAN	Jl. K.H Ahmad Dahlan No. 71, Banda Aceh 23242	0651 - 33811	0651-32111
North Sumatera	KC DIPONEGORO MEDAN	Jl. Diponegoro No. 18, Medan	061 - 4537 888	061-4537211
North Sumatera	KCP SUMATERA	Jl. Sumatera No. 93 C, Medan	061-88817811	061-88814267
North Sumatera	KCP GLUGUR	Jl. Glugur No. 71A, Medan Petisah, Medan	061 - 4152011	061-4152012
North Sumatera	KCP SETIABUDI MEDAN	Komplek Ruko Setiabudi No. 7, Medan	061-8214441	061-8217811
North Sumatera	KCP BINJAI	JL. Jend. Sudirman No. 207 A-B, Binjai	061 - 8822325	061-8821037
North Sumatera	KCP CENTER POINT	Jl. Timor, Kompleks Center Point Blok H No. 32, Kel. Gang Buntu, Kec. Medan Timur Medan	061-80510399	
North Sumatera	KCP MEDAN PLAZA	Jl. Iskandar Muda Komp. Medan Plaza, Shopping Center Blok H - VIII, Medan	061 - 4528628	061-4521005
North Sumatera	KCP TOMANG ELOK	Jl. Gatot Subroto Komp. Tomang Elok Blok C No. 105 Medan	061 - 8462222	061-8462002
North Sumatera	KCP TANJUNG MORAWA	Jl. Pahlawan No. 40 Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang	061- 7863444	061-7867944
North Sumatera	KCP BRIGJEN KATAMSO	Jl. Brigadir Jendral Katamso No. 761 AB, Medan	061-7878008	061-7867944
North Sumatera	KCP LUBUK PAKAM	Jl. Sutomo No. 7 Kelurahan Lubuk Pakam Pekan Kecamatan Lubuk Pakam Kabupaten Deli Serdang	061-7951281/7953119/7951238	061-7950611
North Sumatera	KC PALANG MERAH, MDN	Jl. Palang Merah No. 15, Medan	061 - 4512800	061-4510510
North Sumatera	KCP JL BANDUNG MEDAN	Jl. Bandung 88/11, Pasar Baru, Medan	061 - 4559811	061-4552811
North Sumatera	KCP THAMRIN MEDAN	Jl. Thamrin No. 75 - C-I Medan	061 - 7348000	061-7348684
North Sumatera	KCP MAL MEDAN	JL. MT. Hary, Komp. Mal Mdn Lt. 1 No. 16	061 - 4575771	061-4575779
North Sumatera	KCP KRAKATAU	JL. Krakatau No. 138 A Medan	061 - 6630050	061-6630048
North Sumatera	KCP PULO BRAYAN	Jl. K.L. Yos Sudarso No. 2 M-N, Pulo Brayan, Medan	061- 6620888	061-6621850
North Sumatera	KCP A.R.HAKIM	JL. A.R. Hakim No. 8, Medan	061 - 7352688	061-7351253
North Sumatera	KCP JL CIREBON MEDAN	Jl. Cirebon No. 11 Medan	061- 4157111	061-4155639
North Sumatera	KCP SUTOMO	Jl. DR. Sutomo No. 18 I-J Medan	061 - 4565088	061-4567808
North Sumatera	KK CEMARA ASRI	Jl. Cemara Boulevard Blok B 1 No. 76, Kompleks Cemara Asri, Deli Serdang	061 - 6638286	061-6638353
North Sumatera	KCP MARELAN	Jalan Marelan Raya Pasar 2 Nomer 8, Kelurahan Rengas Pulau, Kecamatan Medan Marelan, Kabupaten Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara	061-88810766/061-88810769	061-88810765
North Sumatera	KC BATAM	Raja Ali Haji No. 38 Batam	0778 - 456377	0778-457265
North Sumatera	KCP CITRAMAS PENUIN	Jl. Pembangunan Komp. Citramas Bl. A No. 18, Penuin Batam	0778 - 422710	0778-422760
North Sumatera	KCP BATU AJI	Komplek Sentosa Perdana Blok DD No. 9 & 10, Batam - Kepri	0778 - 6053050	0778-392112
North Sumatera	KCP PALM SPRING BATAM CENTER	Komplek Palm Spring BTC Blok D1 No. 10, Batam Centre	0778 - 6053070	0778-466642
North Sumatera	KCP BOTANIA GARDEN	Ruko Botania Garden, Botania Garden Blok A1 No 1A dan 1B, Batam Center - Batam	0778-7495226/7	0778-7495228
North Sumatera	KC PEMATANG SIANTAR	Jl. DR. Sutomo No. 245 Pematang Siantar 21118	0622 - 420777	0622-22348
North Sumatera	KCP TEBING TINGGI	Jl. Suprapto No.79, Tebing Tinggi	0621 325811	0621-21544
North Sumatera	KCP KISARAN	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 148 Kelurahan Kisaran Kota, Kecamatan Kisaran Kabupaten Asahan	(0623) 348811	0623-357227
North Sumatera	KC RANTAU PRAPAT	Jl. Diponegoro No. 19 Rantau Prapat 21412	0624 - 327333	0624-21749
North Sumatera	KCP KOTA PINANG	Jl. Bukit 88 K, Kelurahan Kota Pinang, Kecamatan Kota Pinang, kabupaten Labuhan Batu Selatan, Sumatera Utara	0624-495811	0624-495710
North Sumatera	KC TANJUNG PINANG	Jl. Merdeka No. 6 F- G Tanjung Pinang 29111	0771 - 311800	0771-26267
North Sumatera	KCP TANJUNG UBAN	Jl. Permaisuri No. 7 Tanjung Uban	0771 - 81800	0771-81333
North Sumatera	KCP BINTAN CENTER	Jl. D. I. Panjaitan No. 23 KM 9, Tanjung Pinang	0771 - 442100	0771-442300
North Sumatera	KC PEKANBARU	Komp. Senapelan Plaza, Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 69 Pekanbaru	0761-31922	0761-32272
North Sumatera	KCP PERAWANG	Jl. Raya Perawang KM 5 No. 16 Perawang	0761-92223	0761-91491
North Sumatera	KCP RIAU	Jl. Riau No. 10 FG Kel. Tampan Kec. Tampan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau	0761 - 848811	0761-849811
North Sumatera	KCP HARAPAN RAYA	Jl. Harapan Raya No. 304 V, Pekanbaru	0761 - 887811	0761-7891811
North Sumatera	KCP DUMAI	Jl. Sukajadi/ P. Diponegoro No. 106 & 108, Dumai 28812	0765 - 32811	0765-440811
North Sumatera	KCP NANGKA	Komp. Citra Plaza Jl. Teuku Tambusai (D/H Jl. Nangka) No. 12 Pekanbaru	0761 - 28230	0761-28229

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
North Sumatera	KCP BELILAS	Jl. Raya Lintas Timur No. 39 Belilas Kecamatan Siberida Desa/ Kelurahan PangkalanKasai Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu Provinsi Riau	0769-323541	0769-323514
North Sumatera	KCP DURI	Jl. Hang Tuah No. 100-101 Duri, Kelurahan Air Jamban, Kecamatan mandau, Kabupaten Bengkalis Provinsi Riau	0765 - 92821	0765-92822
North Sumatera	KCP SUDIRMAN CITY SQUARE	Jl. Jendral Sudirman Komplek Sudirman City Square Blok E-5 Pekanbaru	0761-32811	
North Sumatera	KC PADANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 14 Padang 25121	0751 - 30811	0751-33989
North Sumatera	KCP BELAKANG OLO	Jl. Belakang Olo No. 28, Padang	0751 - 30811	0751-33989
North Sumatera	KCP PONDOK/ PLAZA MINANG	JL. Pondok No. 86-C, Padang	0751 - 33148	0751-36211
North Sumatera	KCP BUKIT TINGGI	Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 92 Bukit Tinggi	0752-625811/5	0752-624991
North Sumatera	KK BY-PASS PADANG	Jl. By Pass KM 7, Kelurahan Pisang, Kecamatan Pauh, Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat	0751-779811	0751-779907
South Sumatera	KANWIL PALEMBANG	Jl. Kapten Rivai No. 1293, Lantai 5, palembang, Sumatera Selatan	0711 - 311909	
South Sumatera	KC BENGKULU	Jalan Soewondo Parman No. 51-52, Kelurahan Penurunan, Kecamatan Ratu Samban, Kota Bengkulu, Provinsi Bengkulu	0736-344100	0736-343559
South Sumatera	KCP LINGKAR TIMUR	Jl. Salak Raya No. 33, Kecamatan Gading Cempaka, Kelurahan Padang Nangka, Kota Bengkulu	0736-343737	0736-347011
South Sumatera	KC JAMBI	Jl. DR. Sutomo No. 54 Jambi 36113	0741-32141– 47	0741-32488/34533
South Sumatera	KCP JELUTUNG	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 74-75, Jelutung, Jambi	0741 - 20611	0741-24811
South Sumatera	KCP SIPIN, JBI	Jl. Kapt. A. Bakarudin No. 67 & 68, Sipin, Jambi 36122	0741 - 63981	0741-65618
South Sumatera	KCP KUALA TUNGKAL	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 68-69, RT. 003 RW.000, Kel. Tungkal IV Kota, Kec. Tungkal Ilir, Kab. Tanjung Jabung Barat, Jambi	(0742) 22611,322745,46,47	(0742) 21811
South Sumatera	KCP TALANG BANJAR	Jl. Rang Kayo Pngai No. 36 RT 003 RW 003, Kelurahan Talang Banjar, Kecamatan Jambi Timur, Kota Jambi	0741-34700	0741-34742
South Sumatera	KC MUARA BUNGO	Jl. Sudirman No. 55, RT 015 RW 006, Kelurahan Bungo Barat, Kecamatan Muara Bungo, Kabupaten Bungo, Jambi	0747-321181	0747-321182
South Sumatera	KC PALEMBANG	Jl. Kapten Rivai No. 1293 Palembang 30129	0711 - 311909	0711-311882/ 320209
South Sumatera	KCP SUKAMTO	Jalan R. Sukamto No. 28 E, Palembang	0711-314222/33	0711-314277
South Sumatera	KCP LETKOL ISKANDAR	Jl. Letkol. Iskandar No. 901 ABCD Palembang	0711-370771/2	0711-311827
South Sumatera	KCP KEBUMEN DARAT	JL. Kebumen Darat No. 742, Palembang	0711 - 361447	0711-361449
South Sumatera	KCP POLYGON	Perumahan Bukit Sejahtera (Polygon) Bl. BA No. 17, Palembang	0711 - 442605	0711-442604
South Sumatera	KCP LEMABANG	Jl. RE Martadinata No. 18 B, Kel. 8 Ilir, Kec. Ilir Tengah 1, Palembang	0711 - 710334	0711-710396
South Sumatera	KCP BANYUASIN	Jl. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II KM 12 No.6, Kelurahan Alang-alang lebar, Kec Alang-alang lebar (dr.Sukarami) Palembang 30154	0711-5645217	0711-5645333
South Sumatera	KCP LUBUK LINGGAU	Jl. Garuda Nomor 2, RT 005 RW 000, Kelurahan Pasar Pemiri, Kecamatan Lubuk Linggau Barat II, Kota Lubuk Linggau	0733-324604	0733-324336
South Sumatera	KCP PRABUMULIH	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 36-37 Kec. Prabumulih Barat Kel. Pasar Prabumulih Kabupaten Muara Enim - Sumatera Selatan	0713-323777	
South Sumatera	KC BANDAR LAMPUNG	Jl. Laks. Malahayati No. 188, Teluk Betung, Bandar Lampung	0721-487409/10	0721-486225
South Sumatera	KCP TANJUNG KARANG	Jl. Kartini Komp. Pertokoan Pasar Tengah Blok B/II No. 15 Tanjung Karang Lampung 3511	0721 - 266651	0721-266654
South Sumatera	KCP RADEN INTEN	Jln. Raden Intan No. 144/88 Tanjung Karang, Bandar Lampung	0721 - 250270	0721-251227
South Sumatera	KCP METRO LAMPUNG	Komp. Ruko Sumur Bandung Blok B No. 5 Metro, Lampung	0725-47811–14	0725-47311
South Sumatera	KCP BANDAR JAYA	Jl. Proklamator No. 25 Kelurahan Bandar Jaya Barat, Kecamatan Terbanggi Besar, Kabupaten Lampung Tengah, Propinsi Lampung	0725-527611	0725-527811
South Sumatera	KCP PRINGSEWU	Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani No. 99 A, Desa Pringsewu Timur, Kecamatan Pringsewu,Kabupaten Pringsewu, Lampung	0729-7330011	0729- 7330022

Branches Address

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
South Sumatera	KCP ANTASARI	Jl. Pangeran Antasari No. 36 C, Kelurahan Kedamaian, Kecamatan Tanjung Karang Timur, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung	0721-5600588	0721-5600590
South Sumatera	KC PANGKALPINANG	Jl. Pegadaian No. 12A, Kompleks Pasar, Kota Pangkalpinang	0717-424324	0717-434215
Central Jakarta	KANWIL THAMRIN	Plaza BII Menara 1 lt. 3 Jl. M.H. Thamrin Kav. 22 No. 51, Jakarta	(021) 2300888	
Central Jakarta	KC THAMRIN, JKT	Jl. MH Thamrin Kav. 22 No. 51, Tower 2 lt. 1, Jakarta 10350	(021) 2300888	021-3926061
Central Jakarta	KCP PROKLAMASI	Jl. Proklamasi No. 23 Jakarta Pusat 10320	021 - 3154467	021-3103568
Central Jakarta	KCP WISMA METROPOLITAN 2	Wisma Metropolitan II, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 31, Jakarta	021 - 5227889	021-5227447
Central Jakarta	KCP TANAH ABANG BLK A	Tanah Abang Blok A, Unit B2/F/068 A-B, Jakarta Pusat	021-23572362	021-23571922
Central Jakarta	KCP KEIAI	Wisma KEIAI Lt. Dasar, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 3-4, Jakarta	021-5724031-36	021-5724031
Central Jakarta	KCP PLAZA INDONESIA	Plaza Indonesia, Jl. MH Thamrin, Blok B-1 No. 17-18, Lt. Dasar, Jakarta Pusat	021-3107535/36	021-3107588
Central Jakarta	KCP MALL AMBASADOR	Jl. Prof. Dr. Satrio, Lt. Dasar Ruko No. 1, Jakarta Selatan	021 - 5760136	021-5760366
Central Jakarta	KCP MENTENG CENTRAL	JL. HOS COKROAMINOTO NO. 78, MENTENG, JAKARTA PUSAT 10310	021 - 31904370	021-31904388
Central Jakarta	KCP TANAH ABANG	Jl. Fachruddin Bl. D 18-19 Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat 10250	021 - 2303035	021-2303054
Central Jakarta	KC SUMMIT MAS, JKT	Summitmas Tower II Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 61, Jakarta	021 - 2526333/35	021-2521612
Central Jakarta	KCP BENDUNGAN HILIR	Jl. Bendungan Hilir No. 1 A, Kelurahan Bendungan Hilir, Kecamatan Tanah Abang, Jakarta Pusat	021-57903288	021-579903282
Central Jakarta	KCP SENTRAL SENAYAN 2	Sentral Senayan II Ground Floor, Unit No.201F, Jl. Asia Afrika No.8, Jakarta Pusat	021-57954101-5	021-57954115
Central Jakarta	KCP WOLTER MONGINSIDI	Jl. Wolter Monginsidi No. 64B, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	021-72796941/43	021-7267758
Central Jakarta	KCP BURSA EFEK JAKARTA	Jakarta Stock Exchange Building, Twr 1 Ground Fl, Jl Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta	021-5150722-27	021-5150731/32
Central Jakarta	KCP WARUNG BUNCIT	Jl. Mampang Prapatan Raya No. 91, Jakarta Selatan	021-7984401-05	021-7984395
Central Jakarta	KCP PALMERAH	Jl. Palmerah Utara 36-38, Jakarta	021-5305119-24	021-5308376
Central Jakarta	KCP Wisma 77	Wisma 77 Tower 2, Lantai Ground Zona 1 A, Jl. Letjend. S. Parman Kav. 77, Slipi, Jakarta Barat	021 - 29676100 - 102 - 103 - 104	021-29676101
Central Jakarta	KCP PERMATA HIJAU	Jl. Perak No. 17B , Permata Hijau , Jakarta 12210	021 - 5357333	021-5332260
Central Jakarta	KCP SENTRAL SENAYAN 3	Gedung Sentral Senayan 3, Ground Floor, Jl. Asia Afrika 8, Gelora Bung Karno, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat 10270	021-29228857/55	021-29228859
Central Jakarta	KCP MELAWAI	Jl. Melawai No. 189A-A2, RT 007, RW 005, Kelurahan Kramat Pela, Kecamatan Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	021-7260011	021-7261255
Central Jakarta	KC MT. HARYONO, JKT	Wisma Korindo Lt. 1, Jl. MT. Haryono Kav. 62 Jakarta	021-7976061-5	021-7976167
Central Jakarta	KCP MENARA MTH	Gedung Perkantoran Menara MTH, Ground Floor Suite GF04 Jl. Letjen MT Haryono Kav 23, Jakarta	021-83782561-4	021-83782565
Central Jakarta	KCP WISMA MULIA	Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto 42 Ground Floor, Jakarta 12710	021 - 52906000	021-52905900
Central Jakarta	KCP GRAHA IRAMA	Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav. 1-2 Ground Floor Blok B Jakarta Selatan	021-5261330-4	021-5261335
Central Jakarta	KCP Office 8	Gedung Office 8, Lantai Dasar, Unit Banking Hall E, Jl. Senopati Raya No. 88. Kebayoran Baru – Jakarta Selatan	021-29333360 - 64	
Central Jakarta	KCP SUPOMO	Jl. Profesor Supomo SH Blok Z Persil 25 (Supomo No. 55), Kec. Tebet, Kel. Tebet Barat, Jakarta Selatan	021-83780897-8	021-83780899
Central Jakarta	KCP KALIBATA CITY	JL. KALIBATA RAYA NO. 1 KALIBATA CITY SQUARE LANTAI LG BLOK B NO. 27 - 28	021 29316975	021-29316980
Central Jakarta	KCP KOTA KASABLANKA	Lower Ground Floor Unit 102, Jl. Casablanka Kav. 88, Jakarta Selatan	021-29488622-25	021-29488627
Central Jakarta	KC FATMAWATI, JKT	Jl. R.S. Fatmawati No. 28 Jakarta	021 - 7511900	021-75910171
Central Jakarta	KCP KEBAYORAN LAMA	Jl. Raya Kebayoran Lama No. 22 (PAL VII), Kel. Sukabumi Utara - Kec. Kebon Jeruk, Jakarta Barat 11540	021 - 5301787	021-5301636

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
Central Jakarta	KCP DUTA MAS	Duta Mas Fatmawati Raya Blok B2 No. 7, Jaksel	021 - 7231311	021-7231310
Central Jakarta	KCP VENTURA	Ventura Building, Jl. RA Kartini 23, Jakarta	021 - 7513569	021-7513623
Central Jakarta	KCP AMPERA	Jl. Ampera Raya 10 Pejaten Barat, Jakarta 12510	021-7180149-50	021-7180151
Central Jakarta	KCP GRAND WIJAYA	Komp.Perkantoran Wijaya Grand Puri, Jl. Wijaya II Blok G No. 35-36, Jakarta Selatan	021 - 2700620	021-7206658
Central Jakarta	KCP KEMANG	Jl. Kemang Raya No. 6 Jakarta	021 - 7181404	021-7181405
Central Jakarta	KCP PANGLIMA POLIM	Jl. Panglima Polim Raya No. 79 Jakarta	021 - 2700811	021-7206978
Central Jakarta	KCP TB SIMATUPANG	Gedung Graha Simatupang, lt. 1 & 2, Jl. T B Simatupang Kav. 38, Jakarta Selatan	021-7813292-94	021-7813391
Central Jakarta	KCP DEPOK	Jl. Margonda Raya No. 38 Depok	021 - 7751368	021-7521090
Central Jakarta	KC PONDOK INDAH, JKT	Jl. Metro Pondok Indah Kav. II UA No.65-66, Jakarta 12310	021 - 7500027/ 7690890	021-7500387/7663244
Central Jakarta	KCP CINERE	Ruko Cinere Bl. A No. 6 , Jl. Cinere Raya, Cinere	021 - 7548033	021-7548034
Central Jakarta	KCP MAL PONDOK INDAH	Unit G51 – G53 Lt. Dasar Jl. Metro Pondok Indah Jakarta Selatan	021 - 7507010	021-75921025
Central Jakarta	KCP PAMULANG	Jl. Siliwangi Ruko Pamulang Permai 1 Blok SH 19/12, Ds. Pamulang Barat, Kec. Pamulang, Kab. Tangerang Selatan	021 - 74701403	021-74701426
Central Jakarta	KCP BINTARO JAYA	Jl. Bintaro Utama 3 A Rukan Blok A No.1 , Pondok Aren, Tangerang	021-7351158-60	021-7375127
Central Jakarta	KK KEBAYORAN ARCADE	Jl. Ruko Kebayoran Arcade II, Kaveling Blok KA/B2 22, Kelurahan Pondok Jaya, Kecamatan Pondok Aren, Kota Tangerang Selatan	021-29511826	
Central Jakarta	KCP ARTERI PONDOK INDAH	Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda (Pondok Indah Arteri), Kav 77-78, Ruko No. 3, Jakarta Selatan	021 - 7224026	021-7224020
Central Jakarta	KCP BINTARO PERMAI	Jl. RC Veteran No. 1, Kel. Bintaro, Kec. Pesanggrahan, Jakarta Selatan	021 - 73692589	021-73692610
Central Jakarta	KCP RADIO DALAM	Jl. Radio Dalam No. A/1b (Komplek Yado) Kec Kebayoran Baru, Gandaria Utara Jakarta Selatan	021 - 7232300	021-7232333
Central Jakarta	KCP CIPULIR	Jl. Cileduk Raya No. 109, RT 09/ RW 05, Cipulir, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta Selatan	(021) 7210808	021-7210400
West Jakarta	KANWIL PURI KENCANA, JKT	Komp. Puri Niaga III, Jl. Puri Kencana Bl. M - 8 No. 1 JKL, Jakarta 11610	021-583-56536	
West Jakarta	KC JUANDA, JKT	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 27A, Jakarta	021 - 2310811	021-3841412
West Jakarta	KCP BATU TULIS	Jl. Batu Tulis Raya No. 9A - 11B, Jakarta Pusat	021 - 3841805	021-3843379
West Jakarta	KCP SAMANHUDI	Jl. H. Samanhudi No. 55A, Jakarta	021 - 3448188	021-3448189
West Jakarta	KCP SAWAH BESAR	Jl. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 16C, Jakarta Pusat	021 - 3442091	021-3810092
West Jakarta	KCP ANGKASA	Jl. Angkasa No. 32 Blok A5-A6 Jakarta	021 - 4200386	021-4200435
West Jakarta	KCP GARUDA	Jl. Garuda No. 22B, Jakarta	021- 4211844	021-4209874
West Jakarta	KC ROXY MAS, JKT	Jl. Hasyim Ashari Blok B1 12 A, Jakarta	(021) 6329515	021-6336007
West Jakarta	KCP CENTRAL PARK	Garden Shopping Arcade Clermont 9 nomor AB, Central Park - Tanjung Duren Selatan, Grogol Petamburan, Jakarta Barat	021-29209059	021-29209050
West Jakarta	KCP TAMAN ANGGREK	Ground Floor, Banking Center Jl. S. Parman Kav. 21, Grogol, Jakarta Barat	(021) 5639001	021-5639155
West Jakarta	KCP DAAN MOGOT	Jl. Daan Mogot Raya Km 1 No. 10, Rukun Tetangga No. 011, Rukun Warga 04, Kelurahan Jelambar, Kecamatan Grogol Petamburan, Jakarta Barat.	021-29200611	
West Jakarta	KCP CIDENG TIMUR	JL. Cideng Timur 15A, jakarta Pusat	021-6321846	021-6321935
West Jakarta	KCP GREEN VILLE	Komp. Pertokoan Green Ville Blok A 17-18 Jakarta	(021) 5656044	021-5656049
West Jakarta	KCP TOMANG	Jl. Tomang Raya No. 12A, Jakarta	(021) 568-1750	021-5681746
West Jakarta	KCP KEMANGGISAN	Jl. Kemanggisan Raya Blok D4 No. F, Jakarta Barat 11480	(021) 53674777	021-53650226
West Jakarta	KCP JEMBATAN LIMA	Jl. Moch. Mansyur No. 65 D, Jakarta 11270	(021) 6304140	021-6304139
West Jakarta	KC PURI KENCANA, JKT	Komp. Puri Niaga III, Jl. Puri Kencana B1. M - 8 No. 1 JKL, Jakarta 11610	021-583-56536	021-58356506
West Jakarta	KCP PURI SENTRA NIAGA	Jalan Kompleks Ruko Sentra Niaga Puri Indah Blok T 1 nomor 8, Kecamatan Kembangan, Kelurahan Kembangan Selatan, Jakarta Barat	021-22500505/09	021-22500506
West Jakarta	KCP TAMAN PALEM	Ruko Taman Palem Lestari Blok D10/25, Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat	(021) 55959008	021-5402726
West Jakarta	KCP KEDOYA	Jl. Terusan Arjuna No. 50 Jakarta	(021) 5642233	021-5674652
West Jakarta	KCP PURI INDAH PASAR	Jalan Puri Indah Raya Blok 1 No. 18, Jakarta Barat	(021) 5816619	021-5807271

Branches Address

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
West Jakarta	KCP CITRA GARDEN 2	Blok A30 Citra Niaga (Citra Garden 2), Jakarta Barat	(021) 54390468	021-54378037
West Jakarta	KCP KEBUN JERUK INTERCON	Komplek Intercon Plaza No. 3 Jl. Meruya Ilir No. 14, Jakarta	(021) 5841501	021-5304411
West Jakarta	KCP KEBON JERUK PLAZA	Jl. Raya Perjuangan Blok A No.7-8 Jakarta	(021) 5308885	021-5306348
West Jakarta	KCP DAAN MOGOT BARU	Ruko Daan Mogot Baru, Jl. Tanah lot Blok LB V No.31-32, Tangerang	(021) 5447188	021-5447180
West Jakarta	KCP GREEN GARDEN	Komp. Perumahan Green Garden Jl. Raya Daan Mogot Km. 3 Blok 22 No. 46, Jakarta	(021) 5828359	021-5828356
West Jakarta	KCP DUTA MAS JELAMBAR	Komp. Pertokoan Taman Duta Mas, Blok E1 No. 15 Jl. Tubagus Angke, Jakarta	(021) 5678021	021-5678019
West Jakarta	KCP JALAN PANJANG	Jl. Panjang Raya No. 9A, Jakarta Barat	021 - 53666811	021-53672044
West Jakarta	KCP MERUYA	Jalan Meruya Ilir No. 82 H, Kelurahan Serengseng, Kecamatan Kembangan, Jakarta Barat	021-29544840	021-29544839
West Jakarta	KC CILEGON	Jl. SA. Tirtayasa No. 26 Cilegon 42414	(0254) 395401	0254-395403
West Jakarta	KCP SERANG	Jl. SM Hasanudin No. 35 Pasar Lama - Serang 42112	(0254) 215656	0254-215665
West Jakarta	KC TANGERANG, JKT	Jl. Daan Mogot No. 33, Tangerang	(021) 5513626	021-55767314
West Jakarta	KCP SUPERMALL KARAWACI	Supermall Karawaci,1st floor, Unit FF# 59,105 Boulevard Diponegoro #00-00, Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang	(021)-5469297	021-5470947
West Jakarta	KCP ALAM SUTERA	Ruko Sutera Niaga I No. 36 & 37, Ruko Alam Sutera, Tangerang	(021) 53124750	021-53124830
West Jakarta	KCP VILLA MELATI MAS	Ruko Villa Melati Mas Blok A2 No. 10, Serpong, Tangerang	(021) 5386499	021-5386497
West Jakarta	KCP CITRA RAYA CIKUPA	Jl. Boulevard Utama Ruko Square 2 Blok B 5A/01, Perumahan Citra Raya Cikupa, Tangerang	(021) 5961190	021-59400061
West Jakarta	KCP PASAR MODERN SERPONG	Jl. Ruko Golden Madrid 1 Blok C No. 6 BSD, Tangerang	(021) 5389033	021-53160451
West Jakarta	KCP CBD CILEDUG	CBD Ciledug Trade Mall & Shopping Arcade Ruko A3/27, Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 93 Ciledug, Tgr	(021) 7300989	021-7300989
West Jakarta	KCP TERAS KOTA	Ruko CBD Bidex Blok A/5 BSD, Serpong, Tangerang	(021) 5389029	021-5387300
West Jakarta	KCP SUMMARECON SERPONG	Graha Boulevard Summarecon Serpong, Jl. Boulevard Raya Blok A No. 3 dan 5 – Tangerang	021-5467909-15	
West Jakarta	KCP BUMI SERPONG DAMAI	Ruko BSD Sektor 7 Jl. Raya Serpong Blok N No.56-57, Tangerang 15310	(021) 5371455	021-5371454
West Jakarta	KCP SUTERA PALMYRA	Ruko Jalur Sutera 25A No 1, Perumahan Alam Sutera, Kecamatan Bencongan, Tangerang, Banten	(021) 29315001-06	021-29315002
West Jakarta	KCP TANGERANG CITY	Ruko Business Park, Tangerang City A 36, Jl. Jendral Sudirman dan Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan, Kota Tangerang	021 - 29239700	021-29239707
East Jakarta	KANWIL JATINEGARA, JKT	Jl. Jatinegara Timur 59 Jakarta, Jakarta 13310	021 - 2800320	
East Jakarta	KC JATINEGARA, JKT	Jl. Jatinegara Timur 59 Jakarta, Jakarta 13310	021 - 2800320	021-2800324
East Jakarta	KCP MATRAMAN	JL. Matraman Raya No. 55 Jakarta	021-8510761-65	021-8510769
East Jakarta	KCP PONDOK GEDE	Pondok Gede Plaza Blok B1 No. 14-16, Pondok Gede, Bekasi	021 - 8463103	021-8469664
East Jakarta	KCP PEMUDA	Jl. Pemuda RT.007/01 No. 29 Jakarta	021 - 4714850	021-4714849
East Jakarta	KC BEKASI, JTN-JKT	Ruko Kalimalang Commercial Center, Jl. Jend. A. Yani Blok A-1 No. 8 Bekasi	021 - 8849060	021-8849064
East Jakarta	KCP KALIMALANG,	Pertokoan Duta Permai Bl.B-1 No.14-16, Jl. Kalimalang, Bekasi	021-88954311	021-8894235
East Jakarta	KCP CIBITUNG	Komplek Perkantoran Kawasan Industri, MM 2100 Blok C No. 12 A dan B, Cibitung - Bekasi	021-8981338-40	021-8981341
East Jakarta	KCP HARAPAN INDAH	Ruko Sentra Niaga 2 Blok SN2 No. 7, Bulevar Hijau, Harapan Indah, Medan Satria, Bekasi Barat	021 - 88387040	021-88387039
East Jakarta	KCP GRAND WISATA	Ruko Grand Wisata Blok AA 9 No. 23, Bekasi	021 - 82616054	021-82616053
East Jakarta	KCP KEMANG PRATAMA	Ruko Kemang Pratama Kav. AM No. 07 B, Bekasi	021 - 82415222	021-82431590
East Jakarta	KCP SUMMARECON BEKASI	Kompleks Sinpasa Commercial Summarecon Bekasi, Blok SA Nomor 030, Type Sinpasa 5, Jalan Bulevar Selatan Summarecon Bekasi	021-29453980; 021-29453981; 021-29453982; 021-29453983; 021-29453984; 021-29453985	
East Jakarta	KCP JABABEKA	Jl. Niaga Raya Ruko Capitol No. 2 M , Jababeka II	021 - 89830717	021-89830862
East Jakarta	KCP CIKARANG PLAZA	Ruko Cikarang Plaza, Jl. Sumantri Blok No. 17 & 18, Cikarang, Jawa Barat	021-8905011-13	021-8903156

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
East Jakarta	KCP LIPPO CIKARANG	Komp. Ruko Thamrin Bl. B No. 2 Bl. B No. 2 Lippo Cikarang Jl. MH. Thamrin, Bekasi 17550	021 - 89909052	021-89908731
East Jakarta	KCP CIKARANG CENTRAL CITY	Ruko Cikarang Central City, Jl. Raya Cikarang Cibarusah KM 10 No. 88 Kampung Kandang Roda, RT 012 RW 006, Kelurahan Ciantra, Kecamatan Cikarang Selatan, Kabupaten Bekasi, Propinsi Jawa Barat	021 - 29611131-35	021-29619108
East Jakarta	KCP PERMATA JUNCTION	Komplek Perumahan Juction Blok B No.6 Jababeka 1, Kecamatan Cikarang Utara, kabupaten Bekasi	021-89832660	021-89832641
East Jakarta	KC KARAWANG, JKT	Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 85 Karawang	0276 - 403304	0267-403766
East Jakarta	SENTRA KIIC	Sentra KIIC Room #1, Unit C, Sentra KIIC, Jalan Permata Raya Lot-CA 1, Kawasan Industri KIIC, Karawang	"0218905404, 8905405; 0267 644008, 646382"	0267 8643130
East Jakarta	KCP CIKAMPEK	Jl. Jend. A. Yani Ruko No. 60C Cikampek	0264-311761/3	0264-318969
East Jakarta	KCP SURYA CIPTA KARAWANG	Gedung Suryacipta Square, Jl. Surya Utama Kav.C-1, Kawasan Industri Suryacipta, Karawang	(0267) 8610234	(0267) 8610233
East Jakarta	KCP BUKIT INDAH	Bukit Indah Cikampek Blok C1 No. 5A, Cikampek	0264-8371185/88	0264-8371183
East Jakarta	KCP DELTAMAS	PERUMAHAN KOTA DELTAMAS, BLOK B NO. 1, LOKASI PALAIS De PARIS, DESA SUKAMAHI, CIKARANG PUSAT	021 - 89970005	021-89907845
East Jakarta	KCP TUPAREV	Jl. Tuparev No. 56, Kecamatan Karawang Barat, Kabupaten Karawang, Jawa Barat	0267-8490878	0267-8490877
East Jakarta	KC BOGOR, JKT	Jl. Suryakencana No. 231 Bogor	0251 - 8330316	0251-8328662
East Jakarta	KCP PAJAJARAN	Komp. Pertokoan Jl. Pajajaran No. 20 (28 L), Bogor	0251 - 8317291	0251-8317291
East Jakarta	KCP CITRA GRAN CIBUBUR	Perumahan Citra Gran Kawasan City Walk Blok CW No. 10 dan 11, Cibubur	021-29060515-7	
East Jakarta	KCP SOLEH ISKANDAR	Jl. K. H. Soleh Iskandar No 2Q, Komplek Ruko 24, Bogor	0251 - 8325566	0251-8352009
East Jakarta	KCP CILEUNGSI	Ruko Griya Kenari Mas Blok A II/6-7, Jl. Raya Cileungsi, Kabupaten Bogor	021 - 82483366	021-84934507
East Jakarta	KCP BARANANGSIANG	Jalan Raya Pajajaran No. 78 N, Bogor	0251-8330082	0251-8342931
East Jakarta	KCP CIBINONG	Jl. Mayor Oking Jayaatmaja No. 27 Komp. Pertokoan Cibinong Indah Bl. A No.3, Cibinong	021 - 8753692	021-8753694
East Jakarta	KCP KOTA WISATA	Ruko Trafalgar Bl. H-2&H-3 Sentra Eropa, Perum. Kota Wisata Jl. Transyogi km 6, Cibubur, Bogor	021- 84934504	021-84934507
East Jakarta	KCP DEWI SARTIKA	Jl. Dewi Sartika no.27D,Bogor	0251-8333728	0251-8336624
East Jakarta	KCP TAJUR	Jl. Raya Tajur No. 65F, Bogor	0251 - 8391108	0251-8392210
North Jakarta	KANWIL EKAJIWA	Gedung Wisma Eka Jiwa lt. 6, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta 10730	(021)6121611	
North Jakarta	KC EKAJIWA, JKT	Gedung Wisma Eka Jiwa lt. 6, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta 10730	(021) 612-1611	021-6121881/ 6121782
North Jakarta	KCP HARCO MANGGA DUA	Ruko Agung Sedayu Blok G No. 2, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta 10730	(021) 62202790	021-62202791
North Jakarta	KCP PANGERAN JAYAKARTA	Jl. Pangeran Jayakarta No. 129, Blok A9-10, Kel. Mangga Dua Selatan, Kec. Sawah Besar, Jakarta Pusat 10370	(021) 6242677	021-6242679
North Jakarta	KCP ITC MANGGA DUA	Jl. Arteri Mangga Dua, ITC Building Blok D NO. 6-9, Jakarta	(021) 6016418	021-6016420
North Jakarta	KCP MAL MANGGA DUA	Gd. Mal Mangga Dua Blok RM, Jl. Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta 10730	(021) 6129160	021-6129144
North Jakarta	KCP KALI BESAR	Jl. Kalibesar Barat No. 18-19, Jakarta Barat	(021) 2600811	021-6902820
North Jakarta	KC GAJAH MADA, JKT	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 187, Jakarta	021-6345078	021-6345101
North Jakarta	KCP LINDETEVES TRADE CENTER	Lindeteves Trade Center, Ruko RA-47 dan kios C31 No. 10, Ground Floor 2 (GF2)	021-62320643	021-62320498
North Jakarta	KCP GLODOK PLAZA	Komp. Glodok Plaza, Jl. Pinangsia Raya Blok E No. 9-10, Jakarta	(021) 628-1100	021-6492294
North Jakarta	KCP MANGGA BESAR	Jl. Mangga Besar VIII No. 6, Jakarta Barat	021-6261184	021-6261183
North Jakarta	KCP LINDETEVES	Jl. Hayam Wuruk No. 100 Ps. Hayam Wuruk lt. II Los 9 No. 22, Jakarta	021-6242580	021-6242578
North Jakarta	KCP KETAPANG INDAH	Komplek Ketapang Indah Blok B-2 No.18 Jakarta Barat	021 - 6338566	021-6338565
North Jakarta	KCP ALAYDRUS	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 11A dan B, Kelurahan Petojo Utara, KecamatanGambir, Jakarta Pusat	021-63868600	021-63868800
North Jakarta	KC KELAPA GADING, JKT	Jl. Raya Barat Boulevard Blok LC5 No. 9-11, Jakarta	021 - 4503181	021-4503175

Branches Address

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
North Jakarta	KCP MOI	Kelapa Gading Square Italian Walk Blok D No. 33, Jl. Boulevard Barat Raya, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara	021 - 45869239	021-45869239
North Jakarta	KCP PULO GADUNG	Gedung Sapta Mulia, Lantai 1, Jl. Rawa Gelam V Kav. OR.3B, Kawasan Industri Pulogadung, Jakarta Timur	021 - 46834867	021-46834869
North Jakarta	KCP KLP. GADING BULEVARD I	Jl. Kelapa Gading Boulevard Blok PA-19 No. 11, Jakarta Utara 14240	021 - 4514425	021-4507446
North Jakarta	KCP KLP. GADING BULEVARD II	Jl. Raya Boulevard I-3 no. 4, Jakarta	021 - 4515253	021-4515257
North Jakarta	KCP KLP. GADING KIRANA	Jl. Gading Kirana Timur Blok A 13 No. 35, Jakarta Utara	021-4513212-15	021-4513216
North Jakarta	KCP CAKUNG CILINCING	PT. Bimaruna Jaya, Jl. Cakung Cilincing Km.1,5, Jakarta Timur	021 - 4619401	021-4619405
North Jakarta	KCP GADING RIVIERA	Jl. Raya Kelapa Hybrida Blok PF-23 Kavling Nomor 9, Kecamatan kelapa gading, kelurahan Pegangsaan Dua, Jakarta Utara	021-29451346/021-29451347	021-45865664
North Jakarta	KC PLUIT, JKT	Jl Pluit Kencana Raya No. 80 Blok D Kav. 34, Jakarta	(021) 6604333	021-6693874
North Jakarta	KCP BANDENGAN	Jl. Bandengan Utara No. 85/A 10, Jakarta	(021) 6601469	021-6602785
North Jakarta	KCP SUNTER ALTIRA	Altira Business Park Blok F No. 07, Jl. Yos Sudarso Kav. 85 Sunter,Tanjung Priok Jakarta Utara	(021) 26690219, 18, 20, 21, 23	blm ada
North Jakarta	KCP BUKIT GOLF MEDITERANIA	Rukan Exclusive A 6-7, Bukit Golf Mediterania, Jakarta Utara	(021) 55966101	021-55966103
North Jakarta	KCP PANTAI INDAH KAPUK	Galeri Niaga Mediterania Blok X-3, Kav A No. 8o & 8p Pantai Indah Kapuk, Jakarta	(021)-55966534	021-55966532
North Jakarta	KCP TELUK GONG	Ruko Duta Indah Square 1, Jalan Raya Teluk Gong No. 15 Blok A No. 1, Jakarta Utara	(021) 66670575	021-66670571
North Jakarta	KCP MUARA KARANG RAYA	Jl. Pluit Karang No. 199, Jakarta Utara	(021) 6629203	021-6629198
North Jakarta	KCP MUARA KARANG	Jl. Pluit Karang Timur Bl. B 8 No. 112 Jakarta	(021) 660-1478	021-6679945
North Jakarta	KCP PESONA INDAH KAPUK	Rukan Pesona Indah Kapuk Jl. Kapuk Kamal Raya Blok A No. 3A & 5, Jakarta	021-55951850	021-55951856
North Jakarta	KC CEMPAKA MAS, JKT	Ruko Grand Cempaka Jl. Letjend. Suprapto Blok A No.34, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta 10640	021-4215915-20	021-4215909
North Jakarta	KCP PURI MUTIARA SUNTER	Ruko Puri Mutiara Blok D No. 1 & 2 Sunter, Jl. Danau Sunter Barat, Jakarta Utara	021-6502133-35	021-6518318
North Jakarta	KCP TANJUNG PRIOK	Jl Enggano No. 38, Tanjung Priuk, Jakarta	021 - 430-0419	021-4300428
North Jakarta	KCP SUNTER PARADISE	Jl. Bismaraya Blok A5 No. 50, Sunter, Jakarta	021-6452801-07	021-6452811
North Jakarta	KCP SUNTER PODOMORO	Jl. Sunter Agung Utara Blok A36 d No. 40-41, Sunter, Jakarta Utara	021 - 6514002	021-64714967
North Jakarta	KCP DANAU SUNTER II	Jl. Danau Agung II C3/C4 RT 010/011 No. 77 A-B, Jakarta Utara	021-6518104-06	021-6518101
West Java	KANWIL BANDUNG	Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 23 Bandung	(022)4214024	
West Java	KC RE MARTADINATA	Jl. R.E. Martadinata No. 23 Bandung	022- 4240720	022-4240721
West Java	KCP DAGO	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.99, Bandung	(022) 2516599	022-2516611
West Java	KCP PURWAKARTA	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 59 Purwakarta	0264-311761-3	0264-8220114
West Java	KCP JL SUDIRMAN BANDUNG	Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 51, Bandung	(022) 30292096	022-4200076
West Java	KCP BUAH BATU	Jl. Buah Batu No. 261 Bandung	(022) 7305595	022-7307904
West Java	KCP KOPO SAYATI	Jl. Raya Kopo Bihbul No. 16 D Bandung	(022) 5415858	022-5415800
West Java	KCP JL AHMAD YANI BANDUNG	Jl. A. Yani No. 702 Bandung	(022) 7202914	022-7206220
West Java	KK METRO TRADE CENTER (MTC)	Metro Indah Mall - Kawasan Niaga MTC Blok B No. 25, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 590 - Bandung	022-7537070	022-7537111
West Java	KCP BATUNUNGGAL	Jl. Batununggal Raya No. 157 RT 008 RW 01, Kelurahan Batununggal, Kecamatan Badung Kidul, Bandung	022-7563466	022-7509071
West Java	KCP MOHAMMAD TOHA	Jl. Mohammad Toha No. 165, Kelurahan Cigereleng, Bandung	022-30292431	022-5209785
West Java	KC ASIA AFRIKA	Jl. Asia Afrika No. 113 Bandung	(022) 4214024	022-4204134
West Java	KCP SETIA BUDI BANDUNG	Jl. Setia Budi No. 170 K Bandung	(022) 2032616	022-2032608
West Java	KCP CIMAHI	Jl. Amir Mahmud no. 294, Cimahi	(022) 6658188	022-6652856
West Java	KCP KOMPLEK SUMBER SARI	Ruko Sumber Sari No. 130 Jl. Soekarno Hatta, Bandung	(022) 6079900	022-6043345
West Java	KCP SURYA SUMANTRI	Jl. Surya Sumantri No. 56 Bandung	(022) 2003390	022-2002587
West Java	KCP PASIR KALIKI	Jl. Pasirkaliki No. 154, Bandung	(022) 84468050	022-84468062
West Java	KCP RANCAEKEK	Jl. Rancaekek No. 146, Bandung	(022) 7797022	022-7796869
West Java	KCP JL CIBADAK BANDUNG	Jl. Cibadak No. 88 Bandung	(022) 7797022	022-4207809
West Java	KCP KOPO PLAZA	Ruko Bumi Kopo Kencana Bl. D-14, Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Bandung	(022) 6079717	022-6079712

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
West Java	KCP PADALARANG	Jl. Raya Cimareme-Padalarang, RT 04 RW 01 Kampung Cimareme, Desa Cimareme Kecamatan Ngamprah, Kabupaten Bandung Barat	(022) 86861195	022-86861196
West Java	KCP GARUT	Jl. Ciledug No. 177, RT 001 RW 010, Desa/Kelurahan Kotakulon, Kecamatan Garut Kota, Kabupaten Garut	0262-238071	0262-238081
West Java	KCP SUMEDANG	Jl. Mayor Abdurahman No. 110, RT 005 RW 002, Kelurahan Kotakaler, Kecamatan Sumedang Utara, Kabupaten Sumedang	0261-204635	0261-204637
West Java	KCP TAMAN KOPO INDAH	Ruko 1B-20 RT 10 RW 11, Desa Rahayu, Kecamatan Margaasih, Kabupaten Bandung	022-5421334	022-5411152
West Java	KC SUKABUMI	Jl. Jend. Achmad Yani No. 20 Sukabumi 43131	(0266) 214800	0266-217463
West Java	KCP CIANJUR	Jl. HOS Cokroaminoto No. 98 Cianjur 43215	(0263) 282800	0261-204637
West Java	KCP CIBADAK	Jl. Suryakencana No. 99, Cibadak, Sukabumi	(0266) 534700	0266-5411152
West Java	KC TASIKMALAYA	Jl. Juda Negara Ruko No. 16-17 Tasikmalaya	(0265) 338408	0265-338411
West Java	KC CIREBON	Jl. Siliwangi No. 49 Cirebon	(0231) 202150	0231-207050
West Java	KCP WINAON, CIREBON	Jl. Winaon No. 14 Cirebon	(0231) 233350	0231-211820
West Java	KCP PLUMBON	Jl. Karang Asem No. 25, Kec. Plumbon, Cirebon	(0231) 320145	0231-320147
Central Java	KANWIL SEMARANG	Jl. Pemuda No. 150 Semarang	024-3511506	
Central Java	KC SEMARANG	Jl. Pemuda No. 150 Semarang	(024) 3511506	024-3557106/ 3567551
Central Java	KCP JL SUDIRMAN SEMARANG	Jl. Jend. Sudirman NO.103 , Semarang	(024) 7623423	024-7623422
Central Java	KCP MAL CIPUTRA SEMARANG	Lt.GF Extension Mall Tengah no.5A Jl.Simpang lima No.1	024-8414901	024-8441391
Central Java	KCP MATARAM PLAZA	Komp. Mataram Plaza Bl. A No. 3, Jl. MT. Haryono No. 427-429, Semarang	(024) 3584010	024-3584016
Central Java	KCP GANG BESEN	Jl. Gang Besen No. 20-22, Semarang	(024) 3546440	024-3515584
Central Java	KCP JL MAJAPAHIT SEMARANG	Jl. Majapahit 133, Semarang	(024) 76744240	024-76744253
Central Java	KK BUKIT SEMARANG BARU (BSB) CITY	Ruko Taman Niaga Bukit Semarang Baru (BSB) Blok E No. 3A, Semarang	(024) 76670611	#REF!
Central Java	KK UNIKA	Jl. Pawiyatan luhur IV/ 1 Bendan Dhuwur Semarang 50234	024-86458050	024-86458006
Central Java	KC SULTAN AGUNG	Komp. Pertokoan Sultan Agung 1, Jl. Sultan Agung No. 55, Semarang	(024) 8315590	024-8442538/ 854729
Central Java	KCP UNGARAN SEMARANG	Jl. Diponegoro No. 758, Ungaran	(024) 6925765	024-6925128
Central Java	KCP SETIABUDI BANYUMANIK	Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 121 Kav 11, Semarang	(024)-7466081	024-7466083
Central Java	KCP GATOT SUBROTO, SMG	Jl. Ruko Gatot Subroto Blok F 1 No. V, Semarang	(024) 76633231	024-76633251
Central Java	KC TEGAL	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 40 Tegal	(0283) 358500	0283-358400
Central Java	KCP BANJARAN	Jl. Raya Utara Adiwerna No. 48B, Kel. Adiwerna, Kec. Adiwerna, Kab. Tegal	(0283) 445411	0283-443434
Central Java	KCP BREBES	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 53, Brebes	(0283) 671900	0283-672777
Central Java	KCP PEMALANG	Jl. Jendral Sudirman Timur No.31Candramawa RT 004/004 Desa/Kelurahan Wanarejan Selatan. Kecamatan Taman, Pemalang	0284-325800	0284-323400
Central Java	KC KUDUS	Jl. Dr. Lukmonohadi No. 65 Komp. Rukan Panjunan, Kudus	(0291) 432 841	0291-432841
Central Java	KCP PATI	Jl. Panglima Sudirman no 84, Kelurahan Pati Kidul, Kecamatan/ Kabupaten Pati	0295-384498	0295-384246
Central Java	KC PEKALONGAN	Jl. Diponegoro No. 4 Pekalongan	(0285) 421337	0285-423313
Central Java	KC PURWOKERTO	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 660-662 Purwokerto	(0281) 638623	0281-638622
Central Java	KCP CILACAP	Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 77, Cilacap	(0282) 532133	0282-536111
Central Java	KCP PURBALINGGA	Jl. Ahmad Yani Ruko 3 No. 63, Purbalingga	(0281) 891851	0281-892048
Central Java	KC SALATIGA	JL. Diponegoro No. 20 Salatiga 50711	(0298) 326280	0298-326547
Central Java	KC SOLO	Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 307 Solo	(0271) 722910	0271-722905
Central Java	KCP PALUR	Jl. Raya Palur No. 295 Sukoharjo, Solo	(0271) 827584	0271-827585
Central Java	KCP URIP SUMOHARJO	JL. Urip Sumoharjo No. 27 Solo	(0271)632651	0271-632652
Central Java	KCP SRAGEN	Jl. Raya Sukowati No. 142, Sragen	(0271) 8823811	0271-8824015
Central Java	KCP VETERAN	Jl. Veteran No. 140, Solo	(0271) 656811	0271-656003
Central Java	KCP WONOGIRI	Jl. Raya Jendral Sudirman No. 144, Wonogiri	(0273) 322811	0273-322991
Central Java	KCP ADI SUCIPTO	Jl. Adi Sucipto No. 67E Solo, Jawa Tengah	0271 727437	0271-727511
Central Java	KK SOLO BARU	Ruko Bisnis Jl. Raya Solo Permai LJ No. 36 SKH	0271-7889565	0271-7889563
Central Java	KCP PASAR LEGI	Jl. S.Parman 65	(0271) 657811	0271-642799

Branches Address

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
Central Java	KCP KLATEN	Jl. Pemuda Utara 115, Klaten	(0272)3350715	0272-3352128
Central Java	KC MAGELANG	Jl. A. Yani No. 11 Magelang	(0293) 368111	0293-362816
Central Java	KCP TIDAR	Jalan Jendral Sudirman, Komplek Ruko Shopping Center Blok A4-B4 Kelurahan Magersari, Kota Magelang 56126	0293-360911/360991/363188	0293-368723
Central Java	KCP TEMANGGUNG	Jl. Diponegoro No. 27 Temanggung	(0293) 492808	0293-492947
Central Java	KC YOGYAKARTA	Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 46 Yogyakarta	(0274) 561416	0274-561832
Central Java	KCP JL MAGELANG	Jl. Magelang No. 119 B Yogyakarta	(0274) 541751	0274-564566
Central Java	KCP JL BRIGJEND KATAMSO	Jl. Brigjend. Katamso No. 143 Yogyakarta	(0274) 389281	0274-418458
Central Java	KCP KALIURANG	Jl. Kaliurang KM 5.5, Sleman	(0274) 555716	0274-556635
Central Java	KCP GEJAYAN	Jl. Gejayan CT X/22, Yogyakarta	(0274-555606	0274-552428
Surabaya	KANWIL SURABAYA	Wisma BII Lt. 2, Jl. Pemuda No. 60-70, Surabaya	(031) 5326444 ext. 400	
Surabaya	KC PEMUDA SURABAYA	Wisma BII, Jl. Pemuda No. 60-70, Surabaya	031-5326444/49	031-5326466
Surabaya	KCP ITC MEGA GROSIR SRBY	Lantai Ground Stand No. H2 No.5-6 Jl. Gembong 20-30 Surabaya 60141	031-3743055-59	031-3743058
Surabaya	KCP PASAR ATUM	Pasar Atum Mall Lt. 2 Stand BA 08-09, Jl. Stasiun Kota, Surabaya	031-3540819	031-3524837
Surabaya	KCP KEDUNGDORO	Jl. Kedungdoro No. 74/B2, Surabaya	031 - 5320530	031-5320510
Surabaya	KCP TUNJUNGAN PLAZA	JL. Basuki Rahmat No. 8-12 Tunjungan Plaza I LG 08	031 - 5468133	031-5468131
Surabaya	KCP MULYOSARI	Jl. Mulyosari No. 155, Surabaya	031-5967026	031-5967029
Surabaya	KCP KAPAS KRAMPUNG	Jl. Kapas Krampung No. 188 Surabaya	031 - 5035418	031-5035413
Surabaya	KCP KEMBANG JEPUN	Jl. Kembang Jepun No. 129B Surabaya	(031) 3536456	031-3536494
Surabaya	KC MAYJEND SUNGKONO, SBY	JL. Mayjen Sungkono No 109 Surabaya	031-5671137	031-5671139
Surabaya	KCP HR MUHAMMAD	Jl. HR. Muhammad No. 108, Surabaya	031 - 7347110	031-7347109
Surabaya	KCP SUPER MAL PAKUWON	Supermall Pakuwon Indah LG 150-152 JL. Puncak Indah Lontar 2 Surabaya	031-7390434-7	031-7390436
Surabaya	KCP ARGOPURO	Jl . Argopuro No. 53 A Surabaya 60251	031-5320537	031-5346245
Surabaya	KCP DARMO	JL. Raya Darmo No. 121 Surabaya	031 - 5672347	031-5672803
Surabaya	KCP CITRALAND SURABAYA	Ruko G Walk Galeria Blok M No. 1, Citra Raya, Surabaya	031-7414394-99	031-7414390
Surabaya	KCP JEMBATAN MERAH	JL. Jembatan Merah No. 3 Surabaya	031-3520056/57	031-3531210
Surabaya	KC JEMUR ANDAYANI, SBY	Jl. Jemur Andayani No. 19 Surabaya	031-8433620	031-8433557
Surabaya	KCP MAL GALAXY SRBY	GD. Galaxi Mal LT. Dasar No. 73 JL. Darma husada Indah Timur No. 37 Surabaya	031-5937175	031-5937172
Surabaya	KCP PONDOK CHANDRA	JL. Palem No. 22-23 Pondok Chandra Surabaya	031 - 8669531	031-8669538
Surabaya	KCP MANYAR	JL. Ngagel Jaya Selatan Blok D3 -D4 Surabaya	031 - 5043983/81	031-8921462
Surabaya	KCP KERTAJAYA	JL. Kertajaya No 198 Surabaya	031 - 5015741	031-5671147
Surabaya	KCP SIDOARJO	JL. Gajah Mada No. 14-16 Sidoarjo Surabaya	031 - 8962508/09	031-8921462
Surabaya	KC MOJOKERTO	JL. Jaksa Agung Suprapto No 30 Mojokerto	0321 - 383811	0321-323563
Surabaya	KCP MOJOSARI	Kompleks ruko royal Mojosari Blok A, No. 10 atau RA-10 Jl. Erlangga, kecamatan mojosari, kabupaten mojokerto, Jawa Timur	0321-590811	
Surabaya	KC GRESIK, SBY	Jl. Usman Sadar No. 130, Gresik	031 - 3977933	031-3977992
Surabaya	KCP PERAK	Jl. Perak Timur No. 192, Surabaya	031 - 3286445	031-3298068
Surabaya	KCP MARGOMULYO	Jl. Margomulyo No.g Blok AA - 06 Surabaya	031-7494785	031-7494273
Surabaya	KCP VETERAN GRESIK	Jl. Veteran No. 1, Kompleks Plaza Matahari Blok A3-4, Gresik	031 - 3988456	031-3988567
Surabaya	KCP TUBAN	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No. 145, Tuban	0356-322017	0356-322076
Bali & Nusra	KANWIL DENPASAR	JL. Sudirman No.8 Lantai 2 Denpasar Bali	(0361) 240411	
Bali & Nusra	KC JEMBER	JL. Gatot Subroto No 48 Jember	0331 - 484706	0331-487972
Bali & Nusra	KCP BANYUWANGI	Jl. A. Yani No.30, Banyuwangi	0333 - 418811	0333-418814
Bali & Nusra	KCP BONDOWOSO	Jl. A. Yani No.21, Bondowoso	0332 - 431811	0332-432290
Bali & Nusra	KC JOMBANG	JL. Merdeka No. 133-135 Jombang	0321-864532	0321-864537
Bali & Nusra	KCP MOJOAGUNG	Jl. Raya Mojoagung No. 70, Desa kademangan, kecamatan Mojoagung, Kabupaten Jombang	0321-492811	0321-490911
Bali & Nusra	KC KEDIRI	JL.Hayam Wuruk No 20 B-C Kediri	0354 - 685582	0354-687363
Bali & Nusra	KCP TULUNGAGUNG	JL. Jendral Sudirman No. 78, Tulungagung 66212	0355-335811	0355-336200
Bali & Nusra	KCP BLITAR	Jl. Veteran No.1, Blitar	0342 - 814811	0342-809211
Bali & Nusra	KCP MADIUN	Jl. Trunojoyo No. 28, Madiun	0351-467811	0351-457790
Bali & Nusra	KC MALANG	JL. Basuki Rahmat No. 91-92 Malang	0341 - 368875	0341-369744

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
Bali & Nusra	KCP KEPANJEN	Jl. A. Yani No. 103 Kepanjen , Malang 65163	0341 - 391777	0341-391746
Bali & Nusra	KCP SOEKARNO HATTA MALANG	Jl. Soekarno Hatta A 10 Kav. 07, Komplek Ruko Soekarno Hatta Business Center, Malang	0341 - 482084	0341-482084
Bali & Nusra	KCP KYAI TAMIN	Jl. Kyai Tamin No. 23B, Malang	0341 - 353162	0341-353162
Bali & Nusra	KCP JL KAWI	JL. Kawi Malang No. 11Malang	0341 - 365131	0341-365097
Bali & Nusra	KCP BATU MALANG	Jl. Dewi Sartika No. 7D Kota Batu	0341-592111	0341-513474
Bali & Nusra	KC PROBOLINGGO	JL. DR. Sutomo No. 78 Probolinggo	0335 - 422384	0335-422387
Bali & Nusra	KCP PASURUAN	Jl. Panglima Sudirman No. 92A, Pasuruan	0343 - 419737	0343-419735
Bali & Nusra	KC DENPASAR	JL. Udayana No. 1 Denpasar Bali	0361 - 237250	0361-244349/ 232515
Bali & Nusra	KCP TEUKU UMAR	Jl. Teuku Umar No. 228, Denpasar	0361 - 239008	0361-258021
Bali & Nusra	KCP GATOT SUBROTO DENPASAR	JL. Gatot Subroto Tengah No. 312 Denpasar	0361 - 411500	0361-411700
Bali & Nusra	KCP JL SUDIRMAN DENPASAR	JL. Sudirman No.8 Denpasar Bali	0361 - 240411	0361-234289
Bali & Nusra	KCP UBUD	JL. Raya Ubud Gianyar Bali	0361 - 976595	0361-976107
Bali & Nusra	KCP SINGARAJA	JL. Dipenegoro No. 95 B Singaraja Bali	0362-21234-7	0362-21348
Bali & Nusra	KCP SANUR	Jl. Danau Tamblingan No. 36, Sanur, Bali	0361 - 284200	0361-283184
Bali & Nusra	KCP GIANYAR	Jl. Dharma Giri No. 8 B, Gianyar Bali	0361-8958199	0361-8958323
Bali & Nusra	KC SUNSET ROAD, DPS	Jl. Sunset Road No. 101 Ruko F-G, Badung	0361 - 3003811	0361-3003009
Bali & Nusra	KCP KEROBOKAN	Jl. Raya Kerobokan No. 58 Br. Taman, Kuta-Badung, Bali	0361 - 737737	0361-737733
Bali & Nusra	KCP TABANAN	Jl. Gajah Mada No. 3-4, Tabanan, Bali	0361-813980	0361-813951
Bali & Nusra	KCP KUTA SQUARE	JL. Bakung sari Komp Pertokoan Kuta Square Blok E3 & 4 Kuta Denpasar Bali	0361 - 756671	0361-754189
Bali & Nusra	KCP NUSA DUA	Komp Pertokoan Tragia Nusa Dua Blok E 39-41 Denpasar Bali	0361 - 772072	0361-772071
Bali & Nusra	KCP GATOT SUBROTO BARAT	Gatot Subroto No. 200, Badung-Bali	0361-8444481	0361-8444421
Bali & Nusra	KCP KUTA UTARA	Jalan Raya Banjar Semer No. 101 B, Kuta Utara, Kabupaten Badung, Bali	0361-4741700 s/d 4741707	0361-4741708
Bali & Nusra	KC KUPANG	JL. Siliwangi No. 35 Kupang	0380 - 822889	0380-831734
Bali & Nusra	KC MATARAM	JL. AA Gde Ngurah NO 48 C-D Cakranegara Mataram Lombok	0370 - 635027	0370-633347
Bali & Nusra	KCP SANDUBAYA	Jl Sandubaya Blok C No 1 Sandubaya Sweta Mataram	0370-673555 hunting	0370-672749
Kalimantan	KANWIL KALIMANTAN	Komp Balikpapan Permai Rt 13/03 JL. Jend Sudirman 640 Balikpapan	(0542) 731176	0542-731170/71
Kalimantan	KC BALIKPAPAN	Jl. Jend. Ahmad Yani No. 811 Kelurahan Klandasan Ilir Kec. Balikpapan Selatan - Balikpapan	0542 - 731176	0542-731170/71
Kalimantan	KCP SOEKARNO HATTA BALIKPAPAN	Jl. Soekarno Hatta Nomor 811 RT 042, Kelurahan Gunung Samarinda, Kecamatan Balikpapan Utara, Kota Balikpapan, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur	0542-7586698	0542-7586696
Kalimantan	KCP BALIKPAPAN BARU	Jl. MT. Haryono, Komp. Balikpapan Baru Blok B2 No. 1 Balikpapan	0542 - 875123	0542-875172
Kalimantan	KCP KEBUN SAYUR	JL. Letjen Soeprapto RT 17 No. 24 Balikpapan	0542 - 735262	0542-735265
Kalimantan	KCP BALIKPAPAN PERMAI	Kompleks Pertokoan Balikpapan Permai, Jl. Jendral Sudirman No. 640 Balikpapan	0542 - 744330	0542-744320
Kalimantan	KC TARAKAN	Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 7 RT 13 Tarakan, Kalimantan Timur	0551-2028811	0551-2028015
Kalimantan	KCP TANJUNG REDEB	Jalan Durian I No. 41, Kelurahan Tanjung Redeb, Kecamatan Tanjung Redeb, Kabupaten Berau, Kalimantan Timur	0554-22811	0554-21811
Kalimantan	KC BANJARMASIN	JL. Lambungmangkurat no. 68 Banjarmasin	0511-4367711/6	0551-4367717
Kalimantan	KCP AHMAD YANI BANJARMASIN	Jl. Ahmad Yani KM 1, Banjarmasin	0511 - 3257811	0511-3269281
Kalimantan	KCP BANJAR BARU	Jl. A. Yani Km. 37, Komplek rumah toko (ruko) Mawar Business Center Kavling 3, Banjarbaru	0511-9012988	dlm proses
Kalimantan	KCP BATULICIN	Jl. Raya Batulicin no. 89, RT 03 Desa Sejahtera Kecamatan Simpang Empat Kab. Tanah Bumbu	0518-74030	0518-74034
Kalimantan	KC PONTIANAK	JL. Tanjung pura No. 20 Pontianak	0561 - 739220	0561-732208
Kalimantan	KCP AHMAD YANI PONTIANAK	Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani No. B 34, Pontianak, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat	0561 - 768333	0561-769553
Kalimantan	KCP SANGGAU	Jl. Ahmad Yani No 60, Sanggau	0564 - 24599	0564-24566
Kalimantan	KCP SINGKAWANG	Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No. 95 Kecamatan Pasiran kelurahan melayu, Singkawang, Kalbar	0562-636809/0562-636954/0562-636126/0562-638251	0562-637138

Branches Address

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
Kalimantan	KCP KETAPANG	Jl. MT. Haryono No. 57 Kabupaten Ketapang, kalimantan Barat	0534-7703838	0534-34590
Kalimantan	KCP SINTANG	Jl. MT. Haryono No. 4 Kelurahan Kapuas Kanan Hulu, Kecamatan Sintang, Kabupaten Sintang, Kalimantan Barat	0565-24382/0565-24340/0565-24320/0565-24241/0565-24228	0565-23938
Kalimantan	KC SAMARINDA	Panglima Batur No.1-3-5 Samarinda	(0541) 732751/528	0541-732750
Kalimantan	KCP PAHLAWAN	Ruko Permata Kaltim, Jalan Pahlawan No. 6, Samarinda	0541 - 744811	0541-745811
Kalimantan	KCP BONTANG	JL. Bayangkara No 88 Bontang	0548 - 23123	0548-23124
Kalimantan	KCP ANTASARI SAMARINDA	Jl. Antasari No. 40A, Samarinda	0541 - 768189	
Kalimantan	KC SAMPIT	JL. Rahadi Usman No.3, Sampit, Kalimantan Tengah	0531 - 23464	0531-23471
Kalimantan	KCP PANGKALAN BUN	Jalan Udan Said No 2 Pangkalan Bun, Kelurahan Baru, Kecamatan Arut Selatan, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat	0532-28832	0532-27051
Sulawesi & IBT	KANWIL SULAWESI & IBT	Jl. Kajaolalido No. 6 Gd. BII Lt. 3, Makasar	(0411) 3628515	
Sulawesi & IBT	KC MAKASSAR	JL. Kajaolalido No. 6 Makasar	0411 - 3628515	0411-3616700/3617100
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP BANDANG	JL. Bandang No. 55 A Makassar	0411 - 3615315	0411-316387
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP VETERAN SELATAN MKSR	Jl. Veteran Selatan No. 223A/459, Makassar	0411 - 831811	0411-830566
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP PERINTIS MAKASSAR	Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan Km. 12, ruko Permata Biru nomor 9, Kelurahan Tamalanrea, Kecamatan Tamalanrea, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan	0411-581811	0441-4772181
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP PANAKKUKANG	Komp Panakkukang Mas Jl. Boulevard BL.F No. 5 C Makasar	0411 - 425116	0411-425131
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP MAKASSAR TRADE CENTER	Makassar Trade Center, Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani, Lower Ground Unit: A-11, 12, 15, 16, 17	0411-3652111/2	0411-3652121
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP PASAR SEGAR	Ruko Pasar Segar Blok RB No. 8 dan 9 Jl. Pengayoman, Komplek Mirah 1, Makassar	(0411) 430588	0411-425068
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP LATIMOJONG	Jl. Gunung Latimojong No 87B, Kelurahan Lariangbangi, Kecamatan Makassar, Kota Makassar	(0411) 3630200	0411-3620996
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP PASAR DAYA	Jl. Kapasa Raya, Kompleks Pasar Grosir Daya Niaga Modern Blok RA No. 01 dan 02, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan	0411-514699	0411-514727
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP GOWA	Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 168 A, Kel. Pandang-Pandang. Kec. Somba Opu, Kab. Gowa, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	0411-885987	
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP CENDRAWASIH	Jl. Cendrawasih, Ruko Cendrawasih Square Blok A/10, Kel Sambung, Kec Mamajang, Makasar	0411-3756633 (sementara)	
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP PALOPO	Jl. Mangga No. 52 Kelurahan Lagaligo, Kecamatan Wara Kota Palopo, Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan	0471-327149 (Sementara)	
Sulawesi & IBT	KC MAMUJU	Jl. Diponegoro Kompleks Ruko Ponegoro Mas petak ke 16, Kelurahan Karema, Kecamatan Mamuju, kabupaten Mamuju, Sulawesi Barat	0426-2323729	
Sulawesi & IBT	KC GORONTALO	Jl. H. Nani Wartabone No. 32B-C, Gorontalo 96112	0435 - 828611	0435-829995
Sulawesi & IBT	KC KENDARI	JL. H. Abdul Silondae No. 82-84, Kendari	0401-3127000	0401-3124333
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP KOLAKA	Jl. Pramuka No. 7 B KM 2, Kelurahan Lamokato, Kabupaten Kolaka, Provinsi Sulawesi tenggara	0405-2702035-36	0405-2322569
Sulawesi & IBT	KC MANADO	Jl. Kawasan Mega Mas Jl. Pierre Tendean Boulevard Blok I C1 No. 24,25,26 dan Blok I C2 No. 27,28,29 Manado	0431 - 860543	0431-864248
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP WALANDA MARAMIS	JL. Walanda Maramis Manado	0431 - 874666	0431-878490
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP KOTAMOBAGU	Jl. Kartini Lingkungan III, RT 005, RW 003, Kelurahan Gogagoman, Kecamatan Kotamobagu Barat, Kotamobagu	0434-24295, 23, 27, 58	(0434) 24358
Sulawesi & IBT	KC PALU	Komp Palu Plaza Blok I A B No 3-5 JL. Danau Lindu Palu	0451 - 423789	0451-423168
Sulawesi & IBT	KC AMBON	JL. Diponegoro No.75A Ambon	0911 - 354346	0911-342829
Sulawesi & IBT	KC TERNATE	Jl. Mononutu No. 127 Desa/ Kelurahan Tanah Raja, Kecamatan Kota Ternate, Kabupaten Maluku Utara, Propinsi Maluku	0921-3122811	0921-3126811
Sulawesi & IBT	KC JAYAPURA	Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 8 Irian Jaya	0967 - 536712	0967-536711
Sulawesi & IBT	KCP ABEPURA	Jalan Raya Abepura- Kotaraja No. 18, Abepura, Jayapura, Papua	0967 - 586700	0967-586787
Sulawesi & IBT	KC SORONG	Jl. Basuki Rahmat No 11 Sorong	0951 - 321412	0951-321585

PREMIER WEALTH

	NAME PWC / PWL	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
Premier Wealth Center (PWC)				
JAKARTA	Sentral Senayan 3	Gedung Sentral Senayan 3, Lantai Dasar Jl Asia Afrika No. 8 Jakarta 10270	(021) 2922 8855	(021) 2922 8860
	Thamrin	Sinarmas Land Tower 2, Lantai Dasar Jl. MH Thamrin Kav.22 No. 51 Jakarta 10350	(021) 230 0888	(021) 314 2000
	Wisma Mulia	Wisma Mulia, Lantai Dasar JL Jend Gatot Subroto 42 Jakarta 12710	(021) 529 05999	(021) 529 05901
	Kelapa Gading	Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat Blok LC 5 No. 9-11 Kelapa Gading Permai Jakarta 14240	(021) 450 3181	(021) 458 65488
	Puri Kencana	Ruko Puri Niaga III, Jl. Puri Niaga Kencana Blok M-8 No. 1 JKL Jakarta 11610	(021) 583 56515	(021) 583 57248
	Pondok Indah Plaza	Jl. Metro Pondok Indah Kav II Blok UA No 65-66, Lantai 2 Jakarta 12310	(021) 293 25490	(021) 293 25480
	Pantai Indah Kapuk	Ruko Galeria Niaga Mediterania Blok X 3 , Kav A No. 8 O-P Jakarta Utara 14460	(021) 559 66522	(021) 559 66533
	Permata Hijau	Jl. Perak Blok B No. 17 Lt. 2 Permata Hijau Jakarta Selatan 12210	(021) 536 54457	(021) 536 54458
	Juanda	Jl. Ir. Juanda 27A Jakarta Pusat 10120	(021) 231 0811	(021) 344 775
BANDUNG	Bandung	Jl. RE Martadinata No. 23, Bandung 40115	(022) 426 0734	(022) 421 5287
SURABAYA	Surabaya	Wisma BII, Lantai Dasar, Jl. Pemuda No. 60-70 Surabaya 60272	(031) 532 6444	(031) 535 6756
	Surabaya	Jl. Mayjend Sungkono No. 109, Surabaya 60189	(031) 567 1137	(031) 567 1139
SEMARANG	Semarang	Jl. Pemuda No. 150, Semarang 50132	(024) 352 1890	(024) 352 1891
MEDAN	Medan Diponegoro	Wisma BII Lantai 2, Jl. Diponegoro No.18, Medan 20152	(061) 453 7888	(061) 453 4408
	Medan Palang Merah	Jl. Palang Merah No. 15, Medan 20152	(061) 451 2800	(061) 451 0510
Premier Wealth Lounge (PWL)				
JAKARTA	Mangga Dua	Gd. Mal Mangga Dua Blok RM No. 1-2 Mangga Dua Raya, Jakarta 10730	(021) 612 9160	(021) 612 9167
	Proklamasi	Jl. Proklamasi No. 23, Jakarta 10320	(021) 390 8416	(021) 315 4470
	Panglima Polim	Jl. Panglima Polim Raya No. 79 Jakarta 12160	(021) 270 0811	(021) 725 8734
	Sunter	Ruko Puri Mutiara Jl. Danau Sunter Barat Blok D No. 1 & 2, Jakarta Utara 14350	(021) 652 1466	(021) 651 8318
	Bogor	Jl. Suryakencana No. 231, Lantai 2 Bogor 16126	(0251) 833 0316	(0251) 832 8662
	Gading Serpong	Graha Boulevard Summarecon, Jl. Boulevard Raya Blok A No. 3 dan 5 Serpong – Tangerang 15810	(021) 546 7909-15	(021) 290 11654
BANDUNG	Bandung Dago	Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 99 Dago, Bandung	(022) 251 6599	(022) 251 6611
DENPASAR	Denpasar	Jl. Udayana No. 1, Denpasar 80112	(0361) 237 250	(0361) 244 188
SOLO	Solo	Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 307, Solo 57142	(0271) 722 910	(0271) 722 905
PALEMBANG	Palembang	Jl. Kapten Rivai No. 1293 Palembang 30129	(0711) 311 909	(0711) 311 882
MAKASSAR	Makassar	Jl. Kajaolalido No. 6 Makassar 90111	(0411) 362 8515	(0411) 361 7100/ 361 6700

MICRO UNIT

OFFICE NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel./Fax.
KCP Mikro Palabuhan Ratu	Pasar Semi Modern Palabuhanratu Ruko Blok A Nomor 10, Jalan Kidang Kencana, Desa Palabuhanratu, Kecamatan Cisaat, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Jawa Barat	0266 434 7777
Functional Office Mikro Gandul	Jalan Raya Gandul No. 9-B, Pangkalan Jati, RT 023 RW 006, Kelurahan Gandul, Kecamatan Limo, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat	021-29409663 (fax), 021-29409664, 021-29409665
Functional Office Mikro Gedong Sawah	Jalan Gedong Sawah I No. 2C, Kecamatan Kota Bogor Tengah, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat	0251 – 8310775,0251 – 8310776,
Functional Office Mikro Pasar Anyar	Jalan Murni Blok 08, Pasar Anyar Tangerang, Kelurahan Sukarasa, Kecamatan Tangerang, Kota Tangerang, Banten	021-55732086, 021-55732087 dan 021-55732090
Functional Office Mikro Cikupa	Komplek Perumahan Citra Raya Ruko Park View Blok Y-01 No. 22R, Kelurahan Mekarbakti, Kecamatan Panongan, Kabupaten Tangerang, Propinsi Banten	021 - 29005466, 021 - 29005467, 021 - 29005468 (flexi 021 -46275257)
Functional Office Mikro Cibinong	Jalan Mayor Oking Raya 112, Ruko No. 112 D, RT 002, RW 01, Kecamatan Cibinong, Kelurahan Cirimekar, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat	021-46275176
Functional Office Mikro Ciracas	Jalan Raya Ciracas No. 3, Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, Jakarta Timur	021 - 46275267
Functional Office Mikro Cibubur	Jalan Lapangan Tembak No. 63 E, Kelurahan Cibubur, Kecamatan Ciracas, Jakarta Timur	021-29823472
Functional Office Mikro Leuwiliang	Jalan Raya Leuwiliang Kampung Sawah, Ruko Kurnia Center No. 5, Desa Leuwiliang, Kecamatan Leuwiliang, Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat	0251-8642745, 0251-8642743, 0251-8642748
Functional Office Mikro Ciputat	Jalan Dewi Sartika Blok C-21, Kelurahan Ciputat, Kecamatan Ciputat, Kota Tangerang Selatan, Propinsi Banten	021-7425794 ;021-7425793;021-7425792
Functional Office Mikro Sukabumi	Jalan Tipar Gede Ruko I No. 97, Kelurahan Tipar, Kecamatan Citamiang, Kota Sukabumi	0266 – 6254930 dan 0266 – 6254931
Functional Office Mikro Cibadak	Pasar Semi Modern Cibadak Sukabumi Blok D.1 No. 22, Jalan Surya Kencana, Kecamatan Cibadak, Kelurahan Cibadak, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Propinsi Jawa Barat	0266 – 532625, 0266 – 533901
Functional Office Mikro Citeureup	Pasar Tradisional Citeureup I Ruko Blok T1 No. 1-2, Jalan Mayor Oking, Desa Citeureup, Kecamatan Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor	021-8794.3069, 021-8794.3079, 021-8794.3089,
Functional Office Mikro Bantul	Jalan Jendral Sudirman No. 59 B, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	0274 6462851
Functional Office Mikro Karangayu	Jalan Siliwangi 187-189 Blok B-16, Kelurahan Karangayu, Kecamatan Semarang Barat, Semarang	024 7604054/024 7616970
Functional Office Mikro Purwokerto	Jalan Vihara F 14, Purwokerto Lor, Purwokerto Timur	0281 6574545
Functional Office Mikro Kudus	Jalan Achmad Yani, Ruko KAI, Blok B 6, Desa Getaspejaten, Kecamatan Jati, Kabupaten Kudus	0291 430771-2
Functional Office Mikro Wonosobo	Jalan Jenderal Ahmad Yani No. 104 A, Kabupaten Wonosobo, Jawa Tengah	0286 322811/323814/324781
Functional Office Mikro Kebumen	Jalan Sarbini No. 15 A, Kebumen	0287 385334/382251
Functional Office Mikro Bumiayu	Jalan Pangeran Diponegoro 9B, Bumiayu, Brebes	0289 5159004/5/6
Functional Office Mikro Demak	Jalan Demak-Kudus No. 42, RT 007 RW 10, Bintoro, Demak	0291 681270/681280
Functional Office Mikro Balaraja	Pasar Sentiong Mas Balaraja Kios Blok KA-001, KA-002, KA-027, KA-028, Jalan Raya Adi, Desa Tobat, Kecamatan Balaraja, Kabupaten Tangerang, Propinsi Banten	021 97971374
Functional Office Mikro Trenggalek	Jalan Dr. Soetomo No. 3, RT 002, RW 01, Kelurahan Tamanan, Kecamatan Trenggalek, Kabupaten Trenggalek	0355-797950
Functional Office Mikro Wonogiri	Jalan Ahmad Yani No. 170, Desa Giripurwo, Kecamatan Wonogiri, Kabupaten Wonogiri, Propinsi Jawa Tengah	0273 - 5329611
Functional Office Mikro Magetan	Jalan Bangka No. 05, RT 05, RW 02, Kelurahan Kepolorejo, Kecamatan Magetan, Kabupaten Magetan	0351 - 8981107
Functional Office Kuantan Singingi	Komplek Pasar Lama, RT 06, RW 02, Desa Sumber Datar, Kecamatan Singingi, Kabupaten Kuantan Singingi	-
Functional Office Mikro Kediri	Jl. Kapten Tendean 182 B, Kelurahan Ngronggo, RT 07/01, Kecamatan Kota, Kediri	0354 - 4674719
Functional Office Mikro Jembatan Dua	Pasar Jembatan Dua, Kios nomor A.L00.AKS.023, A.L00.AKS.025 dan A.L00.AKS.026, Jalan Tubagus Angke, Rukun Tetangga 009, Rukun Warga - 009, Kelurahan Angke, Kecamatan Tambora, Kota Jakarta Barat	021-6324282 Fax : 021-6324290

SHARIAH

REGION	BRANCH NAME	ADDRESS	No. Tel.	No. Fax.
NORTH SUMATERA	KCS BANDA ACEH	Jl. K.H Ahmad Dahlan No. 71, Banda Aceh 23242	0651-34789/16388	0651 - 32111
NORTH SUMATERA	KCS DIPONEGORO MEDAN	Jl. Diponegoro No.18, Medan - Sumatera Utara 20112	061 - 4537 888	061-4537211
EAST JAKARTA	KCS JAKARTA	Jl. Jatinegara Timur 59 Jakarta	021 - 2800811	021-2800324
EAST JAKARTA	KCPS PASAR JATINEGARA	Pasar Jatinegara Balimester Jl. Pasar Jatinegara Selatan No.9	021 - 8575931	021 - 85914855
EAST JAKARTA	KCPS BEKASI	Pertokoan Grand Center Bekasi Blok A No.12A, Jl. Cut Meutia, Bekasi Timur	021 - 88359721	021 - 88359722
WEST JAVA	KCS BANDUNG	Jl. Asia Afrika No. 113 Bandung	022- 4214024	022-4204134
CENTRAL JAVA	KCS SEMARANG	Jl. Brigjen Sudiarto No. 198 Blok D-E, Semarang 50161	024 - 6716160	024- 6717511
SURABAYA	KCS SURABAYA	Jl. Juwono No. 5, Surabaya 60264	031 - 56669211	031- 5669212
NORTH SULAWESI	KCS KAJAOLALIDO MAKASAR	Jl. Kajaolalido No. 6, Makassar 90111	0411-3636616	0411-3617100

OVERSEAS BRANCHES OFFICE ADDRESS

Mumbai Branch
One Indiabulls Centre, Tower 2B, 702, 7th Floor,
Elphinstone Road (West)
Mumbai 400 013, India

Mauritius Branch
5th Floor, Barkly Wharf-West Wing
Le Caudan Waterfront
port Louis,
Mauritius

MAYBANK INDONESIA FINANCIAL SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

FUNDINGS

Savings

Maybank Regular Savings
Savings account for individual customer in IDR that offers wide range of benefits and facilities, include ATM, Debit Card, internet banking and mobile banking.

Maybank Gold Savings
Savings product that is specially designed for customers with high frequency in banking transactions.

Maybank Tabungan Pro
Savings product that is specially designed for customers in business segment and professional with minimum deposit Rp25 million, both for deposits and transactions.

Maybank Woman One Savings
Specially designed savings account dedicated for Woman to meet their lifestyle and needs. This account offers a wide range of benefits that covers both personal and family needs.

Maybank SuperKidz Savings
Savings account for kids under 17 years old presented with attractive and popular toy characters "Barbie" and "Hot Wheels". SuperKidz is designed for children to learn the value of savings habit by making saving easy and fun.

Maybank MyPlan Savings
A financial solution in a form of Savings Account to help customer to achieve mid or long term goal such as holiday, marriage, religious and investment purposes provided with insurance coverage.

Maybank Super FX Savings
Savings product for individual customer in Foreign Currency denomination that offers competitive rate and other banking facilities. Previously included performing withdrawal transactions in USD or SGD denomination at designated ATM machines which has since been discontinued following BI regulation.

Maybank TabunganKu
Joint Saving product with Bank Indonesia and other Indonesian Banks that is designed for mass market to increase financial inclusion.

Demand Deposits

Maybank Rupiah Demand Deposits
Demand Deposits in Rupiah denomination that can be withdrawn at anytime using cheque, bilyet giro, payment order or fund transfer completed by ATM, internet banking and phone banking services that serves simplicity in performing banking transactions.

Maybank Foreign Currency Demand Deposits
Demand Deposits in Foreign Currency denomination that can be withdrawn at anytime using payment order or fund transfer completed by ATM, internet banking and phone banking services that serves simplicity in performing banking transactions.

Time Deposits

Maybank Time Deposits
Time deposits with periods of 1 month to 24 months that can be withdrawn or cashed only at maturity. Maybank Time Deposits offer competitive rates and are available in both Rupiah and Foreign Currency denomination.

Maybank On-Call Time Deposits
Time deposits with period less that 1 month that can be withdrawn or cashed only at maturity. Maybank On-Call Time Deposits offer competitive rates and are available in both Rupiah and USD denomination.

MAYBANK E-CHANNEL

Maybank ATM
Electronic banking service which allows customers to make Rupiah cash withdrawal and perform various banking transactions on Automated Teller Machine that can be accessed by using ATM or credit card.

Maybank2u Internet Banking
Electronic banking service using the internet website for financial and non-financial banking transaction and validated by SMS token as a security feature.

Maybank2u App
Electronic banking service for financial and non-financial transaction using mobile application on Smartphone with with internet connection.

Maybank SMS+ Banking
Electronic banking service that is accessible by using cellular phone to do financial and non-financial banking transaction. Maybank SMS+ Banking is accessible by SMS, STK (SIM Tool Kit), Apps (Blackberry, Android, iOS & Windows Phone) and UMB (USSD Menu Browser) while using Random PIN Challenge as a security feature.

Maybank Cash Deposit Machine (CDM)
Real time online electronic banking services
that enables customers to deposit
Rupiah bank notes in certain denomination to both personal and other accounts on cash deposit machine. The machine has the ability to detect the denomination and physical condition of the notes deposited.

Maybank Phone Banking
Electronic banking service that is part of Maybank Customer Care service, which enables customers to perform various financial and non financial banking transaction through telephone.

Maybank Direct Debit
Electronic banking service for automatic monthly recurring bill payment. Available bill payment are for PLN, PAM, Telkom, Credit Card, Loan, Insurance, Pay TV and various postpaid handphone bills.

Maybank Bill Payment
Bill payment service such as Telkom bill, PLN, credit card, prepaid voucher reload, insurance dan many other bill payment through e-channel (ATM, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Phone Banking, Direct Debit) and Payment Point Online Banking (PPOB) business partner outlet.

Maybank Virtual Account
Payment collection service (in Rupiah and US Dollar currency) for corporate and institutional customer, which allow for easy payment reconcilliation and management.

Western Union
Local and international money remittance service using Western Union network, which can be done through Maybank branch, Maybank2u Internet Banking and outlet of Maybank business partner.

GLOBAL BANKING

Treasury and Global Market

Foreign Exchange (Spot, Forward)
Customer able to buy and sell one currency on another currency with settlement on the same day (t+0), tomorrow (t+1), spot (t+2) and forward date (>t+2).

Foreign Currency Swap
An agreement to buy or sell one currency to another currency on a certain date which simultaneously concluded with the same counterparty to sell or buy back the currency on a future date and at a predetermined exchange rate.

Interest Rate Swap (IRS)
Maybank and its customers can exchange interest rate payments over an agreed period of time based on a notional amount of a single currency. Only the interest rate payments are swapped, the notional amount does not change hands. Possibilities to swap are floating/floating, floating/fixed and fixed/fixed interest payments. The reference interest rate used can be LIBOR, JIBOR or another IBOR (Interbank Offered Rate).

Cross Currency Swap (CCS)
This is a type of IRS where the interest cash flows are expressed in different currencies and where an exchange of the notional amounts may take place on the value date, intermediate, and the maturity date. With this instrument, client is hedged against foreign exchange risks in terms of both principal and coupons as the swap locks in current market rate.

FX Option
Customers can acquire a right (and not the obligation) during a certain period or on an expiration date to buy or sell a certain amount in one currency against another currency at a predetermined exchange rate (strike price) and by paying some amount of premium.

Interest Rate Futures
A contractual obligation for the contract holder to purchase or sell an interest rate instrument i.e. bond on a specified future date at a predetermined price. This will support the bank to hedge and mitigate uncertainty of interest rate movement in the future, in the same time improve profitability from its trading activity.

Maybank Indonesia Financial Services And Products

Other Treasury Services
Customers are also able to purchase other type of investment products such as Indonesian Government Bond (SUN), Indonesian Sovereign Bond (Indon), Retail Government Bond (ORI) and Retail Shariah Government Bond (Sukuk). Customer can also sell back their ownership to Maybank Global Markets at prevailing market price.

Trade Finance

Letter of Credit (LC) - sight and usance
Definite undertaking of the Bank on behalf of customer/importer to make payment to beneficiary/seller as long as documents are presented to the Bank have complied with LC terms.

LC/SKBDN Usance Payable at Sight (UPAS) & Usance Payable at Usance (UPAU)
Financing on Usance LC /SKBDN provided by the Bank to make payment to beneficiary/seller on sight basis or after a certain period less than usance tenor of LC/SKBDN

Surat Kredit Berdokumen Dalam Negeri (SKBDN)
Definite undertaking of the Bank on behalf of customer/importer to make payment to beneficiary/seller under domestic trade as long as documents are presented to the Bank have complied with LC terms.

Invoice Financing – Purchasing (for Buyer)
Short term financing provided to customer/buyer for purchasing the goods/raw material whereby financing to be provided against the bill (invoice) received by the buyer from the seller.

Trust Receipt Financing
Short term financing provided to customer/importer/buyer for settlement customer's obligation that is due under LC/SKBDN whereby financing to be provided against Trust Receipt document submitted by customer.

Inward Documentary Collection
A service for incoming documentary collection provided to customer/importir/buyer whereby the Bank collects the payment from customer and will surrender the documents upon receipt payment or acceptance from customer.

Pemberitahuan Impor Barang (PIB)
A service for Import tax payment provided to customer/importer whereby customer have tax obligation to the customs under importation goods made by customer.

Advice LC/SKBDN
A service provided by the bank for advising the LC/SKBDN to the beneficiary of LC/SKBDN.

Preshipment Financing
Short-term financing provided to exporter in order to fulfill their working capital for purchasing raw materials, production process etc, prior to shipment related to LC/SKBDN or PO received by exporter.

Post Shipment Financing (Negotiable/Discount)
Short term financing provided to exporter when the shipment is already made related to LC/SKBDN and the financing will be settled by proceed received from issuing bank of LC/SKBDN.

Invoice Financing – Sales (for Seller)
Short-term financing provided to the Seller for financing the bill (invoice) under selling goods to buyer in order the seller receive immediate fund and the financing will be settled after receiving the payment form the buyer.

Outward Documentary Collection
A service for outgoing documentary collection provided to customer/exporter/seller whereby the Bank collects the payment from buyer through dispatching documents to buyer's bank and buyer's bank will surrender the documents upon receipt payment or acceptance from the buyer.

Transferable L/C/SKBDN
A Service provided to first beneficiary/exporter/seller who acts as agent or middle-man for a supplier whereby Bank transfer a transferrable LC /SKBDN in its entirety or in part to another beneficiary (" second beneficiary")

Bank Guarantee
A written undertaking issued by Bank on behalf of customer to the beneficiary of bank guarantee that subject to Indonesian Law where Bank will pay the beneficiary's claim if customer has failed to fulfill their obligation under the contract made by beneficiary and customer.

Standby LC
An irrevocable undertaking issued by Bank on behalf of customer to the beneficiary of SBLC that subject to UCP 600 or ISP 98 whereby the bank will pay the beneficiary upon presentation of a demand complying with the terms of the SBLC.

Demand Guarantee
A irrevocable undertaking issued by Bank on behalf of customer to the beneficiary of Demand Guarantee that subject to URDG 758 whereby the bank will pay the beneficiary upon presentation of a demand complying with the terms of the Demand Guarantee.

Counter Guarantee
A written undertaking issued by bank on behalf of customer to another Bank instructing another bank to issue a guarantee to the beneficiary whereby Bank will make payment to another bank if there is demand or claim made by the beneficiary of guarantee.

Shipping Guarantee
Guarantee issued by the Bank who acts as issuing bank of LC/SKBDN to shipping company for releasing the goods to without original bill of lading.

TradeConnex
Electronic Trade Finance service by which customers can do online trade transaction whereby application submission will be more faster and efficient.

Custodian Services

Safekeeping
Safekeeping facilities for securities hold whether in script or scripless form, includes:
- Recording & Safekeeping
- Registration & Conversion
- Reporting the securities portfolio

Settlement
Performing transaction settlement that includes:
- Receiving & Delivering Securities
- Receiving & Delivering Payment of Securities Transaction
- Clean Payment
- Securities Settlement of Overseas Transaction (via EuroClear/Clearstream)

Corporate Action
Support corporate action of institutional customers includes:
- Announcement of corporate event held by issuer (both mandatory and voluntary announcement)
- Income Distribution
- Proxy of General Meeting of Shareholders/ Bondholder

Unit Registry
Recording & Administering Unit Participant of Mutual Fund/Discretionary Fund/Unit Link, include:
- Unit Holder registration, administration, and Reporting
- Registration and administration of subscription, redemption or switching process of unit holder.

Fund Accounting Service
Recording, reporting, administering, and compliance monitoring Funds Portfolio & activities in Nett Asset Value (NAV)/Valuation report based on Standard Accounting rules and regulation.

Agency Service
Agency services whereas could acting as Facility Agent, Escrow Agent, Security Agent, Monitoring Agent, Paying Agent, Receiving Bank and other agency services.

CASH MANAGEMENT

Collection Services

Cash/ Cheque Deposits
Banking service for cash, cheque or bilyet giro deposits.

Inkaso
Banking service to collect bilyet giro where the issuing bank located outside clearing area.

Incoming Transfer (SKN/RTGS)
Banking services to receive incoming transfer from other domestic banks by Sistem Kliring Nasional (SKN) or Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) processed by Central Bank.

Intercity Clearing
Banking service to collect bilyet giro where the issuing bank located outside clearing area to be processed at local clearing. This service is only available when issuing bank is a member of intercity clearing.

Direct Debit
A simple, safe and fast banking service for billing process through the debiting of fund from several banking accounts at once and credit to one certain account. This banking service is commonly used for bulk and periodical bills payment such as electricity, water, other utilities, etc.

Maybank Indonesia Financial Services And Products

Cross border/Foreign Currency Collection
Bank service to accept and process traveler cheque or bank draft issued in foreign currency denomination.

Cash Pick Up Service
Maybank Banking service in cooperation with third party partner to conduct cash pick up from customers' place in denomination required.

Disbursement Service

In-House transfer
Banking service to perform payment or overbooking within Maybank's accounts.

Outgoing Transfer (SKN/RTGS)
Banking service to perform payment or fund transfer to other domestic bank accounts through Sistem Kliring Nasional (SKN) or Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS).

Foreign Currency Transfer (Remittance)
Banking service to perform foreign currency transfer to other domestic or foreign bank accounts through SWIFT application system.

Cheque/Payment Order/Bilyet Giro
Media or instrument used to perform payment or cash withdrawal from bank accounts.

Payroll
Salaries payment service available for corporate customer who have demand deposits at Maybank, both Rupiah and foreign currency account at Maybank. This facility enables customer to simply send payment list through specified media without having to come to branch, and the payment service will be perform in a safe, efficient and fast way.

PayLife – Value added Payroll Services
Prime service from Cash Management which is a combination of payroll service and life insurance. By using or participating in this PayLife service, the employees of the company will be automatically eligible for life insurance coverage worth Rp12,500,000 with affordable premium.

Bulk Payment
Bulk payment service to supplier, agent and distributor.

Host to Host (H2H) Bulk Payment
Bulk payment service to supplier, agent and distributor thru host to host process via SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol)network

Tax & Excise Payment
Banking service for tax and excise payment includes income tax (PPh), value added tax (VAT) and excise payment.

Cash Delivery Service
Banking service Maybank in cooperation with third party partner to conduct cash delivery to customers' place in denomination required.

Standing Instruction
The presentation of instruction letter from authorized signer to the Bank to perform fund transfer from signer's account to designated third party account.

Liquidity Management

Sweeping
Automatic fund transfer process within Maybank accounts owned by one customer in order to optimize cashflow and maximize return (interest from deposits).

Notional Pooling
National pooling of consolidated balance of several demand deposits with similar currency to earn special pricing which is calculated based on interest rate of the main account. This type of banking service enables customer to maximize interest income from demand deposits, minimize overdraft interest and manage fund transfer at the same time. Income gained from this national pooling service will be credited to each account member proportionally.

Corporate Electronic Channels

Maybank CoOLBanking (Corporate Online Banking)
Web based online banking service that offers simplicity in performing banking transactions for institutional customers, ranging from SME, Commercial to Corporate customers. CoOLBanking features enable customers to efficiently and safely perform all banking transactions include fund transfer (overbooking to other Maybank accounts and transfer to other Bank) whether in single or bulk payment, balance inquiry, and other real time online transactions.

Overbooking
Fund transfer within Maybank accounts.

Outgoing Transfers (SKN/RTGS)
IDR Fund transfer to other bank account through SKN/RTGS.

Foreign Currency Transfer (Remittance)
Foreign currency fund transfer to other bank account.

Multi Payment
Multi fund transfer to multiple account using upload data method. Multi payment includes overbooking and domestic transfer (through SKN/RTGS).

Payroll
Salaries bulk payment transaction using upload data method. Payroll service includes overbooking and domestic transfer (through SKN/RTGS).

PayLife
Payroll service with life insurance benefit that can be performed using upload data method. PayLife service is only available for overbooking in IDR currency.

Multi Debit
Bulk debit transaction from multiple accounts to be credited to one beneficiary account. Transaction performed using upload data method.

Sweep In
Banking service to perform multi fund transfer from a group of accounts to one main account, leaving minimum balance at origin accounts. Minimum account balance at origin account can be in fix amount or percentage.

Sweep Out
Banking service to perform multi fund transfer from one main account to a group of accounts in amount that can be adjusted based on each accounts requirement. Type of fund transferred can be in fix amount or percentage.

Sweep Balance
Banking services that enables customers to perform multi transfer from a group of accounts to one main account and vice versa, by setting minimum and maximum balance at each members of group account.

Account Statement
Feature to display account statement.

Cheques/Bilyet Giro Request
Banking services that enable customers to order cheque book/bilyet giro.

Tax Payment
Banking service that enables customers to perform tax payment electronically includes income tax (PPh), value added tax (VAT) and other tax types.

Maybank CoOLPAY (Corporate Online Payment Gateway & Financial Value Chain)

Web based real time online banking services supported by layered security system that is specially designed for institutional customers. With Maybank CoOLPAY, payment transaction among business units within business community will be easily managed and reconciled using security system namely "security token".

Payment gateway
Community based banking services, i.e. community of travel agent, insurance company, etc, in which banking transaction and information among community member can be effectively and efficiently accommodate.

Financial Value Chain
Banking services intended for SME (Small Medium Enterprise) customers includes Chain and Distributor Financing.

TKI (Indonesian Migrant Workers) Remittances Services

Account to Account
Remittance services resulted from collaboration between Maybank and Maybank Malaysia that offers fund transfer services to all Maybank accounts or other domestic bank accounts within Indonesia.

Account to Cash (Maybank Money Express)
Remittance services resulted from collaboration between Maybank and Maybank Malaysia that offers cash transfer services from customers, especially Indonesian labor (TKI) to beneficiary located throughout Indonesia. With Maybank Money Express, beneficiary is able to perform cash withdrawal at all Maybank branches of at third party/partner outlets by simply showing his identity card

Maybank Indonesia Financial Services And Products

BUSINESS BANKING

SUKA (Solusi Usaha Kecil&menengAh)
A loan facility for entrepreneurs who require Working Capital, Investment, or Export-Import facilities with loan limit ranging from more than Rp1 billion up to Rp10 billion. SUKA provides a fast service, simple requirements and flexible collateral.

Supply Chain Financing
A tailor made program designed to fulfill each Principal's and its supply chain's financial needs. The program package includes loan facility and cash management. It is also supported with CoOLPay service, an automated system which can simplify administration process.

Community Financing
Banking service which include inter account transaction services and loan product which is designed for entrepreneurs who are engaged in similar business and are joined in a business league/organization/association of a particular industry. The program is aimed to fulfill the business needs of the particular business league/organization/association members in running and growing their business.

Commercial Property Financing
A long term loan facility provided for customers to finance the procurement of commercial property, which is utilized by customers to run its business such as kiosk, warehouse, shophouse, factory, and office space/building.

Commercial Vehicle Financing (KPM Niaga)
A loan facility provided to customers to finance the procurement of commercial vehicle for business purposes.

Franchise Financing
A loan facility provided to meet customers' needs in financing franchise business both working capital for inventory procurement and investment of outlet, with a certain loan term. This program is cooperation between Maybank and Franchisor(s).

Heavy Equipment Financing
A loan facility provided to customers to finance the procurement of heavy equipments with a certain credit term.

Linkage Program
Cooperation with micro financial institutions, Rural Banks and Cooperative to create mutual synergy in serving micro small customers. Through Linkage Program, Maybank acts as financial mediator in strengthening the capital of potential micro small business.

Health Instrument Financing
A loan facility provided to customers to finance health instrument procurement from Maybank's partnered principal.

SURYA (Solusi Usaha&kaRYA)
A loan facility for Small and Medium entrepreneurs who require Working Capital, or Investment facilities with loan limit ranging from more than Rp250 million up to Rp2 billion. SURYA provides a simple loan process, fast and flexible service, with loan tenor up to 8 years .

SPEKTRA (Solusi kePEmilikan Kios eksTRA)
A loan facility for Small and Medium entrepreneurs for financing of new business space or renewal of Kiosk Right to Use.

SATU (Solusi Usaha Terpadu)
A working capital loan facility for Small and Medium entrepreneurs with loan limit of up to Rp1 billion with flexible collateral terms such as kiosk.

SINERGI
A card based loan facility with distributor financing concept which is developed to reach MSME business segment.

PIJAR (Pilihan Bijak Mitra Usaha)
Banking service to support micro business growth with loan limit of up to Rp500 million with fast process and simple terms and conditions.

RETAIL BANKING

Wealth Management

Maybank Premier Wealth
Wealth management services provided to its highend customers through an exclusive service and high quality investment products designed as an alternative financial solution. Wealth management services offers end-to-end personalized benefits conducted by the Relationship Managers (RM), competent and professional to assist customers in managing their finances.

Investment Products

Wealth Management provides a range of investment products that can help customers on the basis of financial management plans and optimal outcomes, among others:

Deposit Services, variety of Deposit products that have various level of flexibility as required, such as: current accounts, savings accounts, deposits on call and time deposits and facilities to convert time deposits currency.

Government Bonds, whereby Maybank acts as selling agent appointed by Ministry of Finance (MoF) for selling Government Bonds of Republic of Indonesia (FR, INDON, ORI/Obligasi Ritel Indonesia and Sukuk/SR/Shariah Bonds) in primary and secondary market.

Mutual Funds, whereby Maybank acts as selling agent for mutual fund products that invest in stocks, bonds or money markets. Maybank collaborates with several leading Investment Management Firms registered at Financial Services Authority (OJK).

Bancassurance*, whereby Maybank acts as agent of insurance products combined with the investment. Currently, Maybank has formed a strategic partnership with leading insurance companies, namely PT Prudential Life Insurance:

Forta Series
A lifetime life insurance product with periodic premium payment and various investment product choices, available in 4 different types to meet customers need: Forta Kesehatan (Health), Forta Pendidikan (Education), Forta Pensiun (Pension) and Forta Persona.

Forta iB Series
Shariah based lifetime life insurance product with various investment product choices, available in 4 different types to meet customers need: Forta Kesehatan (Health), Forta Pendidikan (Education), Forta Pensiun (Pension) and Forta Persona.

Forta Premi Tunggal
A lifetime life insurance product with single premium and various investment product choices that is designed to meet customers' need in the future.

Forta iB Kontribusi Tunggal
Shariah based lifetime life insurance product with single premium and various investment product choices that is designed to meet customers' need in the future.

Bijaksana
A term life insurance product with monthly premium payment and benefit sum assured of 500 times monthly premium amount. Shall there is no claim made during the policy active period, the policy will return 100% of premium paid after the policy matures.

* Maybank as a selling agent, offered as a reference product not banking product

Mortgage Loans

Property Loans - Regular

Financing for house, apartments, home office and home store, both from the developer (new) or from previous owner (secondary). In addition, also provides land purchase.

Property Loans - Multiguna (Home Equity)

Loan facilities to finance all consumptive needs with collateral using house/apartment/home store. In addition, also financing for house renovation/ construction.

Maxi Cash

Loan facilities that offer flexibility in payment, fund withdrawal and installment.

Consistently Maybank continues to enhance attractive and innovative products and programs for customers and offer quick loan process mechanism, such as :

- KPR Floating Rate, which offers transparent floating rate based on BI rate + 3.25% (for primary market) and BI rate + 3.50% (for secondary market dan home equity).
- KPR Bebas Bunga (bundling products between mortgage loan and savings), which is saving account of debtor and family can reduce mortgage interest installment to free interest.
- KPR Bunga Fix 10 tahun, 10 years fixed rate.
- KPR Angsuran Tetap, which offers fixed installment until maturity date, credit term will change as an impact of interest rate movements.
- KPR Take Over with 10.25% fix 2 years, free provision and credit administration.
- KPR Easy Approved for selected developers, simple mortgage process and minimal documentation.
- KPR Fix & Fix, which offers tiering fixed mortgage rates in the longer term.

Maybank Indonesia Financial Services And Products

Credit Card

Maybank Corporate Card
A credit card facility for corporate customers that can be used by staff who have been appointed by the company as a medium of payment for the benefit of the company and all the credit card bill of payments are the responsibility of the company.

Maybank Purchasing Card
A credit card facility that has functions as a means of payment for the merchant/contractor/store ("retailer") for the purchase of inventory goods or services purchased directly and routine from the manufacturer/head office/factory ("distributor").

Maybank Classic Credit Card
Maybank Classic Credit card designated for mass market
segment that can be used for shopping and/or cash withdrawal transactions

Maybank Gold Credit Card
Maybank Gold Credit card designated for middle segment Where's the card can be used for daily needs.

Maybank White Credit Card
Maybank credit cards aimed at the segment of new jobbers, where the card is not only an identity but also understand the needs and lifestyle of you every day.

Maybank Platinum Credit Card
Credit card that offers financial flexibility and various benefits and convenient transactions, also giving more benefit for those who's like travelling

Maybank Infinite Credit Card
Infinite Visa Credit Card is specially designed for selected premium customers with high level and unlimited services around the world, and also presented for traveler.

Maybank Visa Lion Air Card
Special Card that is launched in collaboration with Lion Air. It offers various benefits include 0% installment for Lion Air ticket purchasing and extra baggage.

SHARIAH BANKING

Funding Products

Maybank Tabungan iB (IDR Mudharabah)
Multipurpose deposits in Rupiah denomination that available for individual customers that is designed based on Mudharabah principle (profit sharing). On Maybank Tabungan iB the customers trust their fund/investment to be managed by Maybank Shariah and will receive return of their investment based on nisbah agreed earlier. Maybank Tabungan iB is consisted of Maybank Tabungan Reguler iB, Maybank Tabungan Gold iB, dan Maybank Tabungan Pro iB that is distinguished by minimum balance, limit, and fee.

Maybank MyPlan iB (IDR Mudharabah)
Shariah Rupiah saving deposits with akad Mudharabah Mutlaqah for special purpose to help customer in financial planning in the future, for example Haji, Umrah, education, and the others.

Maybank Superkidz iB (IDR Mudharabah)
Indivvidual saving based on akad Mudharabah that opened by first party for second party's interest, where the second party is still not 17 years old yet. This saving is type of QQ account, where the the first party must be at least 17 years old or has the legal capacity.

Maybank Tabunganku iB (IDR Wadiah)
Saving deposits for individual customer that is managed based on wadiah principle with simple requirements and designed as a means to learn the value of saving habits.

Maybank Woman One Savings iB
Maybank Woman One Savings is the first specially designed savings account dedicated for
Woman to meet their lifestyle and needs with shariah principal.

Maybank Giro iB (IDR, USD Wadiah)
Demand deposits that is managed based on Wadiah principle and designed for both individual and corporate customers who trust their fund at Maybank Shariah and whom require simplicity in performing deposit, withdrawal and fund transfer.

Maybank Giro Bisnis iB (IDR Wadiah)
Special program that is available for Shariah Rupiah demand deposits customers (individual and non individual) and offered various banking services to support business activities includes low-rate transaction fee, free cheque/bilyet book, and free of charge administration fee.

Maybank Giro iB (IDR Mudharabah)
Demand deposits that managed with Shariah principle.

Maybank Deposito iB (IDR, USD Mudharabah)
Time Deposit that based on Mudharabah principle where customers invest certain amount of money at specific time frame agreed to be fully managed by the Bank. The customer will receive return of investment with proportion calculated based on nisbah agreed earlier.

Restricted Proft Sharing Investment Acct iB
A restricted fund collection (for special financing/ investment). Providing alternative investment product which allows customers to determine the underlying asset.

Financing Products

Working Capital/Investment (Musyarakah, Mudharabah, Murabahah, Isthisna)
Shariah based working capital/investment financing with certain financing term.

Maybank Rumah Syariah iB (Musyarakah Mutanaqishah or Murabahah)
Shariah based product for home/apartment/ shophouse ownership with minimum down payment of 20% (for Musyarakah Mutanaqishah principle), interesting margin, various choices of installment, fixed or floating, that is suited customers need. This product also offers flexibility in early payment (full or partial).

Maybank Mitra Amanah Syariah (Minna) – (Murabahah)
Shariah based working capital/investment financing to support Small Micro Enterprises (SME), especially for those in trade, industry and service business.

Maybank Tunai Emas iB
Shariah financing with gold 16-24 karat as the collateral with form of gold bars, gold jewelry, and gold coins.

Sertifikat Investasi Komoditi Antarbank (SIKA)
Interbank money market transaction based on Murabahah principle with underlying commodities.

Sertifikat Investasi Mudharabah Antarbank (SIMA)
Interbank money market transaction based on Mudhrabah with underlying bank assets with fix profit sharing.

Maybank Corporate Leasing iB
Mid to long term financing for working capital that is based on Al-Ijarah Al-Muntahiyah bi Al-Tamlik (IMBT) principle.

Joint Financing Maybank UUS – Maybank Finance Shariah
Shariah and installment based product for automotive or machinery ownership through joint finance with Maybank Finance as the Bank's partner.

Other Shariah Banking Services

Bills Payment
Banking services to perform both scheduled and unscheduled bills payment through all Maybank's electronic channels include electricity bill, telephone bill, water bill (PAM Palyja), land and building tax payment, credit card bill, cellular bill and prepaid reload, personal loans, loan installment, insurance premium payment internet bill, zakat and donation, pay TV payment, tuition fee, and Airline and Railway ticket purchasing payment.

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE 4TH QUARTER AND FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Group	Note	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended 31 December 2015 RM'000	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended 31 December 2014 RM'000	Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended 31 December 2015 RM'000	Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended 31 December 2014 RM'000
Interest income	A20	**5,281,783**	4,783,321	**19,792,821**	17,851,688
Interest expense	A21	**(2,349,362)**	(2,341,460)	**(8,678,676)**	(8,147,985)
Net interest income		**2,932,421**	2,441,861	**11,114,145**	9,703,703
Income from Islamic Banking Scheme operations	A39a	**954,165**	805,515	**3,938,637**	3,271,211
Net earned insurance premiums	A22	**1,150,748**	1,026,900	**4,196,699**	3,946,068
Other operating income	A24	**1,651,313**	1,547,303	**5,772,867**	5,540,439
Total operating income		**6,688,647**	5,821,579	**25,022,348**	22,461,421
Net insurance benefits and claims incurred, net fee and commission expenses, change in expense liabilities and taxation of life and takaful fund	A25	**(1,073,876)**	(743,070)	**(3,784,427)**	(3,930,819)
Net operating income		**5,614,771**	5,078,509	**21,237,921**	18,530,602
Overhead expenses	A26	**(2,775,718)**	(2,572,925)	**(10,285,040)**	(9,111,312)
Operating profit before impairment losses		**2,839,053**	2,505,584	**10,952,881**	9,419,290
(Allowances for)/writeback of impairment losses on loans, advances, financing and other debts, net	A27	**(466,716)**	34,600	**(1,683,557)**	(400,392)
Allowances for impairment losses on financial investments, net	A28	**(55,188)**	(154,062)	**(329,022)**	(70,440)
Operating profit		**2,317,149**	2,386,122	**8,940,302**	8,948,458
Share of profits in associates and joint ventures		**58,954**	44,864	**211,246**	163,125
Profit before taxation and zakat		**2,376,103**	2,430,986	**9,151,548**	9,111,583
Taxation and zakat	B5	**(648,772)**	(420,634)	**(2,165,160)**	(2,200,540)
Profit for the period/year		**1,727,331**	2,010,352	**6,986,388**	6,911,043
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		**1,652,082**	1,931,233	**6,835,939**	6,716,455
Non-controlling interests		**75,249**	79,119	**150,449**	194,588
		1,727,331	2,010,352	**6,986,388**	6,911,043
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Bank	B13				
Basic		**17.08 sen**	20.75 sen	**72.03 sen**	74.15 sen
Fully diluted		**17.08 sen**	20.75 sen	**72.03 sen**	74.14 sen

(These audited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the accompanying explanatory notes attached to these financial statements)

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE 4TH QUARTER AND FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Group	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended		Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended	
	31 December 2015 RM'000	31 December 2014 RM'000	31 December 2015 RM'000	31 December 2014 RM'000
Profit for the period/year	**1,727,331**	2,010,352	**6,986,388**	6,911,043
Other comprehensive income/(loss):				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Defined benefit plan actuarial gain/(loss)	**10,326**	7,214	**47,123**	(4,996)
Income tax effect	**(96)**	(4,401)	**(8,145)**	(1,337)
Share of change in associates' reserve	**-**	(1)	**-**	-
	10,230	2,812	**38,978**	(6,333)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Net gain/(loss) on financial investments available-for-sale	**107,695**	(277,925)	**(284,440)**	309,123
Income tax effect	**(43,072)**	64,727	**76,166**	(81,241)
Net (loss)/gain on foreign exchange translation	**(65,914)**	1,041,640	**3,692,259**	888,549
Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedge	**(308)**	1,277	**2,781**	(1,624)
Net gain/(loss) on net investment hedge	**209,390**	(86,283)	**(399,314)**	(65,567)
Net gain on revaluation reserve	**16**	12	**62**	48
Share of change in associates' reserve	**(98,639)**	55,612	**511,102**	(37,543)
	109,168	799,060	**3,598,616**	1,011,745
Other comprehensive income for the period/year, net of tax	**119,398**	801,872	**3,637,594**	1,005,412
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	**1,846,729**	2,812,224	**10,623,982**	7,916,455
Other comprehensive income for the period/year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	**96,964**	804,419	**3,621,773**	1,018,436
Non-controlling interests	**22,434**	(2,547)	**15,821**	(13,024)
	119,398	801,872	**3,637,594**	1,005,412
Total comprehensive income for the period/year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	**1,749,046**	2,735,651	**10,457,712**	7,734,891
Non-controlling interests	**97,683**	76,573	**166,270**	181,564
	1,846,729	2,812,224	**10,623,982**	7,916,455

(These audited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the accompanying explanatory notes attached to these financial statements)

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE 4TH QUARTER AND FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Bank	Note	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended 31 December 2015 RM'000	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended 31 December 2014 RM'000	Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended 31 December 2015 RM'000	Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended 31 December 2014 RM'000
Interest income	A20	**3,875,428**	3,455,995	**14,751,535**	13,123,548
Interest expense	A21	**(1,726,246)**	(1,778,166)	**(6,423,163)**	(6,055,648)
Net interest income		**2,149,182**	1,677,829	**8,328,372**	7,067,900
Dividends from subsidiaries and associates	A23	**295,344**	147,028	**1,534,033**	1,750,612
Other operating income	A24	**779,083**	843,426	**3,389,635**	3,098,079
		1,074,427	990,454	**4,923,668**	4,848,691
Net operating income		**3,223,609**	2,668,283	**13,252,040**	11,916,591
Overhead expenses	A26	**(1,540,205)**	(1,540,543)	**(5,629,901)**	(4,833,972)
Operating profit before impairment losses		**1,683,404**	1,127,740	**7,622,139**	7,082,619
(Allowances for)/writeback of impairment losses on loans, advances, financing and other debts, net	A27	**(193,169)**	188,509	**(676,715)**	224,115
Writeback of impairment losses on financial investments, net	A28	**563**	1,165	**39,111**	37,693
Profit before taxation and zakat		**1,490,798**	1,317,414	**6,984,535**	7,344,427
Taxation and zakat	B5	**(243,766)**	(268,821)	**(1,150,248)**	(1,441,412)
Profit for the period/year		**1,247,032**	1,048,593	**5,834,287**	5,903,015

(These audited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the accompanying explanatory notes attached to these financial statements)

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE 4TH QUARTER AND FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Bank	Unaudited 4th Quarter Ended		Audited Cumulative 12 Months Ended	
	31 December 2015 RM'000	31 December 2014 RM'000	31 December 2015 RM'000	31 December 2014 RM'000
Profit for the period/year	**1,247,032**	1,048,593	**5,834,287**	5,903,015
Other comprehensive income/(loss):				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Net gain/(loss) on financial investments available-for-sale	**33,636**	(188,819)	**(317,481)**	388,183
Income tax effect	**(8,409)**	47,204	**79,370**	(97,046)
Net (loss)/gain on foreign exchange translation	**(251,391)**	307,644	**1,592,230**	236,610
Other comprehensive income for the period/year, net of tax	**(226,164)**	166,029	**1,354,119**	527,747
Total comprehensive income for the period/year	**1,020,868**	1,214,622	**7,188,406**	6,430,762

(These audited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the accompanying explanatory notes attached to these financial statements)

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AUDITED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Group		Bank	
		31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term funds		**55,647,407**	52,852,860	**41,278,089**	34,778,324
Deposits and placements with financial institutions		**13,618,339**	16,106,137	**14,748,271**	15,811,015
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements		**7,692,165**	3,625,291	**7,490,808**	3,625,291
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	A10(i)	**17,222,595**	23,705,323	**4,221,895**	9,425,390
Financial investments available-for-sale	A10(ii)	**90,261,673**	82,630,704	**74,950,070**	73,630,705
Financial investments held-to-maturity	A10(iii)	**14,682,130**	9,574,538	**14,329,231**	9,100,155
Loans, advances and financing	A11	**453,492,587**	403,513,121	**287,056,974**	264,524,441
Derivative assets	A35	**8,283,647**	4,544,001	**8,334,598**	4,533,709
Reinsurance/retakaful assets and other insurance receivables	A12	**4,355,654**	4,972,063	**-**	-
Other assets	A13	**12,388,512**	10,659,736	**8,373,774**	6,488,988
Investment properties		**716,818**	595,493	**-**	-
Statutory deposits with central banks		**16,266,412**	15,141,244	**7,855,379**	7,576,028
Investment in subsidiaries		**-**	-	**21,026,955**	20,450,502
Interest in associates and joint ventures		**3,120,548**	2,527,940	**451,518**	451,518
Property, plant and equipment		**2,661,472**	2,688,140	**1,322,097**	1,308,775
Intangible assets		**6,958,462**	6,261,415	**509,480**	506,267
Deferred tax assets		**976,082**	901,950	**441,814**	348,350
TOTAL ASSETS		**708,344,503**	640,299,956	**492,390,953**	452,559,458
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from customers	A14	**478,150,533**	439,569,384	**330,626,519**	306,938,972
Investment Account	A39g	**17,657,893**	-	**-**	-
Deposits and placements from financial institutions	A15	**39,013,916**	57,387,398	**37,904,688**	47,500,184
Obligations on financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		**4,498,574**	3,166,372	**4,498,574**	3,166,372
Bills and acceptances payable		**1,803,180**	2,017,579	**1,114,387**	1,187,310
Derivative liabilities	A35	**7,877,458**	5,320,499	**7,696,334**	5,173,575
Insurance/takaful contract liabilities and other insurance payables	A17	**23,839,341**	24,798,833	**-**	-
Other liabilities	A18	**13,029,588**	11,147,565	**9,921,177**	8,789,557
Recourse obligation on loans and financing sold to Cagamas		**1,174,345**	1,058,860	**1,174,345**	1,058,860
Provision for taxation and zakat		**85,224**	325,192	**-**	275,373
Deferred tax liabilities		**755,851**	702,660	**-**	-
Borrowings	A16(i)	**30,643,652**	18,521,899	**24,873,211**	13,846,812
Subordinated obligations	A16(ii)	**20,252,116**	15,640,057	**16,750,738**	12,264,578
Capital securities	A16(iii)	**6,049,375**	5,902,483	**6,212,597**	6,185,060
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**644,831,046**	585,558,781	**440,772,570**	406,386,653

MALAYAN BANKING BERHAD
(3813-K)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AUDITED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

		Group		Bank	
		31 December 2015	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
	Note	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK					
Share capital		**9,761,751**	9,319,030	**9,761,751**	9,319,030
Share premium		**25,900,476**	22,747,922	**25,900,476**	22,747,922
Shares held-in-trust		**(119,745)**	(113,463)	**(119,745)**	(113,463)
Retained profits		**12,833,004**	12,387,977	**3,252,638**	3,600,804
Reserves		**13,319,504**	8,633,103	**12,823,263**	10,618,512
		61,694,990	52,974,569	**51,618,383**	46,172,805
Non-controlling interests		**1,818,467**	1,766,606	-	-
		63,513,457	54,741,175	**51,618,383**	46,172,805
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**708,344,503**	640,299,956	**492,390,953**	452,559,458
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	A33	**719,694,730**	551,960,251	**679,351,319**	519,485,629
CAPITAL ADEQUACY	A34				
The capital adequacy ratios of the Group and of the Bank are as follows:					
CET1 Capital Ratio		**12.780%**	11.747%	**15.781%**	16.275%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio		**14.471%**	13.539%	**17.969%**	16.275%
Total Capital Ratio		**17.743%**	16.235%	**17.969%**	16.275%
Net assets per share attributable to equity holders of the Bank		**RM6.32**	RM5.68	**RM5.29**	RM4.95

(These audited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the accompanying explanatory notes attached to these financial statements)

GEULIS UMBRELLA

'Geulis' means beautiful, and the geulis umbrella is meant to be a charming accessory for pretty ladies, being handcrafted and handpainted with loving care so as to express beauty.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk

Consolidated Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Report as of December 31, 2015 and of the year then ended

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk
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SURAT PERNYATAAN DIREKSI
TENTANG
TANGGUNG JAWAB ATAS
LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015
DAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR
PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAK

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama : Taswin Zakaria
   Alamat kantor : Sentral Senayan (SS) III
   Jl. Asia Afrika No.8
   Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan
   Jakarta Pusat 10270
   Alamat domisili : Jl. Jaya Mandala I No. 9, Menteng
   Dalam, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan
   Nomor telepon : 021-29228888
   Jabatan : Presiden Direktur

2. Nama : Thilagavathy Nadason
   Alamat kantor : Sentral Senayan (SS) III
   Jl. Asia Afrika No.8
   Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan
   Jakarta Pusat 10270
   Alamat domisili : Jl. Cipaku II No.14, Petogogan
   Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan
   Nomor telepon : 021-29228888
   Jabatan : Direktur Keuangan

Menyatakan bahwa:

1. Kami bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) ("Bank") dan entitas anak;
2. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank dan entitas anak telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia;
3. a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank dan entitas anak telah diungkapkan secara lengkap dan benar;

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
REGARDING
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2015
AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND SUBSIDIARIES

We, the undersigned:

1. *Name : Taswin Zakaria*
   Office address : Sentral Senayan (SS) III
   Jl. Asia Afrika No.8
   Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan
   Jakarta Pusat 10270
   Residential address : Jl. Jaya Mandala I No. 9, Menteng
   Dalam, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan
   Telephone number : 021-29228888
   Title : President Director

2. *Name : Thilagavathy Nadason*
   Office address : Sentral Senayan (SS) III
   Jl. Asia Afrika No.8
   Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan
   Jakarta Pusat 10270
   Residential address : Jl. Cipaku II No.14, Petogogan
   Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan
   Telephone number : 021-29228888
   Title : Finance Director

Declare that:

1. *We are responsible for the preparation and the presentation of the consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (Formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) ("Bank") and subsidiaries;*
2. *The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards;*
3. a. *All information in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;*

b. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank dan entitas anak tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material;

4. Kami bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian internal Bank dan entitas anak.

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

b. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit any information or material facts;

4. We are responsible for the Bank's and subsidiaries internal control system.

This statement has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 23 Februari 2016/*February* 23 , *2016*

Atas nama dan mewakili Direksi/*For and on behalf of the Board of Directors*

METERAI TEMPEL 92FADF522920040 6000 ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Taswin Zakaria Presiden Direktur / *President Director*	Thilagavathy Nadason Direktur Keuangan / *Finance Director*

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja

Indonesia Stock Exchange Building
Tower 2, 7th Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

Tel : +62 21 5289 5000
Fax: +62 21 5289 4100
ey.com/id

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. RPC-294/PSS/2016

Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris, dan Direksi
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (dahulu
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk)

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) dan entitas anaknya terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. RPC-294/PSS/2016

The Shareholders and the Boards of Commissioners and Directors
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly
PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. RPC-294/PSS/2016 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektivitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas konsolidasiannya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. RPC-294/PSS/2016 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. RPC-294/PSS/2016 (lanjutan)

Hal lain

Audit kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut terlampir, dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk merumuskan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut secara keseluruhan. Informasi keuangan PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) (entitas induk) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk"), yang disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir, disajikan untuk tujuan analisis tambahan dan bukan merupakan bagian dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir yang diharuskan menurut Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk merupakan tanggung jawab manajemen serta dihasilkan dari dan berkaitan secara langsung dengan catatan akuntansi dan catatan lainnya yang mendasarinya yang digunakan untuk menyusun laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk telah menjadi objek prosedur audit yang diterapkan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Menurut opini kami, Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk disajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, dalam hubungannya dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir secara keseluruhan.

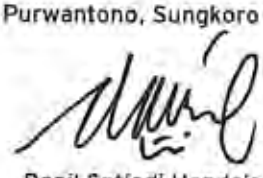
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. RPC-294/PSS/2016 (continued)

Other matter

Our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended, was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on such consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) (parent entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "Parent Entity Financial Information"), which is presented as a supplementary information to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The Parent Entity Financial Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Parent Entity Financial Information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In our opinion, the Parent Entity Financial Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the accompanying consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Danil Setiadi Handaja, CPA
Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.1008/*Public Accountant Registration No. AP.1008*

23 Februari 2016/*February 23, 2016*

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014 *)	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
ASET					***ASSETS***
Kas	2a,2c,4	1.978.750	2.195.531	2.329.825	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	2a,2c,2d, 2e,2f,5	10.329.997	9.850.805	9.249.766	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	2a,2c,2d, 2f,2o,6				*Current accounts with other banks*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	4.985	266	248	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		1.847.067	1.312.957	631.711	*Third parties*
		1.852.052	1.313.223	631.959	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(151)	(149)	(234)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Giro pada bank lain - neto		1.851.901	1.313.074	631.725	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2a,2c,2d, 2g,2o,7	13.948.893	5.583.433	6.471.565	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(1.200)	(1.000)	(600)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto		13.947.693	5.582.433	6.470.965	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	2c,2d,2h,8	451.475	58.612	489.942	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	2b,2c,2d,				*Financial investments*
Pihak berelasi	2i,2o,9	-	-	10.029	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		9.671.663	11.112.879	13.207.308	*Third parties*
		9.671.663	11.112.879	13.217.337	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(204.789)	(239.775)	(234.249)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Investasi keuangan - neto		9.466.874	10.873.104	12.983.088	*Financial investments - net*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	2d,2j,10	647.828	-	-	*Securities purchased under resale agreement*
Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi		(565)	-	-	*Less: Unamortized interest*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto		647.263	-	-	*Securities purchased under resale agreement - net*
Tagihan derivatif	2c,2d,2k,11				*Derivatives receivable*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	12.237	4.710	3.673	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		341.104	201.286	755.013	*Third parties*
		353.341	205.996	758.686	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(4.047)	(517)	-	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
		349.294	205.479	758.686	

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014 *)	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
ASET (lanjutan)					***ASSETS (continued)***
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	2c,2d 2l,2o,12				*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	120.669	114.578	105.543	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		104.081.038	97.916.092	95.364.127	*Third parties*
		104.201.707	98.030.670	95.469.670	
Dikurangi:					*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(1.871.461)	(1.274.973)	(969.260)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah - neto		102.330.246	96.755.697	94.500.410	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing - net*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	2d,2n,2o,13	11.175.482	10.821.775	8.808.771	*Consumer financing receivables*
Dikurangi:					
Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui		(2.848.426)	(2.550.878)	(2.248.826)	*Less: Unearned consumer financing receivables*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(167.395)	(122.897)	(83.010)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - neto		8.159.661	8.148.000	6.476.935	*Consumer financing receivables - net*
Tagihan akseptasi	2c,2d, 2m,2o,14, 2ae,43	2.116.213	2.813.377	1.635.902	*Acceptances receivable*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		-	(28.134)	(11.950)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto		2.116.213	2.785.243	1.623.952	*Acceptances receivable - net*
Aset pajak tangguhan	2aa,23c	252.068	475.297	449.630	*Deferred tax assets*
Aset tetap	2o,2p,15	2.628.531	2.461.635	2.199.099	*Fixed assets*
Dikurangi: Akumulasi penyusutan		(1.483.308)	(1.284.479)	(1.090.604)	*Less: Accumulated depreciation*
Aset tetap - neto		1.145.223	1.177.156	1.108.495	*Fixed assets - net*
Aset tidak berwujud - neto	2b,2q,16	212.274	221.596	171.413	*Intangible assets - net*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain	2c,2d,2o,2r, 2s,2y,17				*Prepayments and other assets*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	1.053	1.897	28.941	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		4.425.194	3.762.205	3.370.259	*Third parties*
		4.426.247	3.764.102	3.399.200	
Dikurangi:					*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(20.573)	(20.346)	(19.770)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Cadangan kerugian		(25.593)	(20.572)	(23.399)	*Allowance for possible losses*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain - neto		4.380.081	3.723.184	3.356.031	*Prepayments and other assets - net*
JUMLAH ASET	48b	**157.619.013**	**143.365.211**	**140.600.863**	***TOTAL ASSETS***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

*) *As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014 *)	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS					***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS					***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	2c,2d,2t,18, 2ae,43	834.200	867.049	727.963	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	2c,2d,2u,19				*Deposits from customers*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	97.197	71.832	79.694	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		115.389.239	101.792.160	107.159.864	*Third parties*
		115.486.436	101.863.992	107.239.558	
Simpanan dari bank lain	2c,2d,2v,20				*Deposits from other banks*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	458.837	551.449	467.418	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		2.439.625	2.397.842	588.090	*Third parties*
		2.898.462	2.949.291	1.055.508	
Liabilitas derivatif	2c,2d,2k,11				*Derivatives payable*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	3.933	6.780	85.474	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		374.072	217.318	708.984	*Third parties*
		378.005	224.098	794.458	
Liabilitas akseptasi	2c,2d,2m,14				*Acceptances payable*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	837	9.948	-	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		2.109.323	2.799.546	1.635.902	*Third parties*
		2.110.160	2.809.494	1.635.902	
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	2c,2d,2w,21				*Securities issued*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	652.422	1.598.935	1.466.321	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		6.931.036	6.730.279	6.529.220	*Third parties*
		7.583.458	8.329.214	7.995.541	
Pinjaman diterima	2c,2d,2x,22				*Borrowings*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	1.038.814	36.460	191.947	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		3.236.682	3.948.080	2.396.073	*Third parties*
		4.275.496	3.984.540	2.588.020	
Utang pajak	2c,2aa,23a	180.109	172.978	254.805	*Taxes payable*
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	2aa,23c	118.102	111.790	97.955	*Deferred tax liabilities*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2c,2d,2y, 2ac,24				*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	72.712	56.289	47.894	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		3.451.637	3.017.192	2.942.977	*Third parties*
		3.524.349	3.073.481	2.990.871	
Obligasi subordinasi	2d,2w,25				*Subordinated bonds*
Pihak berelasi	2ae,43	1.583.393	1.581.986	307.909	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga		2.903.575	2.902.151	2.681.525	*Third parties*
		4.486.968	4.484.137	2.989.434	
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	48b	**141.875.745**	**128.870.064**	**128.370.015**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

*) *As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

***PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)***

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014 *)	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS (lanjutan)					***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)***
EKUITAS					***EQUITY***
Ekuitas teratribusi kepada pemilik entitas induk					*Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company*
Modal Saham					*Share Capital*
Modal Dasar - 476.608.857.231 saham per 31 Desember 2015, 31 Desember 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014/31 Desember 2013 terdiri dari: 388.146.231 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp900 (nilai penuh) per saham;					*Authorized Capital - 476,608,857,231 shares as of December 31, 2015, December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2014/December 31, 2013 consisting of: 388,146,231 Series A shares with a par value of Rp900 (full amount) per share;*
8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham; dan					*8,891,200,000 Series B shares with a par value of Rp225 (full amount) per share; and*
467.329.511.000 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) per saham					*467,329,511,000 Series D shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) per share*
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 388.146.231 saham Seri A, 8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dan 58.467.494.499 saham Seri D per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014					*Issued and paid-up capital 388,146,231 Series A shares, 8,891,200,000 Series B shares and 58,467,494,499 Series D shares as of December 31, 2015 and 2014*
388.146.231 saham Seri A, 8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dan 51.692.810.426 saham Seri D per 1 Januari 2014/ 31 Desember 2013	26	3.665.370	3.665.370	3.512.940	*388,146,231 Series A shares, 8,891,200,000 Series B shares and 51,692,810,426 Series D shares as of Januari 1, 2014/ December 31, 2013*
Tambahan modal disetor	27	4.555.587	4.555.587	3.219.051	*Additional paid-in capital*
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing	2c,30	34.541	21.071	18.060	*Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*
Selisih transaksi antara pemegang saham entitas anak	1b	(57.313)	(73.681)	(73.681)	*Differences in transaction between shareholders of a subsidiary*
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	2i,9	(103.357)	(57.526)	(94.871)	*Unrealized losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

*) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014 *)	1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS (lanjutan)					***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)***
EKUITAS (lanjutan)					***EQUITY (continued)***
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti setelah pajak tangguhan	2ac,46	(115.343)	(205.051)	(218.003)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan-net of defered tax*
Cadangan umum	29	376.656	341.730	264.475	*General reserve*
Saldo laba		7.149.514	6.045.370	5.414.617	*Retained earnings*
Jumlah ekuitas teratribusi kepada pemilik entitas induk		15.505.655	14.292.870	12.042.588	*Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	45	237.613	202.277	188.260	*Non-controlling interest*
JUMLAH EKUITAS		**15.743.268**	**14.495.147**	**12.230.848**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		**157.619.013**	**143.365.211**	**140.600.863**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31* 2015	2014 *)	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL				***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES***
Pendapatan dan beban bunga dan Syariah				*Interest and Sharia income and expenses*
Pendapatan bunga dan Syariah	2y,32	13.905.475	13.399.814	*Interest and Sharia income*
Beban bunga dan Syariah	2y,33	7.417.237	7.468.118	*Interest and Sharia expenses*
Pendapatan bunga dan Syariah neto		6.488.238	5.931.696	*Net interest income and Sharia*
Pendapatan/(beban) operasional lainnya				*Other operating income/ (expenses)*
Pendapatan operasional lainnya:				*Other operating income:*
Provisi dan komisi selain dari kredit yang diberikan	2z	823.830	383.053	*Fees and commissions other than from loans*
Keuntungan/(kerugian) transaksi mata uang asing - neto	2c	185.885	(106.888)	*Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange transactions - net*
Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek yang diperdagangkan dan investasi keuangan - neto	2h,2i,34	14.596	105.375	*Gains on sale of trading securities and financial investment - net*
Kenaikan nilai efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	2h,35	642	3.732	*Increase value trading securities - net*
Pendapatan lainnya	36	1.588.986	1.431.418	*Other fee income*
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya		2.613.939	1.816.690	*Total other operating income*
Beban operasional lainnya:				*Other operating expenses:*
Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai atas instrumen keuangan - neto	2o,37	2.289.547	1.791.998	*Provision for impairment losses on financial instruments - net*
Penyisihan/(pemulihan) kerugian atas aset non-produktif	2r,2o,38	6.625	(2.545)	*Provision/(reversal) for possible losses on non-earning assets*
Umum dan administrasi	39	3.017.757	2.838.773	*General and administrative*
Tenaga kerja	40,46	2.330.531	2.142.564	*Personnel*
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya		7.644.460	6.770.790	*Total other operating expenses*
Beban operasional lainnya - neto		(5.030.521)	(4.954.100)	*Other operating expenses - net*
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - NETO		1.457.717	977.596	***OPERATING INCOME - NET***
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) NON-OPERASIONAL - NETO	41	87.306	(4.678)	***NON-OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSE) - NET***
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK		1.545.023	972.918	***INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE***
BEBAN PAJAK - NETO	2aa,23b	(401.461)	(250.777)	***TAX EXPENSE - NET***
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	48b	**1.143.562**	**722.141**	***INCOME FOR THE YEAR***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31* 2015	2014 *)	
Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:				***Other comprehensive income:***
Pos-pos yang tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that will not be reclassified subsequenty to profit or loss:***
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti		125.058	17.115	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	23c	(31.264)	(4.279)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
		93.794	12.836	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that may be reclassified subsequenty to profit or loss:***
Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan		13.470	3.011	*Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*
Mutasi sehubungan dengan perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual		(61.214)	51.040	*Mutation in respect of fair value change of availabe for sale financial investments*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	23c	15.383	(13.695)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
		(32.361)	40.356	
(Rugi)/laba komprehensif lainnya - setelah pajak		**61.433**	**53.192**	***Other comprehensive (losses)/income - net of tax***
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan		**1.204.995**	**775.533**	***Total comprehensive income for the year***
Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:				***Income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	42	1.139.070	708.008	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	45	4.492	14.133	*Non-controlling interest*
		1.143.562	**722.141**	
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:				***Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk		1.196.417	761.316	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	45	8.578	14.017	*Non-controlling interest*
		1.204.995	**775.333**	
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR (nilai penuh)	2ab,42	17	12	***BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE*** *(full amount)*

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to equity holders of the parent company									Kepentingan non-pengendali/ *Non-controlling interest*	Jumlah/*Total*	
		Modal saham/ *Share capital*	Tambahan modal disetor/*Additional paid-in capital*	Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing/ *Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*	Selisih transaksi antara pemegang saham entitas anak/ *Differences in transaction between shareholders of a subsidiary*	Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan/ Unrealized *losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*	Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti-setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*	Cadangan umum/ *General reserve*	Saldo laba/ *Retained earnings*	Jumlah/*Total*			
Saldo 31 Desember 2014 *)		**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**21.071**	**(73.681)**	**(57.526)**	**(205.051)**	**341.730**	**6.045.370**	**14.292.870**	**202.277**	**14.495.147**	***Balance as of December 31, 2014 *)***
Kenaikan atas selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan cabang luar negeri dalam mata uang asing	2c	-	-	13.470	-	-	-	-	-	13.470	-	13.470	*Increase in foreign exchange difference arising from the translation of overseas branches' foreign currency financial statements*
Perubahan selisih transaksi antara pemegang saham entitas anak	1b	-	-	-	16.368	-	-	-	-	16.368	-	16.368	*Mutation on diference in transaction between shareholders of a subsidiary*
Perubahan kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	2i	-	-	-	-	(45.831)	-	-	-	(45.831)	-	(45.831)	*Mutation of unrealized losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan		-	-	-	-	-	89.708	-	-	89.708	4.086	93.794	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	28,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.926	(34.926)	-	-	-	*Allocation for general reserve*
Bagian kepentingan non-pengendali atas penerbitan saham entitas anak	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.758	26.758	*Share issuance of a subsidiary attributable to non-controlling interest*
Laba tahun berjalan	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.139.070	1.139.070	4.492	1.143.562	*Income for the year*
Saldo 31 Desember 2015		**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**34.541**	**(57.313)**	**(103.357)**	**(115.343)**	**376.656**	**7.149.514**	**15.505.655**	**237.613**	**15.743.268**	***Balance as of December 31, 2015***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

		Dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/Attributable to equity holders of the parent company											
	Catatan/ *Notes*	Modal saham/ *Share capital*	Tambahan modal disetor/*Additional paid-in capital*	Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing/ *Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*	Selisih transaksi antara pemegang saham entitas anak/ *Differences in transaction between shareholders of a subsidiary*	(Kerugian)/ keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan/ Unrealized (losses)/ *gains on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*	Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti-setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*	Cadangan umum/ *General reserve*	Saldo laba/ *Retained earnings*	Jumlah/*Total*	Kepentingan non-pengendali/ *Non-controlling interest*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Saldo 31 Desember 2013		**3.512.940**	**3.219.051**	**18.060**	**(73.681)**	**(94.871)**	**-**	**264.475**	**5.368.385**	**12.214.359**	**194.042**	**12.408.401**	***Balance as of December 31, 2013***
Dampak atas penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)	54	-	-	-	-	-	(218.003)	-	46.232	(171.771)	(5.782)	(177.553)	*Effect of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*
Saldo 1 Januari 2014/ 31 Desember 2013*)		**3.512.940**	**3.219.051**	**18.060**	**(73.681)**	**(94.871)**	**(218.003)**	**264.475**	**5.414.617**	**12.042.588**	**188.260**	**12.230.848**	***Balance as of January 1, 2014/ December 31, 2013*)***
Penerbitan saham melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII	26,27	152.430	1.336.536	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.488.966	-	1.488.966	*Issuance of shares through Limited Public Offering VII*
Kenaikan atas selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan cabang luar negeri dalam mata uang asing	2c	-	-	3.011	-	-	-	-	-	3.011	-	3.011	*Increase in foreign exchange difference arising from the translation of overseas branches' foreign currency financial statements*
Perubahan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	2i	-	-	-	-	37.345	-	-	-	37.345	-	37.345	*Mutation of unrealized gains on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan		-	-	-	-	-	12.952	-	-	12.952	(116)	12.836	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	28,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.255	(77.255)	-	-	-	*Allocation for general reserve*
Laba tahun berjalan	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708.008	708.008	14.133	722.141	*Income for the year*
Saldo 31 Desember 2014 *)		**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**21.071**	**(73.681)**	**(57.526)**	**(205.051)**	**341.730**	**6.045.370**	**14.292.870**	**202.277**	**14.495.147**	***Balance as of December 31, 2014 *)***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian interim merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian interim.

The accompanying notes to the interim consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31* 2015	2014 *)	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga dan Syariah		14.646.412	13.908.173	*Proceeds from interest and sharia income*
Pembayaran beban bunga dan Syariah		(7.304.740)	(7.417.202)	*Payment of interest and Sharia expense*
Beban umum dan administrasi yang dibayar		(2.663.316)	(2.641.280)	*General and administrative expenses paid*
Tenaga kerja dan tunjangan yang dibayar		(2.211.090)	(1.984.978)	*Personnel expenses paid*
Pendapatan operasional lainnya yang diterima		1.347.543	1.281.607	*Other operating income received*
Penerimaan/(pembayaran) dari pendapatan/(beban) non-operasional - neto		101.104	(10.476)	*Non-operating income/ (expenses) received/(paid) - net*
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi sebelum perubahan aset dan liabilitas operasi		**3.915.913**	**3.135.844**	***Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities***
(Kenaikan)/penurunan aset operasi:				*(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain		75.864	118.416	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan		(392.221)	435.062	*Trading securities*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor		(227.025)	(146.946)	*Receivables from export bills*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah		(7.447.127)	(3.811.675)	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen		(346.473)	(1.908.801)	*Consumer financing receivables*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain		(651.681)	(588.803)	*Prepayments and other assets*
Kenaikan/(penurunan) liabilitas operasi:				*Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera		(32.851)	139.086	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah dan bank lain		13.571.617	(3.481.783)	*Deposits from customers and other banks*
Liabilitas lain-lain		30.379	(418.044)	*Other liabilities*
Kas neto diperoleh dari/ (digunakan untuk) aktivitas operasi		**8.496.395**	**(6.527.644)**	***Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI				***CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES***
Penjualan efek-efek dan obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah tersedia untuk dijual		1.323.013	2.706.425	*Sale of marketable securities and government recapitalization bonds available-for-sale*
Penerimaan dari penjualan aset tetap	15	10.457	12.762	*Proceeds from sale of fixed assets*
Pembelian aset tetap	15	(200.627)	(302.455)	*Acquisition of fixed assets*
Pembelian efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali		(647.263)	-	*Purchase of securities purchased under resale agreements*
Kas neto diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi		**485.580**	**2.416.732**	***Net cash provided by investing activities***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(continued)
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Catatan/ *Notes*	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31* 2015	2014 *)	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN				***CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan dari surat berharga yang diterbitkan		2.550.000	2.289.250	*Proceeds from securities issued*
Penerimaan pinjaman diterima		290.956	1.396.520	*Proceeds from borrowings*
Kenaikan kepentingan non-pengendali		35.336	14.017	*Increase in non-controlling interest*
Penerimaan dari obligasi subordinasi		-	1.500.000	*Proceeds from subordinated bonds*
Penambahan modal saham dan tambahan modal disetor		-	1.497.204	*Addition in share capital and additional paid-in capital*
Pembayaran biaya emisi efek ekuitas		-	(8.238)	*Payment of share issuance cost*
Pelunasan surat berharga yang diterbitkan		(3.339.200)	(1.958.950)	*Repayments of securities issued*
Kas neto (digunakan untuk)/ diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan		**(462.908)**	**4.729.803**	***Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities***
KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS		**8.519.067**	**618.891**	***NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS***
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN		19.163.235	18.486.335	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR***
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing		424.890	58.009	*Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes*
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN		**28.107.192**	**19.163.235**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR***
PENGUNGKAPAN TAMBAHAN				***SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES***
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:				*Cash and cash equivalents consist of:*
Kas	4	1.978.750	2.195.531	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	5	10.329.997	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	6	1.852.052	1.313.223	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan dari tanggal akuisisi		13.946.393	5.505.069	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that will mature within 3 months from the date of acquisition*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan dari tanggal akuisisi		-	298.607	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia that will mature within 3 months from the date of acquisition*
Jumlah kas dan setara kas		**28.107.192**	**19.163.235**	***Total cash and cash equivalents***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2015
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (d/h PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) ("Bank") adalah perusahaan terbatas yang didirikan di Republik Indonesia pada tahun 1959, berdasarkan akta No. 53 tanggal 15 Mei 1959 dari notaris pengganti Soeleman Ardjasasmita, S.H. Akta telah diubah dengan akta No. 9 tanggal 4 Agustus 1959 dan No. 21 tanggal 6 Oktober 1959 dari notaris Eliza Pondaag, S.H. di Jakarta. Akta pendirian ini telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusannya No. J.A.5/112/18 tanggal 2 November 1959 dan telah didaftarkan ke Kantor Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta dengan No. 2116 tanggal 5 November 1959.

Melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa tanggal 24 Agustus 2015, telah disetujui perubahan nama Bank dari "PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk" menjadi "PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk". Perubahan nama Bank ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Keputusan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia No. AHU-0941203.AH.01.02 Tahun 2015 tanggal 26 Agustus 2015 tentang Persetujuan Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan dan dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) melalui Keputusan Dewan Komisioner Otoritas Jasa Keuangan No. 18/KDK.03/2015 tanggal 23 September 2015 tentang Penetapan Penggunaan Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk Menjadi Izin Usaha Atas Nama PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

Pada tanggal 31 Maret 1980 Bank melakukan penggabungan usaha *(merger)* dengan PT Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum 1859, Surabaya. Keputusan *merger* ini dituangkan dalam akta notaris Arianny Lamoen Redjo, S.H. No. 17 tanggal 31 Maret 1980.

1. GENERAL

a. Establishment

PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk (formerly PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk) (the "Bank") is a limited liability company established in the Republic of Indonesia in 1959 by virtue of notarial deed No. 53 dated May 15, 1959 of substitute notary Soeleman Ardjasasmita, S.H. The deed was subsequently amended by notarial deeds No. 9 dated August 4, 1959 and No. 21 dated October 6, 1959 of Notary Eliza Pondaag, S.H., in Jakarta. The deed of establishment was approved by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. J.A.5/112/18 dated November 2, 1959 and was registered in the Jakarta Court of Justice under registration No. 2116 dated November 5, 1959.

Through the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting on August 24, 2015, the change of the Bank's name from "PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk" to become "PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk" has been approved. The changes of Bank's name had been approved by Minister of Justice and Human Rights through Minister of Justice and Human Rights Decision No. AHU-0941203.AH.01.02 Year 2015 dated August 26, 2015 on The Approval of The Company's Articles of Association Change and from OJK through The Board of Commissioner Decision No. 18/KDK.03/2015 dated September 23, 2015 on The Confirmation to Use The Bank's Business License Name from PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk to PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.

On March 31, 1980, the Bank merged with PT Bank Tabungan Untuk Umum 1859, Surabaya by virtue of notarial deed No. 17 dated March 31, 1980 of Notary Arianny Lamoen Redjo, S.H.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2015
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian (lanjutan)

Sesuai dengan Surat Keputusan Direksi Bank Indonesia No. 21/11/Dir/UPPS tanggal 9 November 1988, Bank memperoleh peningkatan status menjadi Bank Devisa. Pada tanggal 5 September 2002, dengan akta No. 16 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H. yang telah mendapat persetujuan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat Keputusannya No. C-19589.HT.01.04.TH.2002 tanggal 10 Oktober 2002, Bank menambah aktivitas perbankan Syariah (Unit Usaha Syariah) dalam aktivitas komersial Bank. Bank mulai melakukan kegiatan berdasarkan prinsip Syariah tersebut sejak bulan Mei 2003.

Pada tahun 2008, Anggaran Dasar Bank telah mengalami dua kali perubahan. Perubahan pertama dalam rangka penyesuaian dengan Undang-undang No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas dan peraturan pelaksanaannya. Perubahan ini didokumentasikan dalam akta No. 10 dari notaris Engawati Gazali, S.H., tanggal 16 Juli 2008 dan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. AHU-56218.AH.01.02.Tahun.2008 tanggal 28 Agustus 2008.

Pada tanggal 1 Desember 2008, Bank menyelenggarakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang menyetujui untuk mengubah pasal 4 ayat 1 dan pasal 4 ayat 2 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan sehubungan dengan modal dan modal dasar yang telah ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Keputusan ini didokumentasikan dalam surat No. 600/ZXI02/ XII/2008 notaris Ny. Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., tanggal 1 Desember 2008 dan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. AHU-0008676.AH.01.09.Tahun 2009 tanggal 12 Maret 2009.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment (continued)

Pursuant to Directors of Bank Indonesia Decree No. 21/11/Dir/UPPS dated November 9, 1988, the Bank obtained an approval to upgrade its status to a foreign exchange bank. On September 5, 2002, by virtue of notarial deed No. 16 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., and approval by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. C-19589.HT.01.04.TH.2002 dated October 10, 2002, the Bank added banking activities based on Sharia principles (Sharia Business Unit) in its commercial activities. The Bank commenced its Sharia banking activities since May 2003.

In 2008, the Bank's Articles of Association have been amended twice. The first amendment was to accommodate the Law No. 40 Year 2007 regarding Limited Liability Company and its implementation regulations. This amendment was notarized by notary Engawati Gazali, S.H., in notarial deed No. 10 dated July 16, 2008 and was approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through letter No. AHU-56218.AH.01.02.Year.2008 dated August 28, 2008.

On December 1, 2008, the Bank held a Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting whereby the shareholders agreed to amend the Articles of Association article 4(1) and 4(2) relating to authorized capital and issued and paid-up capital. The decision was notarized by notary Ny. Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., in her letter No. 600/ZXI02/XII/2008 dated December 1, 2008 and was approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through letter No. AHU-0008676.AH.01.09.Year 2009 dated March 12, 2009.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 7 April 2009, Bank menyelenggarakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang menyetujui untuk mengubah Anggaran Dasar Perseroan sehubungan dengan pengkonversian saham Seri C ke saham Seri B serta mengubah beberapa pasal Anggaran Dasar untuk disesuaikan dengan Peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal No. IX.J.1 tanggal 14 Mei 2008. Perubahan ini didokumentasikan dalam akta No. 6 dari notaris Engawati Gazali, S.H., tanggal 7 April 2009 dan telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia melalui Surat No. AHU-AH.01.10-05099 tanggal 1 Mei 2009.

Bank menjalankan kegiatan usaha di bidang perbankan sesuai dengan undang-undang dan peraturan yang berlaku dan melakukan kegiatan perbankan lainnya berdasarkan prinsip Syariah.

Kantor pusat Bank beralamat di Sentral Senayan (SS) III, Jalan Asia Afrika No. 8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta. Bank memiliki 1 kantor pusat, 81 kantor cabang, 334 kantor cabang pembantu, 1 kantor cabang pembantu mikro, 27 kantor fungsional mikro, 4 kantor kas, 7 kantor cabang Syariah dan 2 kantor cabang pembantu Syariah per 31 Desember 2015 (31 Desember 2014: 1 kantor pusat, 81 kantor cabang, 330 kantor cabang pembantu, 1 kantor cabang pembantu mikro, 20 kantor fungsional mikro, 7 kantor kas dan 7 kantor cabang Syariah dan 2 kantor cabang pembantu Syariah) (tidak diaudit). Jumlah karyawan tetap Bank per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing 7.421 dan 7.460 karyawan (tidak diaudit).

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment (continued)

On April 7, 2009, the Bank held a Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting whereby the shareholders agreed to amend the Articles of Association relating to conversion of Series C shares to Series B shares and to amend certain articles in the Articles of Association to comply with the Capital Market Supervisory Board Regulation No. IX.J.1 dated May 14, 2008. This amendment was notarized by notary Engawati Gazali, S.H., in notarial deed No. 6 dated April 7, 2009 and was approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia through letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-05099 dated May 1, 2009.

The Bank is engaged in general banking services in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations and in other banking activities based on Sharia principles.

The Bank's head office is located at Sentral Senayan (SS) III, Jalan Asia Afrika No. 8, Gelora Bung Karno - Senayan, Jakarta. The Bank has 1 head office, 81 branches, 334 sub-branches, 1 micro sub-branch, 27 micro functional branches, 4 cash offices, 7 Sharia branches and 2 Sharia sub-branches as of December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: 1 head office, 81 branches, 330 sub-branches, 1 micro sub-branch, 20 micro functional branches, 7 cash offices, 7 Sharia branches and 2 Sharia sub-branches) (unaudited). The Bank had 7,421 and 7,460 permanent employees as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (unaudited), respectively.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
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(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
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(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian (lanjutan)

Pada bulan Mei 1999, sebagai bagian dari Program Rekapitalisasi Perbankan Nasional, Pemerintah Indonesia melakukan penyertaan modal pada Bank sebesar Rp8.714.000. Pada bulan Januari 2000, Bank mengembalikan dana rekapitalisasi sebesar Rp2.086.425 kepada Pemerintah Indonesia, sehingga jumlah penyertaan modal Pemerintah Indonesia pada Bank adalah sebesar Rp6.627.575.

Pada bulan Juli 2001, Bank Indonesia menetapkan Bank sebagai bank dalam penyehatan dan menyerahkan Bank kepada Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional (BPPN). Dengan membaiknya kondisi Bank, pada bulan Maret 2004, Gubernur Bank Indonesia mencabut status Bank sebagai bank dalam penyehatan.

Pada tanggal 2 April 2002, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa menyetujui perubahan modal dasar Bank dengan menambah seri saham yaitu saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp5 (nilai penuh) per saham sehingga jumlah modal dasar Bank sebesar Rp38.000.000 terdiri dari 3.881.462.307 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham; 40.856.044.855 saham Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham; 52.595.515.440 saham Seri C dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham; dan 4.875.564.761.925 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp5 (nilai penuh) per saham. Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa ini telah didokumentasikan dalam akta No. 2 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H. tanggal 2 April 2002 dan telah dicatat oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia sebagaimana termuat dalam Penerimaan Laporan Akta Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Bank No. C-05634.HT.01.04.TH.2002 tanggal 5 April 2002 dan telah didaftarkan ke Kantor Pendaftaran Perusahaan Departemen Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Jakarta Pusat No. 3698/RUB.09.05/IV/2002 tanggal 18 April 2002.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment (continued)

In May 1999, as part of the National Banking Recapitalization Program, the Indonesian Government made a capital investment in the Bank of Rp8,714,000. In January 2000, the Bank refunded to the Indonesian Government the excess of the recapitalization fund of approximately Rp2,086,425 hence, the outstanding capital investment of the Indonesian Government in the Bank was Rp6,627,575.

In July 2001, Bank Indonesia placed the Bank as bank under surveillance and transferred the Bank to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA). As the Bank's condition had improved, in March 2004, the Governor of Bank Indonesia revoked the Bank's status as bank under surveillance.

On April 2, 2002, based on the Bank's Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, the shareholders approved the change in the authorized share capital by adding Series D shares with a par value of Rp5 (full amount) per share. Thus, the authorized share capital amounted to Rp38,000,000 which consisted of 3,881,462,307 Series A shares with a par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share; 40,856,044,855 Series B shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share; 52,595,515,440 Series C shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share; and 4,875,564,761,925 Series D shares with a par value of Rp5 (full amount) per share. The minutes of this Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting were documented in Notarial Deed No. 2 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated April 2, 2002 and were recorded by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in "Receipt of Report on the change in the Bank's Articles of Association" No. C-05634.HT.01.04.TH.2002 dated April 5, 2002, and registered with the Registration Office of the Department of Trade and Industry Central Jakarta No. 3698/RUB.09.05/IV/2002 dated April 18, 2002.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Mei 2002, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk menyetujui hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Mengubah nilai nominal saham Bank sebagai berikut:
   - Saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp500 (nilai penuh) per saham menjadi Rp5.000 (nilai penuh) per saham.
   - Saham Seri B dan C dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham menjadi Rp1.250 (nilai penuh) per saham.
   - Saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp5 (nilai penuh) per saham menjadi Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham.
2. Melakukan *reverse stock split*, sehingga jumlah modal dasar Bank sebesar Rp38.000.000 terbagi atas 208.841.497.003 saham dengan rincian sebagai berikut:
   - 388.146.231 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp5.000 (nilai penuh) per saham.
   - 3.631.648.456 saham Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp1.250 (nilai penuh) per saham.
   - 5.259.551.544 saham Seri C dengan nilai nominal Rp1.250 (nilai penuh) per saham.
   - 199.562.150.772 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham.

Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2010, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa menyetujui untuk mengubah Pasal 4 ayat 2 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan sehubungan dengan peningkatan Modal Disetor dan Ditempatkan dengan cara pengeluaran saham baru Seri D sejumlah 6.253.554.529 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas V, sebagaimana tertuang dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat No. 38 tanggal 26 Maret 2010 yang dibuat oleh Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment (continued)

On May 31, 2002, the Bank held a Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, whereby the shareholders approved the following:

1. *Changes in the par value of the Bank's shares as follows:*
   - *Series A shares with a par value of Rp500 (full amount) per share to Rp5,000 (full amount) per share.*
   - *Series B and C shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share to Rp1,250 (full amount) per share.*
   - *Series D shares with a par value of Rp5 (full amount) per share to Rp125 (full amount) per share.*
2. *Conduct reverse stock split, whereby the Bank's authorized share capital amounting to Rp38,000,000 consisted of 208,841,497,003 shares as follows:*
   - *388,146,231 Series A shares with a par value of Rp5,000 (full amount) per share.*
   - *3,631,648,456 Series B shares with a par value of Rp1,250 (full amount) per share.*
   - *5,259,551,544 Series C shares with a par value of Rp1,250 (full amount) per share.*
   - *199,562,150,772 Series D shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share.*

On March 26, 2010, based on the Bank's Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, the shareholders agreed to amend the Articles of Association article 4(2) related to the increase in issued and paid-up capital by issuing new Series D shares for 6,253,554,529 shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) through Limited Public Offering V, as stated in Minutes of Meeting notarized in Notarial Deed No. 38 dated March 26, 2010 by Notary Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., in Jakarta.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 27 Juni 2013, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa menyetujui untuk mengubah Pasal 4 ayat 2 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan sehubungan dengan peningkatan Modal Disetor dan Ditempatkan dengan cara pengeluaran saham baru Seri D sejumlah 4.690.165.897 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI, sebagaimana tertuang dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat No. 107 tanggal 27 Juni 2013 yang dibuat oleh Ir. Nanette Cahyanie Handari Adi Warsito, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta.

Pada tanggal 28 November 2014, Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa menyetujui untuk mengubah Pasal 4 ayat 2 Anggaran Dasar Perseroan sehubungan dengan peningkatan Modal Disetor dan Ditempatkan dengan cara pengeluaran saham baru Seri D sejumlah 6.774.684.073 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII, sebagaimana tertuang dalam Akta Berita Acara Rapat No. 127 tanggal 28 November 2014 yang dibuat oleh Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.H., Notaris di Jakarta.

b. Entitas anak dan cabang Bank di luar Indonesia

Bank memiliki entitas anak berikut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. Establishment (continued)

On June 27, 2013, based on the Bank's Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, the shareholders agreed to amend the Articles of Association article 4(2) related to the increase in issued and paid-up capital by issuing new Series D shares for 4,690,165,897 shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) through Limited Public Offering VI, as stated in Minutes of Meeting notarized in Notarial Deed No. 107 dated June 27, 2013 by Notary Ir. Nanette Cahyanie Handari Adi Warsito, S.H., in Jakarta.

On November 28, 2014 based on the Bank's Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting, the shareholders agreed to amend the Articles of Association article 4(2) related to the increase in issued and paid-up capital by issuing new Series D shares for 6,774,684,073 shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) through Limited Public Offering VII, as stated in Minutes of Meeting notarized in Notarial Deed No. 127 dated November 28, 2014 by Notary Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.H., in Jakarta.

b. Subsidiaries and branches of the Bank domiciled outside of Indonesia

The Bank has ownership interests in the following subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Entitas anak/ *Subsidiaries*	Domisili/ *Domicile*	Jenis usaha/ *Nature of business*	Tahun operasi komersial/ *Start of commercial operations*	Persentase kepemilikan/ *Percentage of ownership* 31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center)	Jakarta	Pembiayaan/*Multi-financing*	1991	99,99%	99,99%
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Jakarta	Pembiayaan/Multi-financing	1982	68,55%	62,00%

Entitas anak/ *Subsidiaries*	Domisili/ *Domicile*	Jenis usaha/ *Nature of business*	Tahun operasi komersial/ *Start of commercial operations*	Jumlah aset/ *Total assets* 31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center)	Jakarta	Pembiayaan/Multi-financing	1991	4.929.545	4.198.689
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	Jakarta	Pembiayaan/Multi-financing	1982	5.314.258	5.300.188

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas anak dan cabang Bank di luar Indonesia (lanjutan)

PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center)

Sejak berdiri, PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center) (MIF) telah dimiliki mayoritas oleh Bank dengan kepemilikan saham 99,99%.

MIF didirikan berdasarkan akta notaris No. 163 tanggal 13 Februari 1991 dari Ricardus Nangkih Sinulingga, S.H., notaris di Jakarta. Akta pendirian ini disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusannya No. C2-2005.HT.01.01 TH91 tanggal 5 Juni 1991 serta dalam Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 78 tambahan No. 4827 tanggal 2 September 1992. Anggaran Dasar MIF telah mengalami beberapa perubahan, terakhir dengan akta notaris No. 105 tanggal 18 November 2015 dari Satria Amiputra A., SE, Ak, SH, MM, MAk,MEcDev, MH, M.Kn, sehubungan dengan perubahan nama Perusahaan dari PT BII Finance Center menjadi PT Maybank Indonesia Finance dan perubahan dan penyesuaian pasal No. 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan terkait dengan perubahan nama dan penyesuaian Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan terhadap Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 33/POJK.04/2014. Perubahan tersebut telah disetujui oleh Menteri Hukum dan Menteri Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusannya No. AHU-0947396.AH.01.02 Tahun 2015 tanggal 7 Desember 2015.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa perubahan, terakhir dengan akta notaris No. 77 tanggal 24 Agustus 2011 dari Fransiscus Xaverius Budi Santoso Isbandi, S.H., notaris di Jakarta. Akta perubahan ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat keputusannya No. AHU-AH.01.10-30085 tanggal 22 September 2011.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries and branches of the Bank domiciled outside of Indonesia (continued)

PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center)

From its establishment, PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center) (MIF) is majority owned by the Bank with share ownership of 99.99%.

MIF was established by virtue of notarial deed No. 163 dated February 13, 1991 of Ricardus Nangkih Sinulingga, S.H., notary in Jakarta. The Deed of establishment was approved by The Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. C2-2005.HT.01.01 TH91 dated June 5, 1991 and also stated in the State of Gazette No. 78 amendment No. 4827 dated September 2, 1992. The MIF's Articles of Association have been amended several times, the latest was notarial deed No. 105 dated November 18, 2015 of Satria Amiputra A., SE, Ak, SH, MM, MAk,MEcDev, MH, M.Kn, concerning with the changes of the Company's name from PT BII Finance Center become PT Maybank Indonesia Finance and changes and adjustments in Article No. 3 of the Article of Association related to the Company's name changes and adjustments to Regulation of Board of Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 33/POJK.04/2014. These changes were approved by the Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his decision letter No. AHU-0947396.AH.01.02 Year 2015 dated December 7, 2015.

The Articles of Association has been amended several times, the latest with notarial deed No. 77 dated August 24, 2011 of Fransiscus Xaverius Budi Santoso Isbandi, S.H., notary in Jakarta. This notarial deed has been approved by The Minister of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in his Decision Letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-30085 dated September 22, 2011.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas anak dan cabang Bank di luar Indonesia (lanjutan)

PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 September 2011, Bank melaksanakan penambahan penyertaan saham dalam MIF sebesar 17.370.000 saham dengan menggunakan aset *inbreng* dalam bentuk bangunan dengan nilai wajar sebesar Rp17.370. Penambahan penyertaan tersebut sebelumnya telah disetujui oleh Bank Indonesia sebagaimana disebutkan dalam suratnya No. 13/104/DPB2/TPB2-5 tanggal 15 Juli 2011. Perubahan anggaran dasar MIF telah diterima dan dicatat oleh Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia dengan surat No. AHU-AH.01.10-30085 tanggal 22 September 2011.

PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk

Pada tanggal 16 September 2004, Bank telah menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli Bersyarat (CSPA) untuk mengakuisisi PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM). CSPA ini kemudian diubah pada tanggal 8 November 2004 dan 3 Mei 2005. Akuisisi ini diselesaikan pada tanggal 20 Mei 2005, dimana Bank mengakuisisi 43% dari jumlah saham yang dikeluarkan WOM dengan harga perolehan Rp425.700 dan terdapat *goodwill* sebesar Rp201.470.

Berdasarkan CSPA tersebut, Bank memperoleh kendali atas WOM. Oleh karena itu sejak tanggal penyelesaian akuisisi tersebut laporan keuangan WOM dikonsolidasikan ke dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank.

Pada tanggal 18 Mei 2005, Bank telah menandatangani perjanjian bersyarat dengan International Finance Corporation (IFC) dimana IFC memiliki hak untuk menawarkan kepada Bank untuk membeli 380.000.000 saham WOM (19% kepemilikan di WOM) pada harga yang telah ditetapkan sebelumnya.

Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2006, Bank mengakuisisi tambahan 3,99% saham yang dikeluarkan WOM dengan harga perolehan Rp42.075 dan terdapat *goodwill* sebesar Rp18.435.

Pada tanggal 28 Juni 2007, Bank mengakuisisi tambahan 3,04% saham yang dikeluarkan WOM dengan harga perolehan Rp33.473 dan terdapat *goodwill* sebesar Rp15.162.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries and branches of the Bank domiciled outside of Indonesia (continued)

PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center) (continued)

On September 30, 2011, the Bank increased its share-ownership in MIF for 17,370,000 shares through exchanging asset in the form of buildings with fair market value of Rp17,370. Such increase in share-ownership has been approved by Bank Indonesia as stated in its letter No. 13/104/DPB2/TPB2-5 dated July 15, 2011. The amendment of MIF articles of association has been acknowledged and registered by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its letter No. AHU-AH.01.10-30085 dated September 22, 2011.

PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk

On September 16, 2004, the Bank signed a Conditional Sale and Purchase Agreement (CSPA) to acquire PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM). The CSPA was amended on November 8, 2004 and May 3, 2005. The acquisition was completed on May 20, 2005, with the Bank acquiring 43% of the issued shares of WOM at a purchase price of Rp425,700 and with goodwill amounted to Rp201,470.

Based on the CSPA, the Bank has control over WOM. Thus since the completion date of the acquisition, WOM's financial statements have been consolidated into the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

On May 18, 2005, the Bank signed the conditional agreement with International Finance Corporation (IFC) where IFC has right to offer the Bank to purchase 380,000,000 shares of WOM (19% ownership in WOM) at a predetermined price.

On June 29, 2006, the Bank acquired an additional 3.99% of the issued shares of WOM at a purchase price of Rp42,075 and with goodwill amounting to Rp18,435.

On June 28, 2007, the Bank acquired an additional 3.04% of the issued shares of WOM at a purchase price of Rp33,473 and with goodwill amounted to Rp15,162.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Entitas anak dan cabang Bank di luar Indonesia (lanjutan)

PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (lanjutan)

Melalui surat Bank Indonesia No. 7/24/DPwB1/PwB14/Rahasia tanggal 29 April 2005, No. 8/9/DPB2/TPB2-1/Rahasia tanggal 23 Juni 2006 dan No. 9/106/DPB2/TPB2-5 tanggal 27 Juni 2007 Bank telah mendapatkan persetujuan atas akuisisi WOM dari Bank Indonesia.

Pada tanggal 4 Juli 2011, Bank melaksanakan penambahan penyertaan saham dalam WOM dengan membeli sejumlah 239.400.000 saham milik IFC yang merupakan 11,97% dari total saham yang telah dikeluarkan dalam WOM. Harga pembelian keseluruhan adalah Rp125.110 termasuk biaya transaksi sebesar Rp276. Penambahan penyertaan tersebut sebelumnya telah disetujui oleh Bank Indonesia sebagaimana disebutkan dalam suratnya No. 13/23/DPB-2/TPB2-5 tanggal 7 Februari 2011.

Perubahan dalam bagian kepemilikan Bank pada entitas anak yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian dicatat sebagai transaksi ekuitas, dalam hal ini transaksi dengan pemilik dalam kapasitasnya sebagai pemilik. Sehingga setiap perbedaan antara jumlah kepentingan non-pengendali disesuaikan dan nilai wajar imbalan yang diberikan atau diterima diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas dan diatribusikan pada pemilik entitas induk. Selisih perbedaan angka tercatat kepentingan non-pengendali dengan nilai wajar imbalan yang diberikan atas tambahan saham WOM sebesar 11,97% sejumlah Rp73.681 dicatat sebagai "Selisih Transaksi antara Pemegang Saham Entitas Anak".

Pada bulan Maret 2015, Bank mengakuisisi tambahan 6,55% saham yang dikeluarkan WOM dengan harga perolehan Rp154.797 dan terdapat penurunan "Selisih Transaksi antara Pemegang Saham Entitas Anak" sebesar Rp16.368.

Cabang Bank di luar Indonesia

Bank memiliki lisensi operasional untuk cabang di luar Indonesia, yakni: Mumbai dan Mauritius (cabang operasional).

Laporan keuangan cabang Bank di luar negeri telah digabung dalam laporan keuangan Bank.

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. Subsidiaries and branches of the Bank domiciled outside of Indonesia (continued)

PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (continued)

Based on Bank Indonesia letter No. 7/24/DPwB1/PwB14/Rahasia dated April 29, 2005, No. 8/9/DPB2/TPB2-1/Rahasia dated June 23, 2006 and No. 9/106/DPB2/TPB2-5 dated June 27, 2007 the Bank has obtained approval from Bank Indonesia for the acquisition of WOM.

On July 4, 2011, the Bank increased its share-ownership in WOM by purchasing 239,400,000 shares owned by IFC representing 11.97% shares of the total issues shares in WOM. The total purchase price is Rp125,110 including fee cost amounting Rp276. Such increase in share-ownership has been approved by Bank Indonesia as stated in its letter No. 13/23/DPB-2/TPB2-5 dated February 7, 2011.

An increase or decrease in the Bank's ownership interest that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction, i.e. a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and their fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent. The difference in non-controlling value with the fair value of consideration paid on the additional 11.97% WOM shares amounted to Rp73,681 is recorded as "Difference in Transaction between Shareholders of a Subsidiary".

In March 2015, the Bank acquired an additional 6.55% of the issued shares of WOM at a purchase price of Rp154,797 and with "Difference in Transaction between Shareholders of a Subsidiary" decreased by Rp16,368.

Bank's overseas branches

The Bank has operating licenses for the following overseas branches: Mumbai and Mauritius (operating branches).

The financial statements of the overseas branches were combined with the Bank's financial statements.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek Bank

Pada bulan Oktober 1989, Bank menjual 12 juta lembar saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 (nilai penuh) per saham kepada masyarakat melalui pasar modal di Indonesia sesuai dengan ketentuan Undang-undang Pasar Modal yang berlaku. Penjualan saham Seri A kepada masyarakat ini telah memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal ("BAPEPAM") melalui suratnya No. SI-058/SHM/MK.10/189 tanggal 2 Oktober 1989.

Pada bulan Februari 1994, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas I kepada para pemegang sahamnya ("*rights issue I*"). Dalam penawaran ini telah diterbitkan sejumlah 52.717.184 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp1.000 (nilai penuh) per saham, dimana ditentukan bahwa setiap pemegang lima saham Seri A mempunyai hak untuk memesan satu saham Seri A dengan harga Rp4.000 (nilai penuh) per saham. Penawaran Umum Terbatas I ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari para pemegang saham dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diadakan pada tanggal 25 Januari 1994, dan memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari BAPEPAM melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-130/PM/1994 tanggal 24 Januari 1994.

Pada bulan Februari 1997, Bank melakukan Penawaran Umum Terbatas II kepada para pemegang sahamnya ("*rights issue II*") sejumlah 1.289.579.469 saham Seri A dimana melekat sejumlah 286.573.215 waran Seri I. Setiap pemegang 27 saham Seri A mempunyai Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu untuk 18 saham baru Seri A dengan harga Rp750 (nilai penuh) per saham. Disamping itu, pada setiap 18 saham baru Seri A melekat empat Waran Seri I yang diberikan secara cuma-cuma. Pemesanan pembelian akan dilakukan dalam kelipatan 9 saham Seri A senilai Rp6.750 (nilai penuh). Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas II ini adalah sebesar Rp967.185. Penawaran Umum Terbatas II ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari para pemegang saham dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diadakan pada tanggal 27 Desember 1996, dan memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari BAPEPAM melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-2093/PM/1996 tanggal 28 Desember 1996.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the Bank's shares

In October 1989, the Bank sold 12 million Series A shares with a par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share to the public through the capital market in Indonesia, in accordance with the prevailing Capital Market Law. The Bank has received a notice of effectivity from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM") through its letter No. SI-058/SHM/MK.10/189 dated October 2, 1989 for the sale of Series A shares to the public.

In February 1994, the Bank sold 52,717,184 Series A shares with a par value of Rp1,000 (full amount) per share through a Limited Public Offering I ("rights issue I"), in which, each holder of every five Series A shares had the right to purchase one new Series A share at Rp4,000 (full amount) per share. The rights issue I was approved by the shareholders in the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 25, 1994. The Bank has received a notice of effectivity from the BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-130/PM/1994 dated January 24,1994 for this rights issue I.

In February 1997, the Bank sold 1,289,579,469 Series A shares through Limited Public Offering II ("rights issue II"), in which 286,573,215 Series I warrants were attached. In this offering, each holder of 27 Series A shares received a pre-emptive rights for 18 new Series A shares with a subscription price of Rp750 (full amount) per share, and four Series I warrants were attached to each group of 18 newly issued Series A shares, free of charge. The subscription right was exercisable in multiples of 9 Series A shares for Rp6,750 (full amount). The total proceeds from this rights issue II amounted to Rp967,185. This rights issue II was approved by the shareholders in their Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 27, 1996. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-2093/PM/1996 dated December 28, 1996 for this rights issue II.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek Bank (lanjutan)

Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 31 Maret 1999 untuk menyetujui rencana Penawaran Umum Terbatas III kepada para pemegang sahamnya (*"rights issue III"*). Dalam penawaran ini diterbitkan sejumlah 62.101.383.408 saham baru (Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham) dan 7.762.672.926 waran Seri II. Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari BAPEPAM untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas III melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-434/PM/1999 tanggal 30 Maret 1999 dan untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas III Lanjutan melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-857/PM/1999 tanggal 8 Juni 1999. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas III ini adalah sebesar Rp4.486.424 (untuk 35.891.396.568 saham Seri B dan 4.486.424.571 waran Seri II) dan telah diterima oleh Bank pada bulan April dan Juni 1999.

Pada tanggal 20 Mei 2002, Bank telah mengajukan Pernyataan Pendaftaran kepada BAPEPAM melalui surat No. 2002.100/CMT-COC sehubungan dengan rencana *rights issue* atau Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV dalam rangka Penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu kepada para pemegang saham sebanyak 38.973.254.169 saham dengan nilai nominal Rp125 (nilai penuh) per saham. Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari BAPEPAM untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-1304/PM/2002 tanggal 17 Juni 2002. Pada tanggal 18 Juni 2002, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa untuk menyetujui pelaksanaan Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV kepada para pemegang sahamnya ("*rights issue IV*"). Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 11 Juli 2002 sampai 18 Juli 2002 adalah sebesar Rp4.813.000 (untuk 38.504.000.000 saham Seri D), yang mana sebesar Rp68.827 (untuk 550.618.490 saham Seri D) diperoleh dari masyarakat dan sebesar Rp4.744.173 (untuk 37.953.381.510 saham Seri D) diperoleh dari Pemerintah melalui Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional yang bertindak sebagai pembeli siaga (*standby buyer*). Dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas IV ini telah diterima oleh Bank pada bulan Juli 2002.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the Bank's shares (continued)

The Bank held a Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting on March 31, 1999 where the shareholders approved the Limited Public Offering III ("rights issue III") plans for 62,101,383,408 new shares (Series B shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share) and 7,762,672,926 Series II warrants. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the BAPEPAM for rights issue III through its Decision Letter No. S-434/ PM/1999 on March 30, 1999, and for the continuation of rights issue III through its Decision Letter No. S-857/PM/1999 dated June 8, 1999. The total proceeds from the rights issue III amounted to Rp4,486,424 (for 35,891,396,568 Series B shares and 4,486,424,571 Series II warrants), which were received by the Bank in April and June 1999.

On May 20, 2002, the Bank submitted a Statement of Registration No. 2002.100/CMT-COC to the BAPEPAM regarding its plan for a rights issue or Limited Public Offering IV with pre-emptive rights to the shareholders of 38,973,254,169 shares with a par value of Rp125 (full amount) per share. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-1304/ PM/2002 on June 17, 2002 for this Limited Public Offering IV. On June 18, 2002, the Bank held a Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting whereby the shareholders approved the execution of the Limited Public Offering IV ("rights issue IV"). The total proceeds from the Limited Public Offering IV held from July 11, 2002 up to July 18, 2002 amounted to Rp4,813,000 (for 38,504,000,000 Series D shares), of which Rp68,827 (for 550,618,490 Series D shares) was raised from the public and Rp4,744,173 (for 37,953,381,510 Series D shares) was raised from the Government through the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency, who acted as the standby buyer. The proceeds from this rights issue IV were received by the Bank in July 2002.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek Bank (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 19 Februari 2010 melalui surat No. S.2010.120/DIR LEGAL COMP & OTB dan tanggal 18 Maret 2010 melalui surat No. S.2010.190/DIR LEGAL COMP & OTB, Bank telah mengajukan Pernyataan Pendaftaran kepada BAPEPAM sehubungan dengan rencana *rights issue* atau Penawaran Umum Terbatas V dalam rangka Penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu kepada para pemegang saham sebanyak 6.253.554.529 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) per saham. Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari BAPEPAM untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas V melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-2725/BL/2010 tanggal 26 Maret 2010. Penawaran Umum Terbatas V ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari para pemegang saham dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 26 Maret 2010. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas V ini adalah sebesar Rp1.407.050 (untuk 6.253.554.529 saham Seri D) dan telah diterima oleh Bank pada bulan April 2010. Sebagian dari dana diperoleh sebesar Rp4.477 digunakan sebagai biaya emisi efek ekuitas.

Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2013 melalui surat No. S.2013.036/DIR FIN, tanggal 24 April 2013 melalui surat No. S.2013.50/DIR FIN dan tanggal 21 Juni 2013 melalui surat No. S.2013.374/DIR COMPLIANCE, Bank telah mengajukan Pernyataan Pendaftaran kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") sehubungan dengan rencana *rights issue* atau Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI dalam rangka Penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu kepada para pemegang saham sebanyak 4.690.165.897 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) per saham. Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari OJK untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-187/D.04/2013 tanggal 26 Juni 2013. Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari para pemegang saham dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 27 Juni 2013. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas VI ini adalah sebesar Rp1.500.854 (untuk 4.690.165.897 saham seri D) dan telah diterima oleh Bank pada bulan Juli 2013. Sebagian dari dana diperoleh sebesar Rp4.702 digunakan sebagai biaya emisi efek ekuitas.

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the Bank's shares (continued)

On February 19, 2010, through letter No. S.2010.120/DIR LEGAL COMP & OTB and March 18, 2010 through letter No. S.2010.190/DIR LEGAL COMP & OTB, the Bank submitted a Statement of Registration to the BAPEPAM regarding its plan for a rights issue or Limited Public Offering V with pre-emptive rights to the shareholders of 6,253,554,529 Series D shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) per share. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the BAPEPAM through its Decision Letter No. S-2725/BL/2010 dated March 26, 2010. This Limited Public Offering V was approved by the shareholders in the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 26, 2010. The proceeds from this rights issue V amounted to Rp1,407,050 (for 6,253,554,529 Series D shares), which were received by the Bank in April 2010. Part of the proceeds amounting to Rp4,477 is used for share issuance costs.

On March 26, 2013, through letter No. S.2013.036/DIR FIN, April 24, 2013 through letter No. S.2013.50/DIR FIN, and June 21, 2013 through letter No. S.2013.374/DIR COMPLIANCE, the Bank submitted a Statement of Registration to the Financial Services Authority ("OJK") regarding its plan for a rights issue or Limited Public Offering VI with pre-emptive rights to the shareholders of 4,690,165,897 Series D shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) per share. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the OJK through its Decision Letter No. S-187/D.04/2013 dated June 26, 2013. This Limited Public Offering VI was approved by the shareholders in the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 27, 2013. The proceeds from this rights issue VI amounted to Rp1,500,854 (for 4,690,165,897 Series D Shares), which were received by the Bank in July 2013. Part of the proceeds amounting to Rp4,702 is used for share issuance costs.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

c. Penawaran umum efek Bank (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2014 melalui surat No. S.2014.644/DIR COMPLIANCE dan tanggal 19 November 2014 melalui surat No. S.2014.738/DIR COMPLIANCE, Bank telah mengajukan Pernyataan Pendaftaran kepada OJK sehubungan dengan rencana *rights issue* atau Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII dalam rangka Penerbitan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu kepada para pemegang saham sebanyak 6.774.684.073 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) per saham. Bank memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari OJK untuk Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII melalui Surat Keputusannya No. S-493/D.04/2014 tanggal 27 November 2014. Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII ini telah mendapat persetujuan dari para pemegang saham dalam Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 28 November 2014. Jumlah dana yang diperoleh dari Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII ini adalah sebesar Rp1.497.205 (untuk 6.774.684.073 saham seri D) dan telah diterima oleh Bank pada bulan Desember 2014. Sebagian dari dana diperoleh sebesar Rp8.238 digunakan sebagai biaya emisi efek ekuitas.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, seluruh saham Bank (maksimum 99% sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 29 tahun 1999) atau masing-masing sejumlah 67.068.027.368 dan 67.068.027.368 saham telah dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI).

1. GENERAL (continued)

c. Public offering of the Bank's shares (continued)

On October 23, 2014, through letter No. S.2014.644/DIR COMPLIANCE and November 19, 2014 through letter No. S.2014.738/DIR COMPLIANCE, the Bank submitted a Statement of Registration to the OJK regarding its plan for a rights issue or Limited Public Offering VII with pre-emptive rights to the shareholders of 6,774,684,073 D shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) per share. The Bank received a notice of effectivity from the OJK through its Decision Letter No. S-493/D.04/2014 dated November 27, 2014. This Limited Public Offering VII was approved by the shareholders in the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 28, 2014. The proceeds from this rights issue VII amounted to Rp1,497,205 (for 6,774,684,073 Series D Shares), which were received by the Bank in December 2014. Part of the proceeds amounting to Rp8,238 is used for share issuance costs.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, all of the Bank's shares (maximum of 99% based on Government Regulation No. 29 of 1999) or 67,068,027,368 and 67,068,027,368 shares, respectively, were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

d. Susunan pengurus Bank

Susunan Dewan Komisaris pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

d. Composition of the Bank's management

The composition of the Board of Commissioners as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	31 Desember 2015 dan 2014/ *December 31, 2015 and 2014*	
Presiden Komisaris	Tan Sri Dato' Megat Zaharuddin bin Megat Mohd Nor	*President Commissioner*
Komisaris	Datuk Abdul Farid bin Alias	*Commissioner*
Komisaris	Spencer Lee Tien Chye	*Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Umar Juoro	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	*Independent Commissioner*
Komisaris Independen	Achjar Iljas	*Independent Commissioner*

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Susunan pengurus Bank (lanjutan)

Susunan Direksi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Composition of the Bank's management (continued)

The composition of the Board of Directors as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31, 2015

Presiden Direktur	Taswin Zakaria	*President Director*
Direktur Hukum & Kepatuhan dan Sekretaris Perusahaan (Independen) *)	Dhien Tjahajani	*Legal & Compliance Director and Corporate Secretary (Independent) *)*
Direktur Keuangan	Thilagavathy Nadason	*Finance Director*
Direktur Operasional dan Teknologi Informasi	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	*Operations and Information Technology Director*
Direktur Perbankan Ritel **)	Lani Darmawan	*Retail Banking Director **)*
Direktur Perbankan Global	Eri Budiono	*Global Banking Director*
Direktur Perbankan Bisnis	Jenny Wiriyanto	*Business Banking Director*
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia ***)	Irvandi Ferizal	*Human Capital Director ***)*
Direktur Manajemen Risiko	Henky Sulistyo	*Risk Management Director*

31 Desember/December 31, 2014

Presiden Direktur	Taswin Zakaria	*President Director*
Direktur Hukum & Kepatuhan dan Sekretaris Perusahaan	Dhien Tjahajani	*Legal & Compliance Director and Corporate Secretary*
Direktur Keuangan	Thilagavathy Nadason	*Finance Director*
Direktur Operasional dan Teknologi Informasi	Ghazali bin Mohd Rasad	*Operations and Information Technology Director*
Direktur Perbankan Ritel	Lani Darmawan	*Retail Banking Director*
Direktur Perbankan Global	-	*Global Banking Director*
Direktur Perbankan Bisnis	Jenny Wiriyanto	*Business Banking Director*
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia (Independen)	Ani Pangestu	*Human Capital Director (Independent)*
Direktur Manajemen Risiko	Henky Sulistyo	*Risk Management Director*

*) Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tanggal 24 April 2015 telah mengangkat Dhien Tjahajani sebagai Direktur Independen dengan masa tugas sampai dengan ditutupnya Rapat umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan pada tahun 2017 guna memenuhi Surat Keputusan Direksi PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00001/BEI/01-2014 tanggal 20 Januari 2014 perihal "Peraturan Nomor I-A tentang Pencatatan Saham dan Efek Bersifat Ekuitas Selain Saham yang Diterbitkan oleh Perusahaan Tercatat".

*) *The Annual General Meeting of Shareholder dated April 24, 2015 appointed Dhien Tjahajani as Independent Director the tenure of which follows the closing of The Annual General Meeting of Shareholder on 2017 to fulfill the Decision Letter of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia's Director No. Kep-00001/BEI/01-2014 dated January 20, 2014 regarding "Regulation No.I-A regarding Listing of Shares and Equity Securities Other Than Shares Issued by Listed Companies".*

**) Efektif mengundurkan diri per tanggal 31 Desember 2015.

**) *Effectively resigned as of December 31, 2015.*

***) Telah diangkat melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa pada tanggal 1 Desember 2015 dan berlaku efektif setelah mendapat persetujuan OJK pada tanggal 21 Januari 2016.

***) *Has been appolinted through the shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting dated December 1, 2015 and be effective after obtaining OJK approval on January 21, 2016.*

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Susunan pengurus Bank (lanjutan)

Susunan Dewan Pengawas Syariah Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember 2015 dan 2014/ *December 31, 2015 and 2014*	
Ketua	Dr. M. Anwar Ibrahim, MA	*Chairman*
Anggota	Prof. Drs. H. M. Nahar Nahrawi, SH. MM	*Member*
Anggota	Dr. Abdul Jabar Majid, MA	*Member*

Susunan Komite Audit Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Ketua	Achjar Iljas	Budhi Dyah Sitawati	*Chairman*
Sekretaris Eksekutif/ Anggota	Nina Diyanti Anwar	Nina Diyanti Anwar	*Executive Secretary/ Member*
Anggota	Umar Juoro	Achjar Iljas	*Member*
Anggota	Agus Kretarto	Agus Kretarto	*Member*

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Sekretaris Perusahaan Bank adalah Dhien Tjahajani berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK.2014.004/PRESDIR tanggal 18 Juli 2014.

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Kepala Satuan Kerja Audit Intern (SKAI) adalah Novalita Imanuddin berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. SK.PERS.2014.0284/DIR HC tanggal 24 Februari 2014.

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Composition of the Bank's management (continued)

The composition of the Sharia Supervisory Board as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

The Bank's Audit Committee as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, Corporate Secretary of the Bank is Dhien Tjahajani based on the Board of Directors Decree No. SK.2014.004/PRESDIR dated July 18, 2014.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Internal Audit Unit (SKAI) Head is Novalita Imanuddin based on the Board of Directors Decree No. SK.PERS.2014.0284/DIR HC dated February 24, 2014.

2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI

Kebijakan akuntansi utama yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Bank dan entitas anaknya adalah seperti dijabarkan di bawah ini:

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian

Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries are set out below:

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Pernyataan Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian juga disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan ("BAPEPAM-LK") No. VIII.G.7 yang merupakan lampiran Keputusan Ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 tanggal 25 Juni 2012 tentang "Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik".

Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS) yang beroperasi dalam bidang perbankan dengan prinsip syariah disajikan sesuai dengan PSAK No. 101 tentang "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Syariah", PSAK No. 102 tentang "Akuntansi *Murabahah*", PSAK No. 104 tentang "Akuntansi *Ishtishna*", PSAK No. 105 tentang "Akuntansi *Mudharabah*", PSAK No. 106 tentang "Akuntansi *Musyarakah*" dan PSAK No. 107 tentang "Akuntansi *Ijarah*", PSAK No. 110 tentang "Akuntansi Sukuk" dan Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah Indonesia (PAPSI) yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI).

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan harga perolehan kecuali untuk beberapa akun yang dinilai menggunakan dasar pengukuran lain sebagaimana dijelaskan pada kebijakan akuntansi dari akun tersebut. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun dengan metode akrual kecuali laporan arus kas.

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung dengan mengelompokkan arus kas dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan. Untuk tujuan laporan arus kas konsolidasian, kas dan setara kas mencakup kas, giro pada Bank Indonesia dan giro pada bank lain, penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain, dan Sertifikat Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 (tiga) bulan dari tanggal akuisisi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Statement of Compliance (continued)

The consolidated financial statements have also been prepared and presented in accordance with Capital Market Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM") rule No. VIII.G.7, Attachment to Decision of BAPEPAM Chairman of BAPEPAM-LK No. KEP-347/BL/2012 dated June 25, 2012, on the "Financial Statements Presentation and Disclosure for Issuers or Public Companies".

Sharia Business Unit (UUS) which operates in banking industry with sharia principles is presented in accordance to SFAS No. 101 regarding "Sharia Financial Statements Presentation", SFAS No. 102 regarding "Murabahah Accounting", SFAS No. 104 regarding "Istishna' Accounting", SFAS No. 105 regarding "Mudharabah Accounting", SFAS No. 106 regarding "Musyarakah Accounting" and SFAS No. 107 regarding "Ijarah Accounting", SFAS No. 110 regarding "Sukuk Accounting" and Guidelines for Indonesian Sharia Bank Accounting issued by Bank Indonesia and Indonesian Accountant Association (IAI).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain accounts which have been valued on another measurement basis as explained in the accounting policy for such accounts. The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, except the statements of cash flows.

The consolidated statements of cash flows were prepared based on the direct method with cash flows classified into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. For the purpose of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, current accounts with Bank Indonesia and other banks, placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks, and Certificates of Bank Indonesia maturing within 3 (three) months from the date of acquisition.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

a. Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Pernyataan Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Kas adalah mata uang kertas dan logam baik Rupiah dan mata uang asing yang masih berlaku sebagai alat pembayaran yang sah. Kas yang telah ditentukan penggunaannya atau kas yang tidak dapat digunakan secara bebas tidak diklasifikasi dalam kas. Pengertian kas termasuk kas besar, kas kecil, kas ATM, kas dalam perjalanan dan mata uang Rupiah dan mata uang asing yang ditarik dari peredaran dan yang masih dalam tenggang waktu untuk penukaran ke Bank Indonesia atau bank sentral negara yang bersangkutan.

Dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sesuai dengan standar akuntansi keuangan di Indonesia, dibutuhkan estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi:

a. nilai aset dan liabilitas dilaporkan, dan pengungkapan atas aset dan liabilitas kontinjensi pada tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian,
b. jumlah pendapatan dan beban selama periode pelaporan.

Walaupun estimasi ini dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan terbaik manajemen atas kejadian dan tindakan saat ini, hasil yang timbul mungkin berbeda dengan jumlah yang diestimasi semula.

Estimasi-estimasi dan asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan ditelaah secara berkesinambungan. Revisi atas taksiran akuntansi diakui pada periode dimana taksiran tersebut direvisi dan periode-periode yang akan datang yang dipengaruhi oleh revisi estimasi tersebut.

Seluruh angka dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, kecuali dinyatakan lain, dibulatkan menjadi jutaan Rupiah.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Statement of Compliance (continued)

Cash represents currency bills and coins, both in Rupiah and foreign currencies, which are valid as legal instruments of payment. Predetermined cash or cash that cannot be used freely cannot be classifed under cash. Cash also includes cash in vault, petty cash, ATM cash, cash in transit and currency withdrawn from circulation and still within the grace period for exchange with Bank Indonesia or related country's central bank.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with financial accounting standards in Indonesia, requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect:

a. the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements,
b. the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and activities, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

Figures in the consolidated financial statements are rounded to and stated in millions of Rupiah unless otherwise stated.

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Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)**

***PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

b. Akuntansi Bank dan entitas anak

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan Bank beserta seluruh entitas anak yang berada di bawah pengendalian Bank.

Dalam hal pengendalian terhadap entitas anak dimulai atau diakhiri dalam suatu tahun berjalan, maka hasil usaha entitas anak yang diperhitungkan ke dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian hanya sebatas hasil pada saat pengendalian tersebut mulai diperoleh atau hingga saat pengendalian atas entitas anak itu berakhir.

Pengendalian atas entitas anak dianggap ada bilamana Bank menguasai lebih dari lima puluh persen (50%) hak suara pada entitas anak, atau Bank dapat menentukan kebijakan keuangan dan operasi dari entitas anak, atau mempunyai kekuasaan untuk memberhentikan atau menunjuk mayoritas anggota direksi di entitas anak, kekuasaan yang melebihi setengah hak suara dengan perjanjian dengan investor lain, kekuasaan memberikan suara mayoritas pada rapat direksi dan dewan komisaris atau organ pengatur setara dan mengendalikan entitas melalui direksi dan dewan komisaris atau dewan tersebut.

Dalam mencatat akuisisi entitas anak digunakan metode pembelian. Sebelum 1 Januari 2011, biaya akuisisi diukur sebesar nilai wajar aset yang diserahkan, saham yang diterbitkan atau liabilitas yang diambil alih pada tanggal akuisisi, ditambah biaya yang berkaitan secara langsung dengan akuisisi. Setelah 1 Januari 2011, biaya transaksi, selain biaya yang berhubungan dengan penerbitan instrumen utang atau ekuitas yang ditanggung oleh Bank dengan kombinasi bisnis dibebankan pada saat terjadinya. Kelebihan biaya akuisisi atas nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak dicatat sebagai *goodwill* (Catatan 2.q.i untuk kebijakan akuntansi atas *goodwill*).

Seluruh saldo dan transaksi antar perusahaan yang signifikan termasuk keuntungan/kerugian yang belum direalisasi, dieliminasi untuk mencerminkan posisi keuangan dan hasil usaha Bank dan entitas anak sebagai satu kesatuan usaha.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Bank and subsidiaries accounting

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and all subsidiaries that are controlled by the Bank.

Where an entity either began or ceased to be controlled during the year, the results of operations of that entity are included in the consolidated financial statements only from the date that the control commenced or up to the date that control ceased.

Control is presumed to exist where more than fifty percent (50%) of a subsidiary's voting power is controlled by the Bank, or the Bank is able to govern the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary, or control the removal or appointment of the majority of the subsidiary's board of directors, power to cast majority of votes at meeting of the board of directors and commissioners, other board and power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors and control the entity through the board of directors and commissioners or other board.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Before January 1, 2011, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. After January 1, 2011, transaction cost, excluding debt or equity instrument issuance cost, which was borne by the Bank in relation with business combination, is charged to expense when incurred. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiaries acquired is recorded as goodwill (Note 2.q.i for the accounting policy on goodwill).

All significant inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized gain/loss, are eliminated in the consolidation to reflect the financial position and results of operations of the Bank and subsidiaries as one business entity.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

b. Akuntansi Bank dan entitas anak (lanjutan)

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan kebijakan akuntansi yang sama untuk peristiwa dan transaksi sejenis dalam kondisi yang sama. Kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, telah diterapkan secara konsisten oleh entitas anak, kecuali bila dinyatakan lain.

Kepentingan non-pengendali atas laba neto dan ekuitas entitas anak dinyatakan sebesar proporsi pemegang saham minoritas atas laba neto dan ekuitas entitas anak tersebut sesuai dengan persentase kepemilikan pemegang saham minoritas pada entitas anak tersebut.

c. Penjabaran mata uang asing

i. Mata uang penyajian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian dijabarkan dalam mata uang Rupiah, yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Bank dan entitas anak.

ii. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing

Kebijakan akuntansi atas transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing didasarkan pada peraturan BAPEPAM-LK No.VIII.G.7 dan Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Indonesia ("PAPI"). Bank mengacu pada Pedoman Akuntansi Perbankan Indonesia ("PAPI") dimana transaksi dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan ke mata uang Rupiah dengan menggunakan kurs laporan (penutupan) yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia yaitu kurs tengah yang merupakan rata-rata kurs beli dan kurs jual berdasarkan Reuters pada pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat yang berlaku pada tanggal tersebut.

Keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs yang timbul dari transaksi dalam mata uang asing dan dari penjabaran aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing, diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian, kecuali apabila ditangguhkan pada ekuitas karena memenuhi kualifikasi/kriteria sebagai lindung nilai arus kas (*cash flow hedges*).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Bank and subsidiaries accounting (continued)

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policy for transactions and events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied by the subsidiaries unless otherwise stated.

Non-controlling interest represents the minority shareholders' proportionate share in the net income and equity of the subsidiaries, which is presented based on the percentage of ownership of the minority shareholders in the subsidiaries.

c. Foreign currency translations

i. Presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupiah, which is the functional currency of the Bank and subsidiaries.

ii. Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Accounting policy for transactions and balances in foreign currency is based on BAPEPAM-LK rule No.VIII.G.7 and Guidelines for Indonesian Bank Accounting ("PAPI"). The Bank refers to the Guidelines for Indonesian Bank Accounting ("PAPI") where transactions denominated in a foreign currency are converted into Rupiah using the reporting (closing) rate set by Bank Indonesia that is middle rate which is the average of bid rate and ask rate based on Reuters at 16.00 Western Indonesian Time prevailing at that time.

Exchange gains and losses arising on transactions in foreign currency and on the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

c. Penjabaran mata uang asing (lanjutan)

ii. Transaksi dan saldo dalam mata uang asing (lanjutan)

Selisih penjabaran mata uang asing atas efek utang dan aset moneter keuangan lain yang diukur berdasarkan nilai wajar dicatat sebagai bagian dari keuntungan dan kerugian selisih kurs.

iii. Entitas anak dan kantor cabang luar negeri

Entitas anak dan cabang Bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri menyelenggarakan pembukuannya dalam mata uang negara tempat kedudukannya.

Untuk tujuan konsolidasian, laporan keuangan entitas anak dan kantor cabang luar negeri dijabarkan dalam Rupiah, dengan kurs sebagai berikut:

- Aset dan liabilitas serta komitmen dan kontinjensi - menggunakan kurs *spot* Reuters pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan;
- Pendapatan, beban, laba dan rugi - menggunakan rata-rata kurs tengah Reuters pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat yang berlaku selama periode laporan;
- Akun modal dijabarkan dengan menggunakan kurs historis; dan
- Selisih yang timbul dari proses penjabaran tersebut disajikan di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada sisi ekuitas dan pendapatan komprehensif lainnya sebagai selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Foreign currency translations (continued)

ii. Transactions and balances in foreign currency (continued)

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses.

iii. Subsidiaries and overseas branches

Subsidiaries and branches of the Bank domiciled outside of Indonesia maintain their accounting records in their respective domestic currencies.

For consolidation purposes, the financial statements of the subsidiaries and overseas branches are translated into Rupiah, using these following exchange rates:

- *Assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies - at the Reuters spot rates at 16.00 Western Indonesian Time prevailing at the statement of financial position dates;*
- *Revenue, expenses, gains and losses - at the average Reuters middle rates at 16.00 Western Indonesian Time during the period of reporting;*
- *Equity accounts are recorded using the historical rate; and*
- *The resulting translation adjustment is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as part of the other comprehensive income and equity as a differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements.*

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

c. Penjabaran mata uang asing (lanjutan)

iii. Entitas anak dan kantor cabang luar negeri (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah kurs mata uang asing utama yang digunakan untuk penjabaran ke dalam Rupiah pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 yang menggunakan kurs tengah Reuters (Pukul 16.00 Waktu Indonesia Barat) (Rupiah penuh):

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Foreign currency translations (continued)

iii. Subsidiaries and overseas branches (continued)

Below are the major exchange rates used for translation to Rupiah as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 using the Reuters middle rate (at 16.00 Western Indonesia Time) (full amount of Rupiah):

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
1 Dolar Amerika Serikat (USD)/Rp	13.785	12.385	*US Dollar 1/Rp*
1 Poundsterling Inggris (GBP)/Rp	20.439	19.288	*Great Britain Poundsterling 1/Rp*
100 Yen Jepang (JPY)/Rp	11.452	10.356	*Japanese Yen 100/Rp*
1 Euro Eropa (EUR)/Rp	15.057	15.053	*European Euro 1/Rp*

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, aset keuangan dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Bank dan entitas anak menentukan klasifikasi atas aset keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba atau rugi.

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran

Klasifikasi instrumen keuangan pada pengakuan awal tergantung pada tujuan dan intensi manajemen serta karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Semua instrumen keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya. Dalam hal aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, nilai wajar tersebut ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung dengan perolehan atau penerbitan aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

d. Financial assets and liabilities

i. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets and available-for-sale financial assets. The Bank and subsidiaries determine the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition and Measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and management's intention for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value. In the case that financial assets or financial liabilities are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value should be added with attributable transaction costs directly from acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Pengukuran aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasi aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut.

Seluruh aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diakui pada tanggal transaksi. Mulai 2014, pembelian dan penjualan aset keuangan yang lazim (reguler) diakui pada tanggal penyelesaian secara prospektif.

Aset keuangan

a) Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi

Aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi terdiri dari aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan aset keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan manajemen untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok diperdagangkan jika dimiliki terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat, atau jika merupakan bagian dari portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek (*short term profit taking*), atau merupakan derivatif (kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai).

Setelah pengukuran awal, aset keuangan yang dikelompokkan dalam kategori ini diukur sebesar nilai wajarnya, keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sebagai "Penurunan/(kenaikan) nilai instrumen keuangan".

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

The subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities depends on their classification.

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized on transaction date. Starting 2014, regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on settlement date prospectively.

Financial assets

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprised of financial assets classified as held-for-trading, and financial assets designated by management as measured at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking, or derivatives (unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments).

After initial recognition, the financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value, the unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Decrease/(increase) in value of financial instruments".

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

b) Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan atau diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajar, selanjutnya diukur sebesar nilai wajar dengan keuntungan atau kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar dalam pendapatan komprehensif lainnya, kecuali kerugian penurunan nilai dan keuntungan atau kerugian akibat perubahan kurs.

Jika aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual mengalami penurunan nilai, maka kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam pendapatan komprehensif lainnya diakui langsung dalam laporan laba rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are neither classified as held-for-trading nor measured as at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity, and loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and measured subsequently at fair value with gains or losses arising from the changes in fair value under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is determined to be impaired, the cumulative unrealized loss arising from the changes in fair value previously recognized as other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

c) Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo

Aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan jatuh temponya telah ditetapkan, dimana Bank mempunyai intensi positif dan kemampuan untuk memiliki aset keuangan tersebut hingga jatuh tempo.

Pada saat pengakuan awal aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat sebesar harga wajar dan selanjutnya diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR), dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan diskonto atau premi pada awal akuisisi dan *fee*/biaya sebagai bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR). Amortisasi dan kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai aset keuangan tersebut akan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

d) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non-derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan yang tidak dikuotasikan pada pasar aktif, kecuali:

- Aset dimana Bank dan entitas anak mempunyai intensi untuk menjual segera atau dalam waktu dekat, yang diklasifikasikan dalam kategori diperdagangkan, serta pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang yang pada saat pengakuan awal ditetapkan sebagai aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi;

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

c) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, of which the Bank has positive intention and ability to hold those financial assets to maturity.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on initial acquisition and fees/costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The amortization and the losses arising from impairment of those financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

d) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets, other than:

- *Those that the Bank and subsidiaries intend to sell immediately or in the near term; which are classified as held-for-trading, and those the Bank and subsidiaries designate as at fair value through profit and loss;*

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Aset keuangan (lanjutan)

d) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (lanjutan)

- Aset dimana Bank dan entitas anak, pada awal pengakuan, diakui sebagai tersedia untuk dijual; atau

- Aset dimana Bank dan entitas anak mungkin tidak mendapat pengembalian secara substansial atas investasi awal Bank, selain karena penurunan kualitas kredit aset keuangan.

Pada saat pengakuan awal pinjaman diberikan dan piutang dicatat sebesar nilai wajar, dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR) dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal serta *fee* dan biaya yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR). Amortisasi suku bunga efektif (EIR) dan kerugian yang timbul atas penurunan nilai diakui di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Liabilitas keuangan

a) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi terdiri dari dua sub-kategori; yaitu liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan liabilitas keuangan yang pada saat pengakuan awal telah ditetapkan oleh Bank untuk diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

d) Loans and receivables (continued)

- *Those that the Bank and subsidiaries, upon initial recognition, recognized as available-for-sale; or*

- *Those for which the Bank and subsidiaries may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of financial assets credit deterioration.*

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on initial recognition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR). The effective interest rate (EIR) amortization and losses arising from impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

a) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of two sub - categories; financial liabilities classified as held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated by the Bank as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

a) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (lanjutan)

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat atau jika merupakan portofolio instrumen keuangan tertentu yang dikelola bersama dan terdapat bukti mengenai pola ambil untung dalam jangka pendek yang terkini. Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas diperdagangkan kecuali derivatif yang ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Setelah pengakuan awal, liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi, dicatat sebesar nilai wajar.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan dan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi dicatat melalui laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sebagai "Keuntungan/kerugian dari perubahan nilai wajar instrumen keuangan".

b) Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur berdasarkan biaya perolehan diamortisasi merupakan liabilitas keuangan yang selain atau tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Bank mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

a) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

A financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of portfolio of identified financial instrument that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorized as liabilities held-for-trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recorded at fair value.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as held-for-trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as "Gains/losses from changes in fair value of financial instruments".

b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost were financial liabilities that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, Bank measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

Tabel berikut menyajikan klasifikasi instrumen keuangan Bank dan entitas anak berdasarkan karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut:

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

The following table presents classification of financial instruments of the Bank and subsidiaries based on characteristic of those financial instruments:

Instrumen Keuangan	Klasifikasi/*Classification*	*Financial Instruments*
Aset keuangan:		*Financial assets:*
Kas	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Current accounts with other Banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi/ *Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss*	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	Aset keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual dan pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Financial assets measured at acquisition cost, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables*	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Securities purchased under resale agreement (reverse repo)*
Tagihan derivatif	Aset keuangan diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi/*Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss*	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loans and receivables	*Loan and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Consumer financing Receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Acceptances receivable*
Pendapatan masih akan diterima	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	*Accrued income*

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan Pengukuran (lanjutan)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Recognition and Measurement (continued)

Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)	**Klasifikasi/*Classification***	***Financial Instruments (continued)***
Liabilitas keuangan:		*Financial liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi/*Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss*	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Obligasi subordinasi	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi/*Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost*	*Subordinated bonds*

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Penghentian Pengakuan

Bank dan entitas anak menghentikan pengakuan aset keuangan jika, dan hanya jika, hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir; atau Bank dan entitas anak mentransfer hak untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan atau menanggung liabilitas untuk membayarkan arus kas yang diterima tersebut secara penuh tanpa penundaan berarti kepada pihak ketiga di bawah kesepakatan pelepasan (*pass through arrangement*); dan (a) Bank dan entitas anak telah mentransfer secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset keuangan, atau (b) Bank dan entitas anak tidak mentransfer maupun tidak memiliki secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas aset, namun telah mentransfer pengendalian atas aset tersebut.

Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat liabilitas dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau berakhir.

Saling Hapus

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus dan nilai netonya dilaporkan di laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian jika, dan hanya jika, saat ini terdapat hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk saling hapus jumlah keduanya dan terdapat intensi untuk diselesaikan secara neto, atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitas secara bersamaan. Pendapatan dan beban disajikan secara neto hanya ketika diperbolehkan oleh standar akuntansi.

Tidak terdapat saldo atas aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang tunduk pada perjanjian saling hapus atau dalam bentuk perjanjian sejenis per 31 Desember 2015.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

The Bank and subsidiaries derecognizes a financial asset if, and only if, the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or the Bank and subsidiaries have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows fully without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; and either (a) the Bank and subsidiaries have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (b) the Bank and subsidiaries have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Offset

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is currently an enforceable legal rights to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards.

There are no outstanding financial assets and financial liabilities which are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements as of December 31, 2015.

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran dengan kondisi pasar saat ini.

Bank menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

Seluruh instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar dikategorikan sesuai dengan hirarki berikut:

- Input level 1: harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif aset atau liabilitas yang identik.
- Input level 2: teknik lain atas semua input yang memiliki efek signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang tercatat dapat diobservasi, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung.
- Input level 3: teknik yang menggunakan input yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang tercatat yang tidak berdasarkan data pasar yang dapat diobservasi.

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Bank dan entitas anak tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi derivatif dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi selama derivatif tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan.

Bank dan entitas anak tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi jika pada pengakuan awal instrumen keuangan tersebut ditetapkan oleh Bank sebagai diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Bank uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized according to the following hierarchy:

- *Input level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical asset or liabilities.*
- *Input level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.*
- *Input level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.*

Reclassification of Financial Instruments

The Bank and subsidiaries shall not reclassify a derivative out of fair value through profit or loss classification while it is held or issued.

The Bank and subsidiaries shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of fair value through profit or loss classification if upon initial recognition the financial instrument is designated by the Bank as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank dan entitas anak diperkenankan mereklasifikasi aset keuangan dari diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi jika aset keuangan tersebut tidak lagi dimiliki untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat (meskipun aset keuangan mungkin telah diperoleh atau timbul terutama untuk tujuan penjualan atau pembelian kembali dalam waktu dekat).

Persyaratan untuk reklasifikasi adalah:

a) Terjadi pada situasi yang langka,

b) Memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (jika aset keuangan tidak disyaratkan untuk diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan pada pengakuan awal) dan Bank dan entitas anak memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

Bank dan entitas anak tidak diperkenankan mereklasifikasi setiap instrumen keuangan ke dalam kategori nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi setelah pengakuan awal.

Bank dan entitas anak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasi aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual yang memenuhi definisi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (jika aset keuangan tidak ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual) dari tersedia untuk dijual jika Bank dan entitas anak memiliki intensi dan kemampuan memiliki aset keuangan untuk masa mendatang yang dapat diperkirakan atau hingga jatuh tempo.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The Bank and subsidiaries may reclassify a financial asset out of fair value through profit or loss classification if the financial asset no longer incurred for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term (although the financial asset may have been acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term).

Requirement for the reclassification are:

a) Occurs in rare circumstances,

b) Qualifies as loans and receivables definition (if the financial asset is not designated as at held for trading upon initial recognition) and the Bank and subsidiaries has the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the future that can be forecasted or to maturity.

The Bank and subsidiaries shall not reclassify any financial instrument into fair value through profit or loss classification after initial recognition.

The Bank and subsidiaries may reclassify a financial asset at available for sale classification which qualifies as loans and receivables definition (if the financial asset is not designated as at available for sale) from available for sale if the Bank and subsidiaries have the intention and ability to hold the financial assets for the future that can be forecasted or to maturity.

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i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Bank dan entitas anak tidak diperkenankan untuk mereklasifikasikan aset keuangan dari kategori dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo. Jika terjadi penjualan atau reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dalam jumlah yang lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo (selain dari kondisi-kondisi spesifik tertentu), maka seluruh aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo harus direklasifikasi menjadi aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual. Selanjutnya, Bank dan entitas anak tidak diperkenankan mengklasifikasi aset keuangan sebagai aset keuangan yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo selama dua tahun buku berikutnya.

Kondisi spesifik tertentu yang dimaksud adalah sebagai berikut:

a) Dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali, dimana harga perubahan suku bunga tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut.

b) Ketika Bank dan entitas anak telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok aset-aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau pelunasan dipercepat; atau

c) Terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada diluar kendali Bank dan entitas anak, tidak berulang, dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Bank dan entitas anak.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi ke dalam kelompok pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dicatat pada biaya perolehan atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang telah diakui sebagai laba rugi tidak dapat dibalik.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The Bank and subsidiaries shall not reclassify any financial asset category as held-to-maturity. If there is a sale or reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset for more than an insignificant amount before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire held-to-maturity financial assets will have to be reclassified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequently, the Bank and subsidiaries shall not classifiy financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two financial book years.

The certain specific circumstances are as follows:

a) Performed if financial assets are so close to maturity or call date that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the fair value of those financial assets.

b) When the Bank and subsidiaries have collected substantialy all of the financial assets original principal through scheduled payment or prepayments; or

c) Attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the Bank's and subsidaries' control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Bank and subsidiaries.

Reclassification of fair value through profit or loss financial asset to loans and receivables financial asset is recorded at cost or amortized cost. Unrealized gain or loss that has been recognized as profit or loss shall not be reversed.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

i. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan (lanjutan)

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok tersedia untuk dijual ke dalam kelompok pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang atau ke dalam kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dicatat pada biaya perolehan atau biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas diamortisasi ke laba rugi selama sisa umur investasi dengan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR) untuk aset keuangan yang memiliki jatuh tempo tetap. Sementara untuk aset keuangan yang tidak memiliki jatuh tempo yang tetap, keuntungan atau kerugian tetap dalam ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dijual atau dilepaskan dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi diakui dalam ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya dan pada saat itu keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

ii. Investasi pada sukuk

Pengakuan dan pengukuran

Sebelum pengakuan awal, Bank menentukan klasifikasi investasi pada sukuk berdasarkan tujuan investasi Bank. Investasi sukuk dapat diukur pada biaya perolehan atau nilai wajar:

- Biaya perolehan

  Apabila investasi tersebut dimiliki dalam suatu model usaha yang bertujuan utama untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual dan terdapat persyaratan kontraktual dalam menentukan tanggal tertentu pembayaran pokok dan/atau hasilnya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

i. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Reclassification of Financial Instruments (continued)

Reclassification of available-of-sale financial asset to loans and receivables or to held-to-maturity financial asset is recorded at cost or amortized cost. Gain or loss which has previously been recognized in equity shall be amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for held-to-maturity financial asset. While for a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall remain in equity until the financial asset is sold or otherwise disposed of, when it shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of held-to-maturity financial asset to available-for-sale is recorded at fair value. The unrealized gain or loss is recognized in equity until the time financial assets is derecognized and at the time the cummulative gain or loss previously recognized in the equity shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ii. Investment in sukuk

Recognition and measurement

Before the initial recognition, the Bank determines the classification of investment in sukuk based on the Bank's investment objective. Investment in sukuk can be measured at acquisition cost or at fair value:

- *Acquisition Cost*

  If the investment is held within a business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and there is a contractual requirement to determine the specific date of principal payments and/or the result.

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d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

ii. Investasi pada sukuk (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan pengukuran (lanjutan)

- Biaya perolehan (lanjutan)

Pada saat pengukuran awal, investasi dicatat sebesar biaya perolehan yang sudah termasuk biaya transaksi. Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi sukuk ini diukur pada nilai perolehan yang diamortisasi. Selisih antara biaya perolehan dan nilai nominal diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu instrumen sukuk.

Jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, maka Bank dan entitas anak mengukur jumlah terpulihkannya. Jika jumlah terpulihkan lebih kecil daripada jumlah tercatat, maka Bank dan entitas anak mengakui rugi penurunan nilai. Jumlah terpulihkan merupakan jumlah yang akan diperoleh dari pengembalian pokok tanpa memperhitungkan nilai kininya.

- Nilai Wajar

Nilai wajar investasi ditentukan dengan mengacu pada urutan sebagai berikut:

a) kuotasi harga di pasar aktif, atau

b) harga yang terjadi dari transaksi terkini jika tidak ada kuotasi harga di pasar aktif, atau

c) nilai wajar instrumen sejenis jika tidak ada kuotasi harga di pasar aktif dan tidak ada harga yang terjadi dari transaksi terkini.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, investasi sukuk dalam klasifikasi ini dicatat sebesar harga perolehan, namun harga perolehan tersebut tidak termasuk biaya transaksi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii. Investment in sukuk (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

- *Acquisition Cost (continued)*

At the initial measurement, the investment is recorded at acquisition cost plus transaction cost. After the initial recognition, the sukuk investment is measured at amortized cost. The difference between acquisition cost and nominal value is amortized using straight line method during the period of the sukuk instrument.

If there is an indication of impairment, then the Bank and subsidiaries will measure the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than recorded amount, then the Bank and subsidiaries will recognize the impairment losses. Recoverable amount represents the amount which will be recoverable from the principal repayment regardless of its present value.

- *Fair Value*

Fair value on investment is determined according to the following hierarchy:

a) market quotation in an actively traded market, or

b) the current transaction market price incurred if an active market quotation does not exist, or

c) similar instrument fair value if there is no active market quotation and no available current transaction price.

On the initial recognition, the investment is measured at acquisition cost, excluding transaction cost.

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ii. Investasi pada sukuk (lanjutan)

Pengakuan dan pengukuran (lanjutan)

- Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

  Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi diakui pada nilai wajar. Selisih antara nilai wajar dan jumlah tercatat diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Penyajian

Pendapatan investasi dan beban amortisasi disajikan secara neto dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Reklasifikasi

Bank dan entitas anak tidak dapat mengubah klasifikasi investasi, kecuali perubahan tujuan model usaha. Model usaha yang bertujuan untuk memperoleh arus kas kontraktual didasarkan pada tujuan investasi yang ditentukan oleh Bank dan entitas anak. Arus kas kontraktual yang dimaksud adalah arus kas bagi hasil dan pokok dari sukuk mudharabah atau arus kas imbalan (*consideration/ujrah*) dari sukuk ijarah. Setelah pengakuan awal, jika arus kas aktual berbeda dengan tujuan investasi yang telah ditetapkan, maka Bank dan entitas anak menelaah kembali konsistensi tujuan investasinya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii. Investment in sukuk (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

- *Fair Value (continued)*

  After initial recognition, the investment is recognized at fair value. The difference between fair value and recorded amount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Presentation

Investment income and amortization expense are presented in net amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reclassification

The Bank and subsidiaries cannot change investment classification unless there is a change in the business model's purpose. Business model that is intended to collect contractual cash flow is based on the investment purpose set by the Bank and subsidiaries. The underlying contractual cash flow is the cash flow from revenue sharing and principal of sukuk mudharabah or benefit cash flow (consideration/ujrah) from sukuk ijarah. After initial recognition, if the actual cash flow differs from the investment purpose initially set by the Bank and subsidiaries, then the Bank and subsidiaries reconsiders the consequences of the revised investment purpose.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

d. Aset dan liabilitas keuangan (lanjutan)

iii. Sukuk Mudharabah yang diterbitkan

Pengakuan dan pengukuran

Sukuk Mudharabah yang diterbitkan diakui pada saat entitas menjadi pihak yang terikat dengan ketentuan penerbitan sukuk mudharabah. Sukuk mudharabah diakui sebagai sebesar nilai nominal. Biaya transaksi diakui secara terpisah dari sukuk mudharabah. Biaya transaksi diamortisasi secara garis lurus selama jangka waktu sukuk mudharabah.

Penyajian

Sukuk Mudharabah disajikan sebagai liabilitas, sementara biaya transaksi untuk penerbitan sukuk disajikan dalam aset sebagai biaya ditangguhkan.

e. Giro Wajib Minimum

Pada tanggal 24 Desember 2013, Bank Indonesia mengeluarkan Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM) Bank Umum pada Bank Indonesia dalam Rupiah dan valuta asing. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM dalam Rupiah terdiri dari GWM Primer, GWM Sekunder dan GWM *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR). GWM Primer dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dalam Rupiah dan GWM Sekunder dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 4% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. GWM LDR dalam Rupiah sebesar perhitungan antara parameter disinsentif bawah atau parameter disinsentif atas dengan selisih antara LDR Bank dan LDR target dengan memperhatikan selisih antara Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dengan KPMM Insentif. GWM dalam valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari DPK dalam valuta asing. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d. Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

iii. Sukuk Mudharabah issued

Recognition and Measurement

Sukuk Mudharabah issued is recognized when the entity has been a party following requirement of sukuk mudharabah issuance. Sukuk Mudharabah is recognized at nominal value. Transaction costs are recognized separately from sukuk mudharabah and amortized using straight line following the period of sukuk mudharabah.

Presentation

Sukuk Mudharabah is presented as liability and the transaction costs are recognized as deferred expenses, part of assets.

e. The Minimum Statutory Reserve

On December 24, 2013, Bank Indonesia issued a regulation (PBI) No. 15/15/PBI/2013 regarding the Minimum Statutory Reserves at Bank Indonesia for Commercial Banks in Rupiah and foreign currencies. In accordance with such regulation, the minimum ratio of Statutory Reserves consist of Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves, Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) Minimum Statutory Reserves. Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 8% of Third Party Funds (TPF) in Rupiah and Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 4% of TPF in Rupiah. LDR Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is determined in the amount of computation between parameters under disincentive and over disincentive for the difference between the Bank's LDR and LDR target by taking into account the difference between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and CAR Incentive. The Minimum Statutory Reserves in foreign currencies is 8% from TPF in foreign currencies. The PBI was effective from December 31, 2013.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

e. Giro Wajib Minimum (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 26 Juni 2015, Bank Indonesia mengeluarkan PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 tentang Perubahan atas PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM dalam Rupiah terdiri dari GWM Primer, GWM Sekunder dan GWM *Loan to Funding Ratio* (LFR). GWM Primer dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dalam Rupiah dan GWM Sekunder dalam Rupiah ditetapkan sebesar 4% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. GWM LFR dalam Rupiah sebesar perhitungan antara parameter disinsentif bawah atau parameter disinsentif atas dengan selisih antara LFR Bank dan LFR target dengan memperhatikan selisih antara Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank dengan KPMM Insentif. GWM dalam valuta asing ditetapkan sebesar 8% dari DPK dalam valuta asing. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 26 Juni 2015. Semua penyebutan LDR dalam PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional beserta peraturan pelaksanaannya dibaca sebagai LFR sejak tanggal 3 Agustus 2015. Perhitungan GWM LFR mulai berlaku pada tanggal 3 Agustus 2015.

Pada tanggal 26 November 2015, Bank Indonesia mengeluarkan PBI No. 17/21/PBI/2015 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing Bagi Bank Umum Konvensional. Berdasarkan peraturan tersebut, GWM Primer dalam Rupiah berubah dari sebesar 8% menjadi sebesar 7,5% dari DPK dalam Rupiah. PBI tersebut mulai berlaku pada tanggal 1 Desember 2015.

f. Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia

Giro pada bank lain dan Bank Indonesia setelah perolehan awal dinilai sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. The Minimum Statutory Reserve (continued)

On June 26, 2015, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No. 17/11/PBI/2015 on The Change of PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Banks' Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks. Based on the regulation, the Minimum Statutory Reserves consist of Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves, Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves and Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) Minimum Statutory Reserves. Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 8% of Third Party Funds (TPF) in Rupiah and Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is 4% of TPF in Rupiah. LFR Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah is determined in the amount of computation between parameters under disincentive and over disincentive for the difference between the Bank's LFR and LFR target by taking into account the difference between the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Incentive CAR. The Minimum Statutory Reserves in foreign currencies is 8% from TPF in foreign currencies. The PBI was effective since June 26, 2015. All LDR terms in PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement and its implementation guidance is read as LFR since August 3, 2015. The GWM LFR calculation was effective since August 3, 2015.

On November 26, 2015, Bank Indonesia issued PBI No. 17/21/PBI/2015 on The Second Change of PBI No. 15/15/PBI/2013 on Commercial Bank's Minimum Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Conventional Commercial Banks. Based on the regulation, the Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves in Rupiah was changed from 8% to become 7.5% of TPF in Rupiah. The PBI was effective since December 1, 2015.

f. Current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia

Subsequent to initial recognition, current accounts with other banks and Bank Indonesia are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Allowance for impairment losses is assessed if there is an indication of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

g. Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain merupakan penanaman dana dalam bentuk *call money*, penempatan *fixed term*, deposito berjangka dan lain-lain.

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dinyatakan sebesar saldo penempatan dikurangi dengan pendapatan bunga yang ditangguhkan.

Pada awal transaksi penempatan pada bank lain dinilai berdasarkan nilai wajar ditambah biaya transaksi tambahan langsung, jika ada, dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai diukur bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

h. Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan

Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan terdiri dari Surat Utang Negara, Obligasi Rekapitalisasi Pemerintah, Obligasi Korporasi, Unit Penyertaan Reksadana dan Surat Perbendaharaan Negara yang dikategorikan sebagai dimiliki untuk diperdagangkan dan diukur sebesar nilai wajar.

Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi akibat kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi komprehensif konsolidasian tahun berjalan. Pendapatan bunga dari efek utang dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam kontrak. Atas penjualan portofolio efek yang diperdagangkan, selisih antara harga jual dengan harga perolehan diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian penjualan pada tahun dimana efek tersebut dijual.

i. Investasi keuangan

Investasi keuangan merupakan investasi pada efek-efek, obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah yang dikategorikan sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, diukur pada harga perolehan atau tersedia untuk dijual, penyertaan saham dan tagihan atas wesel ekspor.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g. Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks consist of call money, fixed term placements, time deposits and others.

Placements with Bank Indonesia are stated at the outstanding balances, less unearned interest income.

Placements with other banks are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction cost, if any, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The Bank assesses if there is an objective evidence of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

h. Trading securities

Trading securities comprise of Government Promissory Notes, Government Recapitalization Bonds, Corporate Bonds, Mutual Fund Unit and State Treasury Notes, that are classified as held-for-trading, and measured at fair value.

Unrealized gains or losses resulting from the increase or decrease in fair value are recognized in the current year consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The interest income from debt securities is recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income according to the terms of the contract. Upon sale of trading securities portfolio, the difference between the selling price and the purchase price is recognized as a gain or loss in the year when the securities are sold.

i. Financial investments

Financial investments represent investments in marketable securities, government recapitalization bonds classified as either held-to-maturity, measured at cost or available-for-sale, investment in shares and receivable from export bills.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

i. Investasi keuangan (lanjutan)

Setelah pengakuan awal, investasi keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan tagihan atas wesel ekspor diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Investasi yang diukur pada harga perolehan diukur sebesar biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus. Investasi keuangan yang dikategorikan tersedia untuk dijual dinyatakan sebesar nilai wajar. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasikan dari kenaikan atau penurunan nilai wajar, setelah pajak, diakui dan disajikan sebagai komponen ekuitas. Ketika investasi tersebut dihapus, keuntungan dan kerugian kumulatif setelah pajak, yang sebelumnya diakui di pendapatan komprehensif lainnya, diakui dalam laporan laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Kerugian yang timbul dari penurunan nilai pada investasi tersebut diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan dikeluarkan dari pendapatan komprehensif lainnya.

Premi dan/atau diskonto diamortisasi sebagai pendapatan bunga dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR).

Jika Bank akan menjual atau mengklasifikasikan kembali investasi-investasi yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo sebelum jatuh tempo (selain dari kondisi-kondisi spesifik tertentu sebagaimana diungkapkan pada Catatan 2d) melebihi jumlah yang tidak signifikan, seluruh kategori tersebut akan terpengaruh dan harus diklasifikasikan kembali sebagai investasi tersedia untuk dijual. Selanjutnya Bank tidak diperbolehkan untuk mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo selama dua tahun berikutnya.

Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Financial investments (continued)

After the initial measurement, financial investments classified as held-to-maturity and receivables from export bills are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Investment at acquisition cost is measured at amortized cost using the straight-line method. Financial investments classified as available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses from the increase or decrease in fair value, net of tax, are recognized and presented as an equity component. When the investment is disposed of, the cummulative gain or loss, net of tax, previously recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and removed from other comprehensive income.

Premium and/or discount is amortized and reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

If the Bank will sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances as disclosed in Note 2d), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, the Bank would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity during the following two years.

The Bank assesses if there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

i. Investasi keuangan (lanjutan)

Penyertaan saham dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 20% dicatat dengan menggunakan metode biaya perolehan (*cost method*), kecuali diketahui adanya indikasi penurunan nilai yang sifatnya permanen maka dilakukan cadangan penurunan nilai penyertaan.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan kenaikan/penurunan nilai wajar disajikan sebagai penambahan/pengurangan terhadap saldo investasi keuangan.

j. Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali

Efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali *(reverse repo)* diakui sebesar harga jual kembali efek yang bersangkutan dikurangi pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi. Selisih antara harga beli dengan harga jual diperlakukan sebagai pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi dan diakui sebagai pendapatan bunga selama jangka waktu sejak tanggal akuisisi hingga tanggal dijual kembali dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR).

k. Instrumen keuangan derivatif

Keuntungan atau kerugian dari kontrak derivatif yang tidak ditujukan untuk lindung nilai (atau tidak memenuhi kriteria untuk dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai lindung nilai) diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian tahun berjalan.

Instrumen derivatif melekat dipisahkan dari kontrak utama non-derivatif dan diperlakukan sebagai instrumen derivatif jika seluruh kriteria berikut terpenuhi:

1. Karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko dari derivatif melekat tidak secara erat berhubungan dengan karakteristik ekonomi dan risiko kontrak utama.

2. Instrumen terpisah dengan kondisi yang sama dengan instrumen derivatif melekat memenuhi definisi dari derivatif, dan

3. Instrumen hibrid (kombinasi) tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi (dalam hal ini derivatif melekat di dalam aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi tidak dipisahkan).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Financial investments (continued)

Investments in shares with ownership interest of less than 20% are stated at cost (cost method), unless there is an indication of a permanent decline in value of the investment, whereby the Bank will provide an allowance for impairment of the investments.

Allowance for impairment losses and increase/decrease in fair value are presented as additions/deductions from the outstanding balance of financial investments.

j. Securities purchased under resale agreement (Reverse Repo)

Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repo) are recognized as a repo receivable in the amount of the resale price of the related securities, less unamortized interest. The difference between purchase price and the selling price is treated as unamortized interest and is recognized as interest income over the period commencing from the acquisition date to the resale date using the effective interest method.

k. Derivative financial instruments

Gain or loss on a derivative contract not designated as a hedging instrument (or derivative contract that does not qualify as a hedging instrument) is recognized in the current year consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Embedded derivatives are separated from their host non-derivative contract and accounted for as a derivative instrument if all of the following criteria are met:

1. The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

2. A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and

3. The hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e. a derivative that is embedded in a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is not separated).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

k. Instrumen keuangan derivatif (lanjutan)

Seluruh instrumen derivatif (termasuk transaksi valuta asing untuk tujuan pendanaan dan perdagangan) dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian berdasarkan nilai wajarnya. Nilai wajar tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan harga pasar, kurs Reuters pada tanggal pelaporan laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, diskonto arus kas, model penentu harga opsi atau harga yang diberikan oleh *broker* (*quoted price*) atas instrumen lainnya yang memiliki karakteristik serupa.

l. Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah

Setelah pengakuan awal, kredit yang diberikan ke nasabah diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR) dikurangi cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan atas kredit yang diberikan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan nilai kredit pada saat pengakuan awal dikurangi pembayaran pokok, ditambah atau dikurangi dengan amortisasi kumulatif menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR) yang dihitung dari selisih antara nilai awal dan nilai jatuh temponya, dikurangi penurunan untuk penurunan nilai atau nilai yang tidak dapat ditagih. Amortisasi tersebut diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Cadangan kerugian atas penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

Kredit sindikasi, kredit dalam rangka pembiayaan bersama dan penerusan kredit (*channelling*) dinyatakan sebesar pokok kredit sesuai dengan porsi risiko yang ditanggung oleh Bank dan entitas anak.

Kredit yang diberikan di dalamnya termasuk piutang *murabahah*, piutang *istishna*, pembiayaan *mudharabah*, *musyarakah* dan *ijarah*.

Murabahah adalah akad jual beli barang dengan harga jual sebesar biaya perolehan ditambah dengan keuntungan (*margin*) yang disepakati dan penjual harus mengungkapkan biaya perolehan barang tersebut kepada pembeli.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

All derivatives instruments (including foreign exchange transactions for financing and trading) are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value. The fair value is based on the market rate, Reuters exchange rate at consolidated statements of financial position date, discounted cash flows, option pricing models or broker quoted price on other instruments with similar characteristics.

l. Loans and Sharia receivables/financing

After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less allowance for impairment losses. The amortised cost of loan is the amount at which the loan is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate (EIR) method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectibility. The amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Allowance for impairment is calculated if there is an objective evidence of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

Syndicated loans, joint financing and channelling loans are stated at the loan principal amount based on the risk participation by the Bank and subsidiaries.

Loans include murabahah receivables, istishna receivables, mudharabah financing, musyarakah financing and ijarah.

Murabahah is an agreement for the sale and purchase of goods with sales price equivalent to cost plus margin, and the seller should inform the purchase price to the buyer.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

l. Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah (lanjutan)

Istishna adalah akad jual beli dalam bentuk pemesanan pembuatan barang tertentu dengan kriteria dan persyaratan tertentu yang disepakati antara pemesan (pembeli/*mustashni*) dan penjual (pembuat/*shani*).

Mudharabah adalah kontrak kerjasama usaha antara pemilik dana (*shahibul maal*) dengan pengelola dana (*mudharib*) berdasarkan rasio pendapatan atau keuntungan dan kerugian yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya.

Musyarakah adalah akad kerjasama antara para pemilik modal (mitra *musyarakah*) untuk menggabungkan modal dan melakukan usaha secara bersama dalam suatu kemitraan, dengan *nisbah* pembagian keuntungan dan kerugian sesuai perjanjian atau proporsi kontribusi modal.

Ijarah adalah akad sewa menyewa antara pemilik (objek sewa) dan penyewa untuk mendapatkan imbalan atas objek yang disewakan.

Pembiayaan *mudharabah* dan *musyarakah* dinyatakan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebesar saldo pembiayaan dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Piutang *murabahah* dan *istishna* disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebesar nilai neto yang dapat direalisasi, yaitu saldo piutang dikurangi marjin ditangguhkan dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Restrukturisasi Kredit

Restrukturisasi kredit meliputi modifikasi persyaratan kredit, konversi kredit menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya dan/atau kombinasi dari keduanya.

Kerugian yang timbul dari restrukturisasi kredit yang berkaitan dengan modifikasi persyaratan kredit hanya diakui bila nilai tunai penerimaan kas masa depan yang telah ditentukan dalam persyaratan kredit yang baru, termasuk penerimaan yang diperuntukan sebagai bunga maupun pokok, adalah lebih kecil dari nilai kredit yang diberikan yang tercatat sebelum restrukturisasi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Loans and Sharia receivables/financing (continued)

Istishna is an agreement for the sale and purchase based on order to develop certain goods with certain criteria and agreed terms between buyer and seller.

Mudharabah is a commercial cooperation contract between the owner of funds (shahibul maal) and a fund manager (mudharib) based on a predetermined ratio of revenue or profit and loss sharing.

Musyarakah is an agreement between the investors (musyarakah partner) to combine capital and have a joint-venture in a partnership with revenue or profit and loss sharing based on an agreement or with the proportionate capital contribution.

Ijarah is a lease agreement between the lessee and the lessor in order to gain income/fee from the leased assets.

Mudharabah and musyarakah financing are stated in the consolidated statements of financial position at financing balance less allowance for impairment losses. The murabahah receivables and istishna are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position at the net realizable amount as the receivables balance less a deferred margin and an allowance for impairment losses.

Loan Restructuring

Loan restructuring may involve a modification of the terms of the loans, conversion of loans into equity or other financial instruments and/or a combination of both.

Losses on loan restructuring in respect of modification of the terms of the loans are recognized only if the cash value of total future cash receipt specified in the new terms of the loans, including both receipt designated as interest and those designated as loan principal, are less than the recorded amounts of loans before restructuring.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

l. Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah (lanjutan)

Restrukturisasi Kredit (lanjutan)

Untuk restrukturisasi kredit bermasalah dengan cara konversi kredit yang diberikan menjadi saham atau instrumen keuangan lainnya, kerugian dari restrukturisasi kredit diakui hanya apabila nilai wajar pernyertaan saham atau instrumen keuangan yang diterima dikurangi estimasi biaya untuk menjualnya adalah kurang dari nilai tercatat kredit yang diberikan.

m. Tagihan dan liabilitas akseptasi

Dalam kegiatan bisnis biasa, Bank memberikan jaminan keuangan, seperti *letters of credit,* bank garansi dan akseptasi.

Tagihan akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR), dikurangi oleh cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Liabilitas akseptasi diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR).

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

n. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen

Piutang pembiayaan konsumen disajikan setelah dikurangi dengan bagian yang dibiayai bank-bank sehubungan dengan transaksi kerjasama penerusan pinjaman dan pembiayaan bersama, pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui dan cadangan penurunan nilai.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Loans and Sharia receivables/financing (continued)

Loan Restructuring (continued)

For loan restructuring which involve a conversion of loans into equity or other financial instruments, a loss on loan restructuring is recognized only if the fair value of the equity or other financial instruments received, reduced by estimated costs to sell the equity or other financial instruments, is less than the carrying value of loan.

m. Acceptances receivable and acceptances payable

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank provides financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, bank guarantees and acceptances.

Acceptances receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment losses. Acceptances payable are measured at amortized cost by using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Allowance of impairment losses is calculated if there is an objective evidence of impairment by using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

n. Consumer financing receivables

Consumer financing receivables are presented net of amounts financed by banks relating to the cooperation transactions in the form of loan channeling and joint financing, unearned consumer financing income and allowance for impairment losses.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

n. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan perjanjian kerjasama pembiayaan bersama konsumen tanpa jaminan (*without recourse*), entitas anak hanya menyajikan porsi jumlah angsuran piutang yang dibiayai entitas anak (pendekatan neto). Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen disajikan setelah dikurangi dengan bagian yang merupakan hak bank-bank dalam rangka transaksi tersebut. Untuk pembiayaan bersama konsumen dengan jaminan (*with recourse*), piutang pembiayaan konsumen merupakan seluruh jumlah angsuran dari pelanggan dan kredit yang disalurkan oleh penyedia dana dicatat sebagai liabilitas (pendekatan bruto).

Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui, yang merupakan selisih antara jumlah seluruh pembayaran angsuran yang akan diterima dari konsumen dengan jumlah pokok pembiayaan konsumen, diakui sebagai pendapatan sesuai dengan jangka waktu kontrak pembiayaan konsumen berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga efektif piutang pembiayaan konsumen.

Selisih neto antara pendapatan administrasi yang diperoleh dari konsumen pada saat pertama kali perjanjian pembiayaan konsumen ditandatangani dan biaya-biaya yang timbul pertama kali yang terkait langsung dengan kredit pembiayaan konsumen ditangguhkan dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Piutang Pembiayaan Konsumen" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan diakui sebagai penyesuaian atas imbal hasil selama periode pembiayaan konsumen berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga efektif dan disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Pendapatan Pembiayaan Konsumen - Neto" pada pendapatan bunga dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian periode berjalan.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dilakukan bila terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai dengan menggunakan metodologi penurunan nilai sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

Termasuk dalam piutang pembiayaan konsumen adalah piutang pembiayaan *murabahah*.

Akad *murabahah* secara substansi merupakan suatu pembiayaan, sehingga pengakuan *margin* dilakukan berdasarkan standar yang mengatur pembiayaan, seperti yang disebutkan dalam kebijakan pembiayaan konsumen.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Consumer financing receivables (continued)

Based on the consumer joint financing agreements (without recourse), the subsidiary only presents the portion of the total installments receivable financing by the subsidiary (net approach). The consumer financing income is presented net of amounts of the banks' rights on such income relating to the transactions. For consumer joint financing agreements (with recourse), consumer financing receivables represent all consumers' installments and the total facilities financed by creditors are recorded as liability (gross approach).

Unearned income on consumer financing, which is the excess of the aggregate installment payments to be received from the consumer over the principal amount financed, is recognized as income over the term of the respective agreement using the effective interest rate method.

The net difference between the administration income earned from the consumer at the first time the financing agreement is signed and initial direct costs related to consumer financing facility is deferred and presented as part of "Consumer Financing Receivables" in the consolidated statements of financial position and recognized as an adjustment to the yield received throughout the consumer financing period using effective interest rate method and presented as a part of "Net Consumer Financing Receivables Revenue" under interest income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current period.

Allowance of impairment losses is calculated if there is an objective evidence of impairment using the impairment methodology as disclosed in Note 2o.

Included in consumer financing receivables are murabahah financing receivables.

Substantially, murabahah contract is a financing, so that margin recognition is based on standards which regulate financing, as mentioned in consumer financing policy.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

n. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen (lanjutan)

Piutang yang tak tertagih dihapuskan berdasarkan evaluasi manajemen entitas anak dan setelah menunggak masing-masing lebih dari 210 (dua ratus sepuluh) hari dan 180 (seratus delapan puluh) hari untuk WOM dan MIF. Penerimaan dari piutang yang telah dihapusbukukan diakui sebagai pendapatan lain-lain pada saat terjadinya.

o. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan

Pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, Bank dan entitas anak mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti yang objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai telah terjadi jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat bukti yang objektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut sebagai akibat dari satu atau lebih peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut (peristiwa yang menyebabkan penurunan nilai), yang berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

Bukti penurunan nilai meliputi indikasi kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami penerbit atau pihak peminjam, wanprestasi atau tunggakan pembayaran pokok atau bunga, kemungkinan bahwa pihak peminjam akan dinyatakan pailit atau melakukan reorganisasi keuangan lainnya dan data yang dapat diobservasi mengindikasikan adanya penurunan yang dapat diukur atas estimasi arus kas masa datang, misalnya perubahan tunggakan atau kondisi ekonomi yang berkorelasi dengan wanprestasi atas aset dalam kelompok tersebut.

Jika terdapat bukti objektif bahwa penurunan nilai telah terjadi, jumlah kerugian diukur sebagai selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai sekarang dari estimasi arus kas masa depan (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit di masa datang yang diharapkan tapi belum terjadi).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n. Consumer financing receivables (continued)

Receivables are written-off when they are deemed to be uncollectible based on subsidiary's management evaluation and when they are overdue for more than 210 (two hundred and ten) days and 180 (one hundred and eighty) days for WOM and MIF, respectively. Collection of receivables previously written-off is recognized as other income at the time of occurrence.

o. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank and subsidiaries assess at each consolidated statements of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired and impairment losses incurred if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the issuer or the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in principal or interest payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If there is an objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

o. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Untuk aset keuangan yang dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi, Bank dan entitas anak pertama kali menentukan apakah terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan yang signifikan secara individual, atau secara kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individual.

Penilaian secara individual dilakukan atas aset keuangan yang signifikan yang memiliki bukti objektif penurunan nilai seperti yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya. Aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan dimasukkan dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang sejenis dan dilakukan penilaian secara kolektif.

Jika Bank menentukan tidak terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, maka Bank memasukkan aset tersebut ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang sejenis dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif.

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai secara individual dihitung dengan menggunakan metode diskonto arus kas (*discounted cash flows)*. Sedangkan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai secara kolektif dihitung dengan menggunakan metode statistik dari data historis berupa *probability of default* di masa lalu, waktu pengembalian dan jumlah kerugian yang terjadi (*Loss Given Default*) yang selanjutnya disesuaikan lagi dengan pertimbangan manajemen terkait kondisi ekonomi dan kredit saat ini.

Bank dan entitas anak menggunakan *statistical model analysis method*, yaitu *roll rates analysis method* dan *migration analysis method* untuk penilaian penurunan nilai aset keuangan secara kolektif.

Aset keuangan dan cadangan yang terkait tersebut dihapuskan jika tidak ada peluang yang realistis untuk pengembalian di masa datang dan semua jaminan telah direalisasi atau sudah diambil alih oleh Bank dan entitas anak. Aset keuangan tersebut dihapus buku dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Bank and subsidiaries first assess individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

Individual assessment is performed on the significant financial assets that had objective evidence of impairment as described previosly. The insignificant financial assets are included in the group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and assessed collectively.

However, if the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, the Bank includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Allowance for impairment losses on impaired financial assets that was assessed individually is computed using discounted cash flows method. While allowance for impairment losses on impaired financial assets that was assessed collectively, the Bank uses statistical method of the historical data such as the probability of defaults, time of recoveries, the amount of loss incurred (Loss Given Default), considering management's judgment of current economic and credit conditions.

The Bank and subsidiaries uses statistical model analysis method, roll rate analysis method and migration analysis method to assess financial assets impairment collectively.

Financial assets together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been released or has been transferred to the Bank and subsidiaries. Financial assets is written-off by reversing allowance for impairment losses. Financial assets are written-off if all necessary procedures has been performed and amount of loss has been determined.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

o. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset keuangan (lanjutan)

Jika, pada suatu periode berikutnya, jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang dan pengurangan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara objektif pada peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai diakui (seperti meningkatnya peringkat kredit debitur atau penerbit), maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui harus dipulihkan, dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan. Jumlah pemulihan aset keuangan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Penerimaan kembali atas aset keuangan yang diberikan yang telah dihapusbukukan, pada periode berjalan dikreditkan dengan menyesuaikan akun cadangan. Penerimaan kembali atas kredit yang diberikan yang telah dihapusbukukan pada periode sebelumnya dicatat sebagai pendapatan operasional selain bunga.

Untuk aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual, pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, Bank mengevaluasi apakah terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Penurunan yang signifikan atau penurunan jangka panjang atas nilai wajar investasi dalam instrumen ekuitas di bawah biaya perolehannya merupakan bukti objektif terjadinya penurunan nilai dan menyebabkan pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai. Ketika terdapat bukti tersebut di atas untuk aset yang tersedia untuk dijual, kerugian kumulatif, yang merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan dengan nilai wajar kini, dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Jika pada periode berikutnya, nilai wajar aset keuangan dalam instrumen utang yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat secara objektif dihubungkan dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut harus dipulihkan melalui laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

If, in the next period, the amount of allowance for impairment losses is decreased and the decrease can be related objectively to an event that occured after the recognition of the impairment losses (i.e. upgrade debtor's or issuer's collectibility), therefore the impairment loss that was previously recognized has to be reversed, by adjusting the allowance account. The reversal amount of financial assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The recoveries of written-off financial assets, in current period is credited by adjusting the allowance accounts. Recoveries of written-off loans from previous period are recorded as operational income other than interest income.

For the financial assets classified as available-for-sale, Bank assesses at each consolidated statements of financial position data whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If, in subsequent period, the fair value of a financial asset in the form of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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o. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penurunan nilai aset non-keuangan

Suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai jika nilai tercatat aset lebih besar daripada nilai yang dapat dipulihkan. Nilai tercatat dari aset non-keuangan, kecuali aset pajak tangguhan, ditelaah setiap periode, untuk menentukan apakah terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai, maka Bank akan melakukan estimasi jumlah nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

Pengujian penurunan nilai atas *goodwill* dan aset tidak berwujud yang memiliki masa manfaat yang tidak terbatas dilakukan secara tahunan pada saat yang sama, dengan membandingkan nilai tercatatnya dengan jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan.

Jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan dari suatu aset atau Unit Penghasil Kas (UPK) adalah sebesar jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai pakainya dan nilai wajar aset atau UPK dikurangi biaya untuk menjual. Dalam menentukan nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan didiskontokan ke nilai sekarang dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang mencerminkan penilaian pasar saat ini terhadap nilai kas kini dan risiko spesifik terhadap aset tersebut.

Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, aset yang tidak dapat diuji secara individual akan digabungkan dengan kelompok yang lebih kecil yang memberikan arus kas masuk dari penggunaan berkelanjutan yang sebagian besar independen terhadap arus kas masuk atas aset lainnya atau UPK. Untuk tujuan penilaian penurunan nilai *goodwill*, UPK yang memperoleh alokasi *goodwill* akan dijumlahkan sehingga tingkat dimana penurunan nilai diuji menunjukkan tingkat terendah dimana *goodwill* tersebut dipantau untuk tujuan pelaporan internal. *Goodwill* yang diperoleh dari kombinasi bisnis akan dialokasikan ke kelompok unit penghasil kas yang diharapkan untuk mendapatkan manfaat dari sinergi atas kombinasi tersebut.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are considered as impaired when the carrying value of assets exceeded the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of non-financial assets, except for deferred tax assets are reviewed each period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the assets's recoverable amount is estimated.

Testing of impairment of goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, is performed annually at the same time, by comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an assets or Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) is greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for financial reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination will be allocated to the group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

o. Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan (lanjutan)

Penyisihan penurunan nilai diakui jika nilai tercatat dari suatu aset atau UPK melebihi nilai yang dapat diperoleh kembali. Penyisihan penurunan nilai diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian tahun berjalan. Penyisihan penurunan nilai yang diakui sehubungan dengan UPK akan dialokasikan pertama kali untuk mengurangi nilai tercatat dari *goodwill* yang dialokasikan ke UPK dan kemudian mengurangi nilai tercatat dari aset lainnya di dalam unit tersebut (kelompok unit) secara pro rata.

Penyisihan penurunan nilai sehubungan dengan *goodwill* tidak dapat dijurnal balik. Sehubungan dengan aset lainnya, penyisihan penurunan nilai diakui pada periode sebelumnya dinilai pada setiap tanggal pelaporan untuk melihat adanya indikasi bahwa kerugian telah menurun atau tidak ada lagi. Kerugian penurunan nilai dijurnal balik jika terdapat perubahan estimasi yang digunakan dalam menentukan nilai yang dapat dipulihkan.

p. Aset tetap dan penyusutan

Tanah dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi dengan penurunan nilai, aset tetap selain tanah dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Aset tetap selain tanah disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight-line method*). Persentase penyusutan per tahun adalah sebagai berikut:

	Persentase/ Percentage
Bangunan:	
Permanen	5%
Non-permanen	10%
Aset tetap di luar bangunan:	
Peralatan kantor dan instalasi	20%
Kendaraan bermotor	20% - 33,33%
Mesin ATM	12,50%

Apabila aset tetap tidak digunakan lagi dan dijual, maka harga perolehan dan akumulasi penyusutannya dikeluarkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian, dan keuntungan dan kerugian dari penghentian aset tetap diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

o. Impairment of financial and non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the current year of consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the units (group of units) on a pro rate basis.

An impairment losses in respect of goodwill cannot be reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior period are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the losses has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment losses is reversed if there has been changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

p. Fixed assets and depreciation

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value, all fixed assets except for land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Fixed assets other than land are depreciated using the straight-line method. The annual depreciation rates are as follows:

	Persentase/ Percentage	
Bangunan:		*Buildings:*
Permanen	5%	*Permanent*
Non-permanen	10%	*Non-permanent*
Aset tetap di luar bangunan:		*Fixed assets other than buildings:*
Peralatan kantor dan instalasi	20%	*Office equipment and installation*
Kendaraan bermotor	20% - 33,33%	*Motor vehicles*
Mesin ATM	12,50%	*ATM machines*

When assets are retired and disposed of, their acquisition cost and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements, and the resulting gains and losses on the disposal of fixed assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

p. Aset tetap dan penyusutan (lanjutan)

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, Bank melakukan penelaahan atas nilai residu, masa manfaat dan metode penyusutan dan disesuaikan secara prospektif.

Biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan dibebankan ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian selama tahun dimana biaya-biaya tersebut terjadi. Biaya renovasi yang besar dicatat sebagai bagian dari nilai tercatat aset yang bersangkutan apabila terdapat kemungkinan Bank dan entitas anak akan mendapatkan manfaat ekonomi masa depan dari aset tersebut yang melebihi standar kinerja yang diperkirakan sebelumnya. Renovasi yang besar tersebut akan disusutkan selama sisa masa manfaat aset yang terkait.

Semua biaya dan beban yang terjadi sehubungan dengan perolehan hak atas tanah, diakui sebagai biaya perolehan hak atas tanah. Biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan aset tanah. Biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset tak berwujud dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hak hukum atau umur ekonomi tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

Aset dalam penyelesaian merupakan aset yang masih dalam proses pembangunan dan belum siap untuk digunakan, serta dimaksudkan untuk dipergunakan dalam kegiatan usaha. Aset ini dicatat sebesar biaya yang telah dikeluarkan.

q. Aset tidak berwujud

Aset tidak berwujud terdiri dari perangkat lunak dan *goodwill*.

Aset tidak berwujud diakui jika, dan hanya jika, biaya perolehan aset tersebut dapat diukur secara andal dan kemungkinan besar Bank dan entitas anak akan memperoleh manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari aset tersebut.

i. *Goodwill*

Goodwill merupakan selisih neto antara harga perolehan investasi dan bagian Bank atas nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak yang diakuisisi pada tanggal akuisisi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

At the end of each year, Bank reviews the residual values, useful lives, and depreciation method and adjusted prospectively.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is recorded as part of carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Bank and subsidiaries. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

All costs and expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of land rights are recognized as part of the land rights's acquisition. The legal cost incurred when the land was first acquired is recognized as part of the land acquisition cost. The cost of the extension or renewal of legal right over land is recognized as an intangible asset and amortized over the life of legal rights or economic life of the land, whichever is shorter.

Construction in progress consist of assets that are still in progress of construction and not yet ready for use and are intended to be used in business activity. This account is recorded based on the amount paid.

q. Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software and goodwill.

Intangible assets are recognized if, and only if when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that expected future benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank and subsidiaries.

i. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the Bank's share of fair value of the acquired subsidiaries' net assets at the date of acquisition.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

q. Aset tidak berwujud (lanjutan)

Goodwill tidak diamortisasi dan selanjutnya disajikan sebesar nilai tercatat dikurangi dengan akumulasi penurunan nilai (Catatan 2o Penurunan nilai aset keuangan dan non-keuangan).

ii. Perangkat lunak

Perangkat lunak yang bukan merupakan bagian integral dari perangkat keras yang terkait dicatat sebagai aset tidak berwujud dan dinyatakan sebesar nilai tercatat, yaitu sebesar harga perolehan dikurangi dengan akumulasi amortisasi.

Biaya perolehan perangkat lunak terdiri dari seluruh pengeluaran yang dapat dikaitkan langsung dalam persiapan perangkat lunak tersebut sehingga siap digunakan sesuai dengan tujuannya.

Pengeluaran setelah perolehan perangkat lunak dapat ditambahkan pada biaya perolehan perangkat lunak atau dikapitalisasi sebagai perangkat lunak hanya jika pengeluaran tersebut menambah manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari perangkat lunak yang bersangkutan sehingga menjadi lebih besar dari standar kinerja yang diperkirakan semula. Pengeluaran yang tidak menambah manfaat ekonomis masa depan dari perangkat lunak diakui sebagai beban pada saat terjadinya.

Perangkat lunak diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus selama estimasi umur manfaatnya, yaitu 5 (lima) tahun.

Amortisasi perangkat lunak diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian, sejak tanggal perangkat lunak tersebut tersedia untuk dipakai sampai berakhirnya masa manfaat dari perangkat lunak tersebut.

Aset tidak berwujud dihentikan pengakuannya jika dilepas atau ketika tidak terdapat lagi manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang muncul dari penghentian pengakuan aset tak berwujud ditentukan sebagai selisih antara hasil neto pelepasan, jika ada, dan jumlah tercatat aset. Keuntungan atau kerugian diakui dalam laba rugi ketika aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill is not amortized and subsequently presented at carrying value less accumulated impairment losses. (Note 2o Impairment of financial and non-financial assets).

ii. Software

Computer software which is not an integral part of a related hardware is recorded as intangible asset and stated at carrying amount, which is cost less accumulated amortization.

Cost of software consists of all expenses directly attributable to the preparation of such software cost, into ready to be used for their intended purpose.

Subsequent expenditure on software is capitalized as software only if those expenditure increases the future economic benefits of the software, so that it becomes larger than originally expected performance standards. Expenditure with no addition of future economic benefits from the software is directly recognized as expenses when incurred.

Computer software is amortized by using straight-line method over the estimated useful life of software, which is 5 (five) years.

Amortization is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date those software is available for use until the economic benefits of software is ended.

An intangible asset shall be derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses shall be recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

r. Agunan diambil alih

Agunan yang diambil alih disajikan dalam akun "Aset Lain-lain".

Agunan yang diambil alih dinyatakan sebesar nilai realisasi neto atau sebesar nilai *outstanding* kredit yang diberikan, mana yang lebih rendah. Nilai realisasi neto adalah nilai wajar agunan yang diambil alih dikurangi dengan estimasi biaya untuk menjual agunan tersebut. Selisih lebih saldo kredit di atas nilai realisasi neto dari agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan ke dalam akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kredit.

Selisih antara nilai agunan yang diambil alih dan hasil penjualannya diakui sebagai keuntungan atau kerugian pada saat penjualan.

Manajemen mengevaluasi nilai agunan yang diambil alih secara berkala. Cadangan kerugian agunan yang diambil alih dibentuk berdasarkan penurunan nilai agunan yang diambil alih.

Beban pemeliharaan agunan yang diambil alih dibebankan pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian tahun berjalan pada saat terjadinya.

Beban perbaikan (*reconditioning cost*) yang timbul setelah pengambilalihan agunan dikapitalisasi dalam akun agunan yang diambil alih tersebut.

s. Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain

Terdiri dari aset yang tidak material yang tidak dapat digolongkan dalam pos-pos sebelumnya. Aset lain-lain dinyatakan sebesar nilai tercatat, yaitu harga perolehan setelah dikurangi dengan akumulasi amortisasi, cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atau penyisihan kerugian.

Beban dibayar dimuka diamortisasi selama masa manfaat menggunakan metode garis lurus (*straight line method*).

t. Liabilitas segera

Liabilitas segera dicatat pada saat timbulnya liabilitas, baik dari nasabah maupun dari bank lain. Liabilitas segera dinyatakan sebesar jumlah liabilitas Bank. Liabilitas segera diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are presented in the "Other Assets" account.

Foreclosed assets are stated at net realizable value or loan outstanding amount, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the fair value of the foreclosed assets less estimated costs of disposing the assets. The excess of loan receivable over the net realizable value of the foreclosed assets is charged to allowance for impairment of the loan losses.

The difference between the value of the foreclosed assets and the proceeds from the sale of such property is recorded as a gain or loss when the property is sold.

Management evaluates the value of foreclosed assets periodically. An allowance for possible losses on foreclosed assets is provided based on the decline in value of foreclosed assets.

Maintenance expense of foreclosed assets are charged in the current year of consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Reconditioning costs incurred after repossession of foreclosed assets are capitalized as part of the foreclosed assets.

s. Prepayments and other assets

Consist of immaterial assets that cannot be classified under the above accounts. Other assets are stated at carrying amount, which is cost less accumulated amortization, allowance for impairment losses or possible losses.

Prepaid expenses are amortized over their useful lives using the straight-line method

t. Obligations due immediately

Obligations due immediately are recorded when the payable arise from the customers or from other banks. Obligations due immediately are stated at the amount payable by the bank. Obligations due immediately are measured at their amortized cost.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

u. Simpanan nasabah

Simpanan nasabah adalah dana yang dipercayakan oleh nasabah (di luar bank lain) kepada Bank berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana. Simpanan nasabah terdiri dari giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka.

Simpanan termasuk simpanan Syariah dan investasi tidak terikat yang terdiri dari:

a. *Wadiah* merupakan *wadiah yad-adhamanah* yakni titipan dana dalam bentuk giro dan tabungan dimana pemilik dana mendapatkan pendapatan bonus.

b. Investasi tidak terikat dalam bentuk tabungan *mudharabah* yang merupakan simpanan dana nasabah yang memberikan imbalan bagi hasil untuk nasabah dari pendapatan unit Syariah atas penggunaan dana sesuai dengan *nisbah* yang telah ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

c. Investasi tidak terikat dalam bentuk deposito berjangka *mudharabah* merupakan simpanan dana nasabah yang memberikan imbalan bagi hasil untuk nasabah dari pendapatan unit Syariah atas penggunaan dana sesuai dengan *nisbah* yang telah ditetapkan dan disetujui sebelumnya.

Giro, tabungan dan deposito berjangka diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal simpanan nasabah dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR).

v. Simpanan dari bank lain

Simpanan dari bank lain terdiri dari liabilitas terhadap bank lain, baik lokal maupun luar negeri, dalam bentuk giro, tabungan, *interbank call money* dengan periode jatuh tempo menurut perjanjian kurang dari atau sama dengan 90 (sembilan puluh) hari dan deposito berjangka.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

u. Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are deposits of customers (excluding other banks) with the Bank based on deposit agreements. Deposits from customers consist of demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits.

Deposits include Sharia deposits and unrestricted investments consisting of the following:

a. Wadiah is a wadiah yad-adhamanah savings or demand deposit on which the customer may receive bonus income.

b. Unrestricted investments in the form of mudharabah savings which entitle the customer to receive a share of the Sharia unit's income in return for the usage of the funds in accordance with the pre-defined and predetermined sharing ratio (nisbah).

c. Unrestricted investments in the form of mudharabah time deposits which entitle the customer to receive a share of the Sharia unit's income in return for the usage of the funds in accordance with the pre-defined and predetermined sharing ratio (nisbah).

Demand deposits, savings deposits and time deposits are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of deposits from customers and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

v. Deposits from other banks

Deposits from other banks represent liabilities to other banks, both domestic and overseas banks, in the form of demand deposits, savings deposits, interbank call money with maturity period based on agreement less than or equal to 90 (ninety) days and time deposits.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

v. Simpanan dari bank lain (lanjutan)

Simpanan dari bank lain diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal simpanan dari bank lain dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR).

Simpanan dari bank lain termasuk simpanan Syariah dalam bentuk giro *wadiah* dan investasi tidak terikat yang terdiri dari deposito berjangka *mudharabah*.

w. Surat berharga yang diterbitkan dan obligasi subordinasi

a. Surat berharga yang diterbitkan

Surat berharga yang diterbitkan terdiri dari obligasi, *medium-term notes,* sukuk dan *call money* yang berjangka waktu di atas 90 (sembilan puluh) hari. Kebijakan akuntansi untuk sukuk telah diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2d.

Surat berharga yang diterbitkan diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif.

b. Obligasi subordinasi

Obligasi subordinasi diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar nilai biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal obligasi subordinasi dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Deposits from other banks (continued)

Deposits from other banks are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of deposits from other bank and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

Deposits from other banks include Sharia deposits in the form of wadiah demand deposits and unrestricted investments which comprised mudharabah time deposits.

w. Securities issued and subordinated bonds

a. Securities issued

Securities issued consist of bonds, medium-term notes, sukuk and call money with tenor of more than 90 (ninety) days. The accounting policies regarding sukuk has already been disclosed in Note 2d.

Securities issued are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the initial acquisition and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

b. Subordinated bonds

Subordinated bonds are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on subordinated bonds and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

x. Pinjaman diterima

Pinjaman diterima merupakan dana yang diterima dari bank lain, Bank Indonesia atau pihak lain dengan liabilitas pembayaran kembali sesuai dengan persyaratan perjanjian pinjaman.

Pinjaman diterima diakui sebesar nilai wajar pada awalnya dan selanjutnya diukur sebesar biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR). Biaya perolehan diamortisasi dihitung dengan memperhitungkan adanya diskonto atau premi terkait dengan pengakuan awal pinjaman diterima dan biaya transaksi yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR).

y. Pendapatan dan beban bunga dan Syariah

Untuk instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual, pendapatan maupun beban bunganya diakui dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR), yaitu suku bunga yang akan mendiskonto secara tepat estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang sepanjang perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan tersebut atau, jika lebih tepat untuk masa yang lebih singkat, sebagai nilai tercatat neto dari aset atau liabilitas keuangan tersebut. Perhitungan dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh syarat dan ketentuan kontraktual instrumen keuangan termasuk *fee*/biaya tambahan yang terkait secara langsung dengan instrumen tersebut yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari suku bunga efektif (EIR).

Nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan disesuaikan jika Bank merevisi estimasi pembayaran maupun penerimaan. Nilai tercatat yang disesuaikan tersebut dihitung dengan menggunakan suku bunga efektif (EIR) awal dan perubahan nilai tercatat dicatat di laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Tetapi untuk aset keuangan yang telah direklasifikasi, dimana pada tahun berikutnya Bank meningkatkan estimasi penerimaan kas sebagai hasil dari peningkatan pengembalian penerimaan kas, dampak peningkatan pemulihan tersebut diakui sebagai penyesuaian suku bunga efektif (EIR) sejak tanggal perubahan estimasi.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x. Borrowings

Borrowings are funds received from other banks, Bank Indonesia or other parties with payment obligation based on borrowings agreements.

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium related to the initial recognition of borrowings and transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

y. Interest and Sharia income and expense

Interest income and expenses for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and financial assets classified as available-for-sale is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

The carrying amount of the financial asset and liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate (EIR) and the change in carrying amount is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However, for a reclassified financial asset for which the Bank subsequently increases its estimates of future cash receipts as a result of increased recoverability of those cash receipts, the effect of that increase is recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate (EIR) from the date of the change in estimate.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

y. Pendapatan dan beban bunga Syariah (lanjutan)

Jika aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan serupa telah diturunkan nilainya sebagai akibat kerugian penurunan nilai, maka pendapatan bunga yang diperoleh setelahnya diakui atas bagian aset keuangan yang tidak mengalami penurunan nilai dari aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai, berdasarkan suku bunga yang digunakan untuk mendiskonto arus kas masa datang dalam menghitung kerugian penurunan nilai.

Pendapatan murabahah yang termasuk *margin* ditangguhkan dan pendapatan administrasi, diakui dengan menggunakan metode setara tingkat imbal hasil efektif, yaitu tingkat imbal hasil setara yang akan mendiskonto secara tepat estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa datang sepanjang perkiraan umur instrumen keuangan tersebut atau, jika lebih tepat untuk masa yang lebih singkat untuk nilai tercatat bersih dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan. Perhitungan dilakukan dengan memperhitungkan seluruh syarat dan ketentuan kontraktual dari instrumen keuangan dan biaya tambahan yang timbul secara langsung untuk instrumen tersebut dan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari efektif *margin*.

Pendapatan bagi hasil musyarakah yang menjadi hak mitra pasif diakui dalam periode terjadinya hak bagi hasil sesuai *nisbah* yang disepakati.

Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak dinyatakan sebesar pendapatan bersih setelah dikurangi dengan bagian pendapatan dari bank-bank yang terkait dengan transaksi kerjasama penerusan pinjaman, pembiayaan bersama dan pengambilalihan piutang serta penunjukkan selaku pengelola piutang yang diambil alih tersebut (Catatan 2n).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Interest income and expense Sharia (continued)

If a financial assets or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized on the unimpaired portion of the impaired financial assets using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impaired loss.

Murabahah income which includes deferred margin and administrative income, are recorded using the effective rate of return method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective financing rate.

Profit sharing for passive partner in musyarakah is recognized in the period when the right arises in accordance with the agreed sharing ratio.

The consumer financing income of subsidiaries is presented net of amounts of the bank's portion on such income relating to the cooperation transactions of loan channeling, joint financing and receivable transfer and appointment as an agent to administer the transferred receivable (Note 2n).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

y. Pendapatan dan beban bunga dan Syariah (lanjutan)

Untuk kredit yang diberikan dan pembiayaan konsumen yang pembayaran angsuran pokok atau bunganya telah lewat 90 hari atau lebih setelah jatuh tempo, atau kredit dan pembiayaan konsumen yang telah dikategorikan sebagai yang mengalami penurunan nilai, pendapatan bunga yang sudah diakui tetapi belum ditagih akan dibatalkan pengakuannya.

Pendapatan denda atas keterlambatan pembayaran angsuran pembiayaan konsumen diakui pada saat realisasi.

Pelunasan sebelum masa pembiayaan konsumen berakhir diperlakukan sebagai suatu pembatalan kontrak pembiayaan konsumen dan laba atau rugi yang timbul, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian tahun berjalan.

Entitas anak berhak menentukan tingkat bunga yang lebih tinggi kepada konsumen daripada tingkat bunga yang ditetapkan oleh bank-bank sehubungan dengan transaksi kerja sama penerusan pinjaman, pembiayaan bersama dan pengambilalihan piutang serta penunjukan selaku pengelola piutang. Selisih bunga yang terjadi dari transaksi tersebut diakui sebagai pendapatan dan disajikan sebagai Pendapatan Pembiayaan Konsumen pada pendapatan bunga dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian tahun berjalan.

Beban, kecuali beban yang timbul pertama kali yang terkait langsung dengan piutang pembiayaan konsumen seperti dijelaskan pada Catatan 2n, diakui pada saat terjadinya.

z. Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi

Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi yang jumlahnya material yang berkaitan langsung dengan kegiatan pembelian aset keuangan diakui sebagai bagian/(pengurang) atau penambah dari biaya perolehan aset keuangan yang bersangkutan dan akan diakui sebagai pendapatan dengan cara diamortisasi berdasarkan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR) sepanjang perkiraan umur aset atau liabilitas keuangan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

y. Interest and Sharia income and expense (continued)

For loans and consumer financing receivables with principal or interest has been past due for 90 days or more, or where the loans and consumer financing receivables have been classified as impaired loans, the interest income accrued but not yet collected is reversed.

Penalty income arising from late payments of consumer financing installments is recognized when realized.

Early repayment is treated as cancellation of an existing agreement and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year.

The subsidiaries have the right to set higher interest rates to customers than that stated by the banks for the cooperation transactions of loan channeling, joint financing and receivable transfer and appointment as an agent to administer the transferred receivables. The difference is recognized as revenue from such transactions by the subsidiaries and presented as Consumer Financing Revenue under interest income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year.

Expenses, except for the initial direct cost relating to the consumer financing receivables as explained in Note 2n, are recognized when incurred.

z. Fees and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions income and expense that have material amount directly related with the acquisition of financial assets are recognized as part/(deduction) or addition of acquisition cost of related financial assets and will be recognized as income and amortized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method during the expected life of financial assets or liabilities.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

z. Pendapatan dan beban provisi dan komisi (lanjutan)

Saldo beban dan pendapatan provisi dan komisi yang ditangguhkan atas kredit yang diberikan yang diakhiri atau diselesaikan sebelum jatuh tempo langsung diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat penyelesaiannya.

Provisi dan komisi yang tidak berkaitan dengan kredit yang diberikan dan pinjaman yang diterima atau jangka waktu kredit yang diberikan dan pinjaman yang diterima atau tidak material, diakui sebagai pendapatan atau beban pada saat terjadinya transaksi.

Bank dan entitas anak mengakui pendapatan sesuai dengan ketentuan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan No. 23 (Revisi 2010) mengenai "Pendapatan".

aa. Perpajakan

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas perbedaan temporer aset dan liabilitas antara pelaporan komersial dan pajak pada setiap tanggal pelaporan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui atas semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak. Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas semua perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dan saldo rugi pajak yang belum digunakan, apabila besar kemungkinannya bahwa jumlah laba fiskal di masa datang akan memadai untuk dikompensasi dengan perbedaan temporer yang dapat dikurangkan dan saldo rugi fiskal yang belum digunakan.

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dihitung dengan tarif pajak (dan peraturan pajak) yang berlaku secara efektif atau secara substansial akan diberlakukan pada tahun dimana aset tersebut direalisasikan atau liabilitas tersebut diselesaikan.

Semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak diakui sebagai liabilitas pajak tangguhan, kecuali perbedaan temporer kena pajak yang berasal dari:

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

z. Fees and commission income and expense (continued)

The outstanding balances of fees and commission income and expense of loans terminated or settled prior to maturity are directly recognized as income in settlement.

Fees and commissions not related to loans and borrowings or immaterial period loans and borrowings are recognized as income and expenses at the time the transactions incurred.

The Bank and subsidiaries recognized its revenue in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 23 (Revised 2010) regarding "Revenue".

aa. Taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward balance of unused tax losses, if there are probable future that taxable income will be sufficient to be applied against the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates (and tax laws) that are effective or substantially expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

All taxable temporary difference should be recognized as deferred tax liability, except taxable temporary difference arises from:

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

aa. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

a. pengakuan awal *goodwill*;

b. pengakuan awal aset atau liabilitas dari transaksi yang bukan kombinasi bisnis; dan pada waktu transaksi tidak mempengaruhi laba akuntansi dan laba kena pajak (rugi pajak)

c. Investasi pada entitas anak, cabang dan asosiasi, serta bagian partisipasi dalam ventura bersama dimana entitas induk, investor atau *venturer* mampu mengendalikan waktu pembalikan perbedaan temporer dan kemungkinan besar perbedaan temporer tidak akan dibalik di masa yang akan datang.

Semua perbedaan temporer kena pajak diakui sebagai aset pajak tangguhan, kecuali perbedaan temporer kena pajak yang berasal dari:

a. Pengakuan awal aset atau liabilitas dari transaksi yang bukan kombinasi bisnis; dan pada waktu transaksi tidak mempengaruhi laba akuntansi dan laba kena pajak (rugi pajak).

b. Investasi pada entitas anak, cabang dan asosiasi, serta bagian partisipasi dalam ventura bersama diakui sebagai aset pajak tangguhan sepanjang kemungkinan besar terjadi perbedaan temporer akan dibalik di masa depan yang dapat diperkirakan; dan laba kena pajak akan tersedia dalam jumlah yang memadai sehingga perbedaan temporer dapat dimanfaatkan.

Taksiran pajak penghasilan Bank dan entitas anak dihitung untuk masing-masing perusahaan sebagai badan hukum terpisah. Aset pajak kini (*current tax assets*) dan liabilitas pajak kini (*current tax liabilities*) untuk badan hukum yang berbeda tidak disalinghapuskan (*offset*) dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Koreksi terhadap liabilitas perpajakan dicatat pada saat diterimanya surat ketetapan, atau apabila diajukan permohonan keberatan atau banding, ketika hasil keberatan atau banding sudah ditetapkan.

Aset pajak tangguhan disajikan neto setelah dikurangi dengan liabilitas pajak tangguhan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Taxation (continued)

a. the initial recognition of goodwill;

b. the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

c. Investment in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interest in joint ventures where the parent, investor or venturer is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

All deductible temporary difference shall be recognized as deferred tax asset, except for the temporary differences arises from:

a. The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

b. Investment in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interest in joint ventures shall be recognized as a deferred tax asset, only to the extent that, it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future; and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The estimation of income tax of the Bank and subsidiaries is computed for each company as a separate legal entity. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for different legal entities are not offset in the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment letter is received, or objection or appeal is submitted, or the results of the objection or appeal has been determined.

Deferred tax assets are presented net of deferred tax liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

aa. Perpajakan (lanjutan)

Beban pajak kini ditentukan berdasarkan penghasilan kena pajak untuk tahun berjalan dan dihitung menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku.

Bank harus memperhitungkan konsekuensi pajak kini dan pajak masa depan atas pemulihan di masa depan (penyelesaian) dari jumlah tercatat aset (liabilitas) yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, dan transaksi-transaksi serta peristiwa lain yang terjadi dalam periode berjalan yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan.

ab. Laba per saham

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemegang saham biasa entitas induk dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

ac. Dana pensiun dan manfaat karyawan

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Imbalan kerja jangka pendek seperti upah, iuran jaminan sosial, tunjangan cuti jangka pendek, bonus dan imbalan non-moneter lainnya diakui selama periode jasa diberikan. Imbalan kerja jangka pendek dihitung sebesar jumlah yang tidak didiskontokan.

Kewajiban pensiun

Sejak Mei 1996, Bank menyelenggarakan program pensiun Iuran Pasti untuk semua karyawan tetap. Iuran yang ditanggung Bank diakui sebagai beban pada tahun berjalan.

Bank dan entitas anak yang berdomisili di Indonesia mengakui penyisihan imbalan kerja berdasarkan Undang-undang No. 13/2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 (Bank mengakui penyisihan tersebut sebagai tambahan atas manfaat yang akan diterima karyawan dari program pensiun iuran pasti dan perjanjian kerja bersama).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

aa. Taxation (continued)

Current tax expense is determined based on the taxable income for the current year and computed using prevailing tax rates.

Bank is required to account for the current and future recovery (settlement) of the carrying amount of assets (liabilities) that are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position; and transactions and other events of the current period that are recognized in the financial statements.

ab. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

ac. Pension fund and employee benefit

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated leaves, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits are recognized during the period when services have been rendered. Short-term employee benefits are calculated using undiscounted amounts.

Pension obligations

Since May 1996, the Bank had a defined contribution pension plan for all of its local permanent employees. Contributions borne by the Bank are recognized as expense in the current year.

The Bank and subsidiaries domiciled in Indonesia recognize provisions for employee service entitlements in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the Bank recognizes the provision in addition to the benefit to be received by the employees from the pension plan and collective employment agreement).

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ac. Dana pensiun dan manfaat karyawan (lanjutan)

Kewajiban pensiun (lanjutan)

Sejak 1 Januari 2015, Bank dan entitas anak menerapkan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja", yang mengatur perlakuan akuntansi dan pengungkapan atas imbalan kerja, baik jangka pendek (misalnya pembayaran cuti tahunan dan cuti sakit) dan jangka panjang (misalnya, pembayaran cuti besar dan manfaat kesehatan pasca-kerja).

Imbalan pasca-kerja secara aktuaris ditentukan berdasarkan metode *Projected Unit Credit.*

Perkiraan liabilitas pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian merupakan nilai kini imbalan pasti pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dikurangi nilai wajar aset program.

Biaya imbalan pasca-kerja yang diakui selama periode/tahun berjalan terdiri dari biaya jasa dalam laba rugi, bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto dalam laba rugi dan pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasti neto dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain.

Bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto merupakan komponen pendapatan bunga dari aset program, biaya bunga atas liabilitas imbalan pasti dan bunga atas dampak batas atas dari aset.

Pengukuran kembali liabilitas imbalan pasti neto terdiri atas:
- keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial
- imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto
- setiap perubahan dampak batas atas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto

Penangguhan pengakuan keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial tidak diizinkan. Keuntungan dan kerugian aktuarial langsung diakui dalam komponen penghasilan komprehensif lain dalam ekuitas dan dapat dialihkan ke pos lain dalam ekuitas.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ac. Pension fund and employee benefit (continued)

Pension obligations (continued)

Starting January 1, 2015, the Bank and subsidiaries adopted SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits", which regulates accounting treatment and disclosure employee benefit, for both short-term (such as annual leave and sick leave payment) and long-term (such as long-service leave and post-employment medical benefits).

The post-employment benefits are actuarially determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The estimated liabilities as of the consolidated statement of financial position date represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of the consolidated statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets.

The post-employment benefits expense recognized during the current period/year consists of service cost in profit and loss, net interest on the net defined benefit liability in profit and loss and remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities in other comprehensive income.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liabilites is the interest income component of plan assets, interest expense of defined benefit obligation and interest on the effect of asset ceiling.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability consists of:
- *Actuarial gains and losses*
- *Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability*
- *Any change in effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amount including in net interest on the net defined benefit liability*

Deferred recognition of actuarial gains and losses is not allowed. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income component in equity and can be transferred to other post within equity.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ad. Segmen operasi

Segmen operasi adalah komponen Bank dan entitas anak yang terlibat dalam aktivitas bisnis yang memperoleh pendapatan dan menimbulkan beban, yang hasil operasinya dikaji ulang secara regular oleh pengambil keputusan operasional untuk membuat keputusan tentang sumber daya yang dialokasikan pada segmen tersebut dan menilai kinerjanya serta menyediakan informasi keuangan yang dapat dipisahkan. Segmen operasi terbagi dalam kelompok korporasi, komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM), konsumen, *treasury* dan Syariah.

Bank dan entitas anak melaporkan informasi geografis sebagai berikut:

(a) Pendapatan dari pelanggan eksternal (i) yang diatribusikan kepada negara domisili Bank dan entitas anak dan (ii) yang diatribusikan kepada semua negara asing secara total dimana Bank dan entitas anak memperoleh pendapatan.

(b) Aset tidak lancar selain instrumen keuangan, aset pajak yang ditangguhkan, aset imbalan pasca-kerja dan hak yang timbul akibat kontrak asuransi (i) yang berlokasi di negara domisili Bank dan entitas anak dan (ii) berlokasi di semua negara asing secara total dimana Bank dan entitas anak memiliki aset tersebut.

ae. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi

Bank dan entitas anak melakukan transaksi dengan pihak berelasi sesuai dengan ketentuan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan No. 7 (Revisi 2010) mengenai "Pengungkapan Pihak-Pihak Berelasi".

Jenis transaksi dan saldo dengan pihak berelasi, baik yang dilaksanakan dengan ataupun tidak dilaksanakan dengan syarat serta kondisi normal yang sama untuk pihak yang tidak berelasi, diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad. Operating segment

An operating segment is a Bank's and subsidiaries' component that is involved in business activities which derive income and incur expenses, which the operating results is reviewed regularly by operational decision maker for making decision related to resource that is allocated to the segment and evaluates the performance and provide separable financial information. The operating segment has been determined to be corporate, commercial/Small Medium Enterprise (SME), consumer, treasury and Sharia.

The Bank and subsidiaries report the following geographical information:

(a) Revenues from external customers (i) attributed to the Bank's and subsidiaries' country of domicile and (ii) attributed to all foreign countries in total from which the Bank and subsidiaries derive revenues.

(b) Non current assets, other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, and rights arising under insurance contracts (i) is located in the Bank's and subsidiaries' country of domicile (ii) located in all overseas country in total where the Bank and subsidiaries owned the assets.

ae. Transactions with related parties

The Bank and subsidiaries enter into transactions with parties which are defined as related parties in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 7 (Revised 2010) regarding "Related Parties".

The nature of transactions and balances of accounts with related parties, whether or not performed on normal terms and conditions similar to those with third parties, are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

ae. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

Pihak berelasi adalah orang atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas yang menyiapkan laporan keuangannya (entitas pelapor). Yang termasuk pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

1) Orang atau anggota keluarga terdekat mempunyai relasi dengan entitas pelapor jika orang tersebut:
   a) Memiliki pengendalian atau pengendalian bersama atas entitas pelapor;
   b) Memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor; atau
   c) Merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas pelapor atau entitas induk entitas pelapor.

2) Suatu entitas berelasi dengan entitas pelapor jika memenuhi salah satu hal sebagai berikut:

   a) Entitas dan entitas pelapor adalah anggota dari kelompok usaha yang sama (artinya entitas induk, entitas anak, dan entitas anak berikutnya terkait dengan entitas lain);

   b) Suatu entitas adalah entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dari entitas lain (atau entitas asosiasi atau Ventura Bersama yang merupakan anggota suatu kelompok usaha, yang mana entitas lain tersebut adalah anggotanya);

   c) Kedua entitas tersebut adalah ventura bersama dari pihak ketiga yang sama;

   d) Suatu entitas adalah ventura bersama dari entitas ketiga dan entitas yang lain adalah entitas asosiasi dari entitas ketiga;

   e) Entitas tersebut adalah suatu program imbalan pascakerja untuk imbalan kerja dari salah satu entitas pelapor atau entitas yang terkait dengan entitas pelapor;

   f) Entitas yang dikendalikan atau dikendalikan bersama oleh orang yang diidentifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam angka 1); atau

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Transactions with related parties (continued)

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the 'reporting entity'). The related parties are as follows:

1) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
   a) Has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
   b) Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
   c) Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.

2) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

   a) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

   b) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

   c) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

   d) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

   e) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity;

   f) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (1); or

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ae. Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

g) Orang yang diidentifikasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam angka 1) huruf a) memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas atau merupakan personil manajemen kunci entitas (atau entitas induk dari entitas).

3) Pihak yang bukan merupakan pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

a) Dua entitas hanya karena mereka memiliki direktur atau personil manajemen kunci yang sama atau karena personil manajemen kunci dari satu entitas mempunyai pengaruh signifikan atas entitas lain;

b) Dua *venturer* hanya karena mereka mengendalikan bersama atas ventura bersama;

c) Penyandang dana, serikat dagang, entitas pelayanan publik dan departemen dan instansi pemerintah yang tidak mengendalikan, mengendalikan bersama atau memiliki pengaruh signifikan atas entitas pelapor, semata-mata dalam pelaksanaan urusan normal dengan entitas (meskipun pihak-pihak tersebut dapat membatasi kebebasan entitas atau ikut serta dalam proses pengambilan keputusan);

d) Pelanggan, pemasok, pemegang hak waralaba, distributor atau agen umum dengan siapa entitas mengadakan transaksi usaha dengan volume signifikan, semata-mata karena ketergantungan ekonomis yang diakibatkan oleh keadaan.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Transactions with related parties (continued)

g) A person identified in (1) (a) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

3) The following are not related parties:

a) Two entities simply because they have a director or other member of key management personnel in common or because a member of key management of one entity has significant influence over the other entity;

b) Two joint ventures simply because they share joint control of a joint venture;

c) Fund provider, trade unions, public service, and ministry and agencies of a government that does not control, jointly control or significantly influence the reporting entity, simply by virtue of their normal dealings with an entity (even though they may restrict the entity or participate in decision-making process);

d) A customer, supplier, franchisor, distributor or general agent with whom an entity transacts a significant volume of business solely because economic dependence due to circumstances.

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

af. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan

Bank dan entitas anak telah menerapkan standar akuntansi berikut pada tanggal 1 Januari 2015 yang dianggap relevan dengan Bank:

- PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2013), "Penyajian Laporan keuangan", yang diadopsi dari IAS 1, mengatur perubahan penyajian kelompok pos-pos dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi disajikan terpisah dari pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi.

- PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2013), "Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri", yang diadopsi dari IAS 4, mengatur persyaratan akuntansi ketika entitas induk menyajikan laporan keuangan tersendiri sebagai informasi tambahan. Pengaturan akuntansi untuk laporan keuangan konsolidasian diatur dalam PSAK No. 65.

- PSAK No. 15 (Revisi 2013), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama", yang diadopsi dari IAS 28, mengatur penerapan metode ekuitas pada investasi ventura bersama dan juga entitas asosiasi.

- PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja", yang diadopsi dari IAS 19, yang menghapus mekanisme koridor dan pengungkapan atas informasi liabilitas kontinjensi untuk menyederhanakan klasifikasi dan pengungkapan.

- PSAK No. 46 (Revisi 2014), "Pajak Penghasilan", yang diadopsi dari IAS 12, mengatur aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan yang berasal dari aset yang menggunakan model revaluasi dan properti investasi yang diukur menggunakan nilai wajar.

- PSAK No. 48 (Revisi 2014), "Penurunan Nilai Aset", yang diadopsi dari IAS 36, mengatur tentang pengukuran jumlah terpulihkan suatu aset yang terkait dengan penerapan PSAK 68 "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar".

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

af. Change in accounting policies and disclosure

The Bank and subsidiaries adopted the following accounting standards, which are considered relevant, starting on January 1, 2015:

- *SFAS No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements", adopted from IAS 1, specifies changes of the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income. Item to be reclassified to profit or loss would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss.*

- *SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2013), "Separate Financial Statements", adopted from IAS 4, specifies accounting requirements when parent entity presents separate financial statements as supplementary information. Accounting statements related to consolidated financial statements are specified in SFAS No. 65.*

- *SFAS No. 15 (Revised 2013), "Investment in Associates and Join Ventures", adopted from IAS 28, specifies the implementation of equity method for investments in joint ventures as well in assosiates.*

- *SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits", adopted from IAS 19, which removes the corridor mechanism and contingent liability disclosure to simplify classification and disclosure.*

- *SFAS No. 46 (Revised 2014), "Income Tax", adopted from IAS 12, specifies deferred tax asset and liability arises from asset measured using revaluation model and investment property measured using fair value.*

- *SFAS No. 48 (Revised 2014), "Impairment of Assets", adopted from IAS 36, specifies measurement of recoverable amount of assets, related to implementation of SFAS No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement".*

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2. KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI (lanjutan)

af. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan (lanjutan)

- PSAK No. 50 (Revisi 2014), "Instrument Keuangan; Penyajian", yang diadopsi dari IAS 32, menggantikan PSAK No. 50 (Revisi 2010): "Instrument Keuangan: Penyajian & Pengungkapan"
- PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014), "Instrument Keuangan; Pengakuan & Pengukuran", yang diadopsi dari IAS 39, mengatur mengenai pengakuan & pengukuran instrument keuangan, derivatif melekat dan penghentian penerapan akuntansi lindung nilai.
- PSAK No. 60 (Revisi 2014), "Instrument Keuangan; Pengungkapan", yang diadopsi dari IFRS 7, mengatur mengenai pengungkapan instrument keuangan, ketentuan saling hapus aset & liabilitas dalam Laporan Keuangan.
- PSAK No. 65, "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasi", yang diadopsi dari IFRS 10, menggantikan porsi PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2009) mengenai pengaturan akuntansi untuk laporan keuangan konsolidasian, menetapkan prinsip penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ketika entitas mengendalikan satu atau lebih entitas lain.
- PSAK No. 67, "Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain", yang diadopsi dari IFRS 12, mencakup semua pengungkapan yang diatur sebelumnya dalam PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2009), PSAK No. 12 (Revisi 2009) dan PSAK No. 15 (Revisi 2009). Pengungkapan ini terkait dengan kepentingan entitas dalam entitas-entitas lain.
- PSAK No. 68 (Revisi 2013), "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar", yang diadopsi dari IFRS 13, memberikan panduan tentang bagaimana pengukuran berdasarkan nilai wajar ketika nilai wajar disyaratkan atau diizinkan.
- ISAK No. 26 (Revisi 2014), "Penilaian Ulang Derivatif Melekat" yang diadopsi dari IFRIC 9,

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

af. Change in accounting policies and disclosure (continued)

- *SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument: Presentation", adopted from IAS 32, replaces SFAS No. 50 (Revised 2010): "Financial Instrument: Presentation & Disclosure".*
- *SFAS No. 55 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement", adopted from IAS 39, specifies recognition measurement of financial instrument, embedded derivative and discontinue of hedging accounting.*
- *SFAS No. 60 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instrument: Disclosure", adopted from IFRS 7, specifies disclosure of financial instrument, and offsetting criteria of financial asset & liabilities in the financial statement .*
- *SFAS No. 65, "Consolidated Financial Statements", adopted from IFRS 10, replaces part of SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2009) related to accounting for consolidated financial statements, determines principles of preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more of other entities.*
- *SFAS No. 67, "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities", adopted from IFRS 12, covers all disclosures previously regulated in SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2009), SFAS No. 12 (Revised 2009) and SFAS No.15 (Revised 2009). The disclosures relate to an entity's interest in other entities.*
- *SFAS No. 68 (Revised 2013), "Fair Value Measurement", adopted from IFRS 13, provides guidance in measuring fair value when fair value is required or permitted.*
- *IFAS No. 26 (Revised 2014), "Reassessment on Embedded Derivatives", adopted from IFRIC 9,*

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3. PERTIMBANGAN DAN ESTIMASI AKUNTANSI YANG SIGNIFIKAN

Dalam proses penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Bank dan entitas anak, manajemen telah melakukan pertimbangan profesional dan estimasi dalam menentukan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Beberapa pertimbangan profesional dan estimasi yang signifikan adalah sebagai berikut:

Usaha yang berkelanjutan

Manajemen Bank dan entitas anak telah melakukan penilaian atas kemampuan Bank dan entitas anak untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya dan berkeyakinan bahwa Bank dan entitas anak memiliki sumber daya untuk melanjutkan usahanya di masa mendatang. Selain itu, manajemen tidak mengetahui adanya ketidakpastian material yang dapat menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan Bank dan entitas anak untuk melanjutkan kelangsungan usahanya. Oleh karena itu, laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun atas dasar usaha yang berkelanjutan.

Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Bank dan entitas anak menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 55 dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi seperti yang diungkapkan pada Catatan 2.

Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan (Catatan 51)

Bila nilai wajar aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan yang tercatat pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tidak tersedia di pasar aktif, nilainya ditentukan dengan menggunakan berbagai teknik penilaian termasuk penggunaan model matematika. Masukan (*input*) untuk model ini berasal dari data pasar yang bisa diamati sepanjang data tersebut tersedia. Bila data pasar yang bisa diamati tersebut tidak tersedia, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan nilai wajar. Pertimbangan manajemen tersebut mencakup pertimbangan likuiditas dan masukan model seperti volatilitas untuk transaksi derivatif yang berjangka waktu panjang dan tingkat diskonto, tingkat pelunasan dipercepat dan asumsi tingkat gagal bayar.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Bank and subsidiaries' accounting policies, management has exercised professional judgment and estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The several significant uses of the professional judgment and estimates are as follows:

Going concern

The Bank and subsidiaries' management has made an assessment of the Bank and subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Bank and subsidiaries has the resources to continue its business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank and subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Classification of the Financial Assets and Liabilities

Bank and subsidiaries determine the classification of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in SFAS No. 55. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.

Fair value of financial instruments (Note 51)

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible. But when observable market data are not available, management's judgment is required to establish fair values. The management's judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for long-term derivatives and discount rates, early payment rates and default rate assumptions.

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Nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan (Catatan 51) (lanjutan)

Bank dan entitas anak menampilkan nilai wajar atas instrumen keuangan berdasarkan hirarki nilai wajar sebagai berikut:

1. Tingkat 1: dikutip dari harga pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang identik;
2. Tingkat 2: teknik valuasi darimana seluruh *input* yang memiliki efek signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang diakui dapat diobservasi baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung; dan
3. Tingkat 3: teknik valuasi darimana seluruh *input* yang memiliki efek signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang diakui tidak dapat diobservasi dari data pasar.

Penurunan nilai pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang (Catatan 12 dan 13)

Bank dan entitas anak menelaah pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang yang signifikan secara individual pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian untuk menilai apakah penurunan nilai harus dicatat dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Secara khusus, pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan dalam estimasi jumlah dan waktu arus kas di masa mendatang ketika menentukan kerugian penurunan nilai. Dalam estimasi arus kas tersebut, Bank melakukan penilaian atas kondisi keuangan peminjam dan nilai realisasi neto agunan. Estimasi tersebut didasarkan pada asumsi dari sejumlah faktor dan hasil akhirnya mungkin berbeda, yang mengakibatkan perubahan di masa mendatang atas cadangan penurunan nilai.

Bank dan entitas anak juga membentuk cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai kolektif atas eksposur kredit yang dimiliki, dimana evaluasi dilakukan terhadap setiap kelompok kredit berdasarkan data kerugian historis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments (Note 51) (continued)

The Bank and subsidiaries present the fair value of financial instruments based on the following fair value hierarchy:

1. *Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities;*
2. *Level 2: valuation techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable either directly or indirectly; and*
3. *Level 3: valuation techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.*

Impairment losses on loans and receivables (Notes 12 and 13)

The Bank and subsidiaries review their individually significant loans and receivables at each consolidated statements of financial position dates to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by the management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment losses. In estimating these cash flows, the Bank makes judgments about the borrower's financial condition and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions from a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the amount of impairment allowance.

The Bank and subsidiaries also determine collective impairment allowance for their loan portfolio, in which the evaluation are conducted for each loan segment based on historical loss experiences.

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Penurunan nilai aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual (Catatan 9)

Bank dan entitas anak melakukan penelaahan atas efek utang yang diklasifikasikan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian untuk menilai apakah telah terjadi penurunan nilai. Penilaian tersebut memerlukan pertimbangan yang sama seperti yang diterapkan pada penilaian secara individual atas kredit yang diberikan.

Aset pajak tangguhan (Catatan 23c)

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas jumlah pajak penghasilan terpulihkan (*recoverable*) pada periode mendatang sebagai akibat perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan. Pertimbangan manajemen diperlukan untuk menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, sesuai dengan waktu yang tepat dan tingkat laba fiskal di masa mendatang sejalan dengan strategi rencana perpajakan ke depan.

Pensiun (Catatan 46)

Program-program pensiun ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan dari aktuaria. Perhitungan aktuaria menggunakan asumsi-asumsi seperti tingkat diskonto, tingkat pengembalian investasi, tingkat kenaikan gaji, tingkat kematian, tingkat pengunduran diri dan lain-lain.

Karena program tersebut memiliki sifat jangka panjang, maka perkiraan tersebut memiliki ketidakpastian yang signifikan.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets (Note 9)

The Bank and subsidiaries review their debt securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets at each consolidated statements of financial position dates to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgment as applied to the individual assessment of loans.

Deferred tax assets (Note 23c)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for over the future recoverable taxable income arising from deductible temporary difference. Management's judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing on level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategics.

Pension (Note 46)

Pension plans are determined based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves assumptions such as discount rate, expected rate of returns on investments, future salary increase rate, mortality rate, resignation rates and others.

Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

4. KAS / *4. CASH*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	1.724.231	1.817.920	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	228.877	332.494	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	25.642	45.117	*Other foreign currencies*
	1.978.750	**2.195.531**	

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4. KAS (lanjutan)

Saldo dalam mata uang Rupiah termasuk uang pada mesin ATM (*Automatic Teller Machines*) sejumlah Rp282.591 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 (31 Desember 2014: Rp314.982).

Kas dalam mata uang asing lainnya terdiri dari Dolar Australia, Dolar Singapura, Euro Eropa, Poundsterling Inggris, Rupee India, Rupee Mauritius dan Yen Jepang.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

4. CASH (continued)

As of December 31, 2015, the Rupiah balances include cash in ATMs (Automatic Teller Machines) amounting to Rp282,591 (December 31, 2014: Rp314,982).

Cash in other foreign currencies are denominated in Australian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, European Euro, Great Britain Poundsterling, Indian Rupee, Mauritius Rupee and Japanese Yen.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

5. GIRO PADA BANK INDONESIA / *5. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH BANK INDONESIA*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	7.505.497	7.244.412	*Rupiah*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.824.500	2.606.393	*United States Dollar*
	10.329.997	**9.850.805**	

Giro wajib minimum (GWM) Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 untuk mata uang Rupiah terdiri dari GWM utama dan GWM sekunder masing-masing sebesar 8,11% dan 10,25% (31 Desember 2014: 8,17% dan 7,78%) dan GWM untuk Dolar Amerika Serikat sebesar 8,33% (31 Desember 2014: 8,14%).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Loan to Funding ratio (LFR) bank lebih kecil dari batas atas LFR target dan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Manimum (KPMM) Bank lebih besar dari KPMM insentif.

Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan BI yang berlaku tentang Giro Wajib Minimum Bank Umum.

Infomasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

The minimum statutory reserves of the Bank as of December 31, 2015 for Rupiah consist of Primary Minimum Statutory Reserves and Secondary Minimum Statutory Reserves of 8.11% and 10.25% (December 31, 2014: 8.17% and 7.78%), respectively and United States Dollar Minimum Statutory Reserves of 8.33% (December 31, 2014: 8.14%).

On December 31, 2015 and 2014, Bank's Loan to Funding Ratio (LFR) was lower than the upper limit of the target LFR and Capital Adequcy Ratio (CAR) of the Bank was greater than CAR incentives.

The Bank has fulfilled BI's regulation regarding Statutory Reserve Requirement on Commercial Bank.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS*

a. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi, pihak lawan dan mata uang / *a. By related parties, counterparties and currency*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related party (Note 43)***
PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia	414	205	*PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	182.062	256.629	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
PT Bank KEB Hana	11.590	6.747	*PT Bank KEB Hana*
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	11.302	4.356	*PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Jakarta	8.869	-	*The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Jakarta*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	6.654	6.899	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	3.243	4.112	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	3.108	101.924	*PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk*
Lain-lain	22.166	24.920	*Others*
	248.994	405.587	
Sub jumlah - Rupiah	249.408	405.792	*Subtotal - Rupiah*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related party (Note 43)***
UBS AG, Switzerland	2.088	-	*UBS AG, Switzerland*
Malayan Banking Berhad, London	2.057	61	*Malayan Banking Berhad, London*
Malayan Banking Berhad, Kuala Lumpur	426	-	*Malayan Banking Berhad, Kuala Lumpur*
	4.571	61	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Chemical Bank, New York	758.387	-	*Chemical Bank, New York*
Deutsche Bank AG, New York	296.719	433.127	*Deutsche Bank AG, New York*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	75.207	146.951	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
Development Bank of Singapore, Singapura	72.886	16.497	*Development Bank of Singapore, Singapore*
Citibank N.A., Jakarta	70.657	39.798	*Citibank N.A., Jakarta*
Standard Chartered Bank, New York	59.447	61.459	*Standard Chartered Bank, New York*
Barclays Bank Plc, London	45.886	10.230	*Barclays Bank Plc, London*
ANZ Banking Group Ltd., Melbourne	35.111	14.943	*ANZ Banking Group Ltd., Melbourne*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	30.618	36.995	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
Citibank N.A., New York	27.831	17.923	*Citibank N.A., New York*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	26.441	12.685	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia*
Wachovia Bank, Carolina Utara	22.624	12.229	*Wachovia Bank, North Carolina*
Bank of America	19.460	16.065	*Bank of America*
Bank of New York, New York	16.375	50.343	*Bank of New York, New York*
Shinkin Central Bank	12.541	-	*Shinkin Central Bank*
Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai	6.341	-	*Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai*
United Overseas Bank (UOB), Singapura	5.914	-	*United Overseas Bank (UOB), Singapore*
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo	5.546	10.643	*Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Tokyo*

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi, pihak lawan dan mata uang (lanjutan) / *a. By related parties, counterparties and currency (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)			***Third parties (continued)***
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sidney	4.947	-	*Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney*
The Bank of Mauritius	243	8.569	*The Bank of Mauritius*
Lain-lain	4.892	18.913	*Others*
	1.598.073	907.370	
Sub jumlah - Mata uang asing	1.602.644	907.431	*Subtotal - Foreign currencies*
	1.852.052	1.313.223	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(151)	(149)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
	1.851.901	**1.313.074**	

Giro pada bank lain dalam mata uang asing terutama terdiri dari Dolar Amerika Serikat, Dolar Australia, Dolar Hong Kong, Dolar Kanada, Dolar Singapura, Euro Eropa, Frank Swiss, Poundsterling Inggris, Yen Jepang, Yuan China Renminbi, Rupee India, Dolar Selandia Baru dan Ringgit Malaysia.

Current accounts with other banks in foreign currencies are mainly denominated in United States Dollar, Australian Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Singapore Dollar, European Euro, Swiss Franc, Great Britain Poundsterling, Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan Renminbi, India Rupee, New Zealand Dollar and Malaysian Ringgit.

Tidak terdapat saldo giro pada bank lain yang digunakan sebagai agunan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

There were no current accounts with other banks which were under lien as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *b. By collectibility*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
Klasifikasi	**2015**	**2014**	***Classification***
Lancar	1.851.905	1.313.076	*Current*
Macet	147	147	*Loss*
	1.852.052	**1.313.223**	

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6. GIRO PADA BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *6. CURRENT ACCOUNTS WITH OTHER BANKS (continued)*

c. Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun / *c. The average interest rates per annum*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	0,40%	0,22%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,01%	0,01%	*Foreign currencies*

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / *d. Allowance for impairment losses*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebagai berikut:

The changes in allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	149	234	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan/(pemulihan) selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	697	(66)	*Provision/(reversal) during the year (Note 37)*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	(695)	(19)	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**151**	**149**	***Ending balance***

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dihitung secara individual dan kualitas aset produktif untuk perbankan syariah sesuai dengan Catatan 2o.

Allowance for impairment losses is calculated using individual assessment and earning assets quality for sharia banking in Note 2o.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN / *7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS*

a. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi, mata uang, jenis dan pihak lawan / *a. By related parties, currency, type and counterparties*

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain berdasarkan pihak berelasi, mata uang, jenis dan kolektibilitas dapat dirinci sebagai berikut:

Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks by related parties, currency, type and counterparties are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			*Placement with Bank Indonesia*
Fasilitas simpanan Bank Indonesia Syariah	1.384.000	665.600	*Deposit facilities of Bank Indonesia Sharia*
Fasilitas simpanan Bank Indonesia	979.551	829.868	*Deposit facilities of Bank Indonesia*
	2.363.551	1.495.468	

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi, mata uang, jenis dan pihak lawan (lanjutan)

7. *PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)*

a. *By related parties, currency, type and counterparties (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)			***Third parties (continued)***
Rupiah (lanjutan)			***Rupiah (continued)***
Call money			*Call money*
Citibank N.A., Jakarta	550.000	-	*Citibank N.A., Jakarta*
Standard Chartered Bank Co. Ltd., Jakarta	250.000	-	*Standard Chartered Bank Co. Ltd., Jakarta*
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	150.000	-	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk	150.000	-	*PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk*
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Jakarta	110.000	-	*The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd., Jakarta*
PT Bank Jabar Banten Tbk	100.000	-	*PT Bank Jabar Banten Tbk*
PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk	100.000	-	*PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk*
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk	75.000	-	*PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Timur Tbk*
The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ. Ltd., Jakarta	70.000	-	*The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ. Ltd., Jakarta*
PT Bank Bukopin	60.000	-	*PT Bank Bukopin*
PT Bank ICBC Indonesia	50.000	-	*PT Bank ICBC Indonesia*
PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Riau Kepri	25.000	-	*PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Riau Kepri*
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	20.000	-	*PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
	1.710.000	-	
Deposito berjangka			*Time deposits*
PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk	15.000	-	*PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	5.000	-	*PT Bank Victoria International Tbk*
	20.000	-	
Sertifikat deposito			*Certificate of deposit*
PT Bank BRISyariah	100.000	100.000	*PT Bank BRISyariah*
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, Syariah	20.000	-	*PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk, Syariah*
	120.000	100.000	
Sub jumlah - Rupiah	4.213.551	1.595.468	*Subtotal - Rupiah*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia			*Placement with Bank Indonesia*
Fasilitas simpanan Bank Indonesia Syariah	4.480.125	-	*Deposit facilities of Bank Indonesia Sharia*

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi, mata uang, jenis dan pihak lawan (lanjutan)

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

a. By related parties, currency, type and counterparties (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)			***Third parties (continued)***
Mata uang asing (lanjutan)			***Foreign currency (continued)***
Call money			*Call money*
National Bank of Kuwait, Singapura	396.853	253.706	*National Bank of Kuwait, Singapore*
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	206.775	185.775	*PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk*
United Overseas Bank Singapura	97.590	234.405	*United Overseas Bank Singapore*
Landesbank Baden-Wurttemberg	61.317	-	*Landesbank Baden-Wurttemberg*
First Gulf Bank, Singapura	60.502	-	*First Gulf Bank, Singapore*
Bank of China, Jakarta	20.980	-	*Bank of China, Cabang Jakarta*
Citibank N.A., London	-	115.730	*Citibank N.A., London*
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapura	-	86.695	*Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore*
Royal Bank of Canada, Sydney	-	60.890	*Royal Bank of Canada, Sydney*
	844.017	937.201	
Deposito berjangka			*Time deposits*
Bank Indonesia	4.411.200	2.972.400	*Bank Indonesia*
YES Bank Limited	-	78.364	*YES Bank Limited*
	4.411.200	3.050.764	
Sub jumlah - Mata uang asing	9.735.342	3.987.965	*Subtotal - Foreign currencies*
	13.948.893	5.583.433	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.200)	(1.000)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Jumlah	**13.947.693**	**5.582.433**	***Total***

Call money merupakan penempatan dana yang berjangka waktu antara 2 (dua) sampai dengan 34 (tiga puluh empat) hari, jangka waktu deposito berjangka berkisar antara 2 (dua) hari sampai dengan 275 (dua ratus tujuh puluh lima) hari, sedangkan jangka waktu sertifikat deposito berkisar antara 4 (empat) hari sampai dengan 12 (dua belas) hari.

Call money represents placements with maturity periods between 2 (two) to 34 (thirty four) days, the maturity of time deposits is between 2 (two) days to 275 (two hundred and seventy five) days, while the maturity of certificate of deposits between 2 (two) days to 12 (twelve) days.

Berdasarkan ketentuan BI yang berlaku, seluruh penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 digolongkan sebagai lancar.

Based on the prevailing BI Regulation, all placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 were classified as current.

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7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

b. Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan jatuh tempo:

b. Based on remaining period until maturity:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	4.208.551	1.595.468	*<= 1 month*
> 1 - 3 bulan	5.000	-	*> 1 - 3 months*
	4.213.551	1.595.468	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	9.735.342	3.909.601	*<= 1 month*
> 1 - 3 bulan	-	29.386	*> 1 - 3 months*
> 3 - 6 bulan	-	48.978	*> 3 - 6 months*
	9.735.342	3.987.965	
	13.948.893	**5.583.433**	

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

c. Tingkat suku bunga rata-rata per tahun

c. The average interest rates per annum

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	5,52%	5,75%	*Placements with Bank Indonesia*
Call money	6,24%	6,14%	*Call money*
Deposito berjangka	9,37%	10,28%	*Time deposits*
Sertifikat Deposito	6,46%	6,79%	*Certificate of deposits*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	0,28%	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia*
Call money	0,85%	0,78%	*Call money*
Deposito berjangka pada bank lain	-	9,34%	*Time deposits in other banks*
Deposito berjangka pada Bank Indonesia	0,17%	0,13%	*Time deposits in Bank Indonesia*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, tidak terdapat penempatan pada bank lain yang dijaminkan.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no placements with other banks which are pledged.

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai

d. Allowance for impairment losses

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	1.000	600	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	210	400	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	(10)	-	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**1.200**	**1.000**	***Ending balance***

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7. PENEMPATAN PADA BANK INDONESIA DAN BANK LAIN (lanjutan)

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan)

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dihitung berdasarkan kualitas aset produktif untuk perbankan syariah sesuai Catatan 2o.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

7. PLACEMENTS WITH BANK INDONESIA AND OTHER BANKS (continued)

d. Allowance for impairment losses (continued)

Allowance for impairment losses is calculated according to earning assets quality for sharia banking in Note 2o.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

8. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIPERDAGANGKAN

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan mata uang

8. TRADING SECURITIES

a. By type and currency

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Surat Utang Negara	210.275	14.263	*Government Promissory Notes*
Surat Perbendaharaan Negara	195.084	-	*State Treasury Notes*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	41.179	41.201	*Government recapitalization bonds*
	446.538	55.464	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currency***
Surat Utang Negara	4.937	3.148	*Government Promissory Notes*
	451.475	**58.612**	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, seluruh efek-efek yang diperdagangkan dikategorikan lancar.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, all the trading securities are classified as current.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 tidak terdapat transaksi dengan pihak berelasi.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no transactions with related parties.

b. Berdasarkan golongan penerbit efek

b. By issuer

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	446.538	55.464	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currency***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	4.937	3.148	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
	451.475	**58.612**	

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8. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIPERDAGANGKAN (lanjutan) / *TRADING SECURITIES (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo dan peringkat efek / ***c. By maturity and rating of marketable securities***

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	362.788	1.388	*< = 1 year*
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	64.242	12.774	*> 1 year - 5 years*
> 5 tahun - 10 tahun	-	41.201	*> 5 years - 10 years*
> 10 tahun	19.508	101	*> 10 years*
	446.538	55.464	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currency***
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	263	1.374	*> 1 year - 5 years*
> 5 tahun - 10 tahun	1.622	773	*> 5 years - 10 years*
> 10 tahun	3.052	1.001	*> 10 years*
	4.937	3.148	
	451.475	**58.612**	

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, peringkat efek-efek yang diperdagangkan untuk Surat Utang Negara (SUN) adalah Baa3 (Moody's) dan tanpa peringkat, untuk Surat Perbendaharaan Negara (SPN) dan Obligasi Rekapitalisasi Pemerintah adalah tanpa peringkat.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, trading securities' rating for Government Promissory Notes (SUN) were Baa3 (Moody's) and non-rated, for State Treasury Notes (SPN) and Government Recapitalization Bonds were non-rated.

d. Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / ***d. The average interest rates per annum:***

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	7,60%	7,91%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	5,26%	5,73%	*Foreign currency*

9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN / *FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS*

Investasi keuangan, sebagaimana disebutkan dalam Catatan 2i, terdiri dari:

Financial investments, as stated in Note 2i, consisted of:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Efek-efek			***Marketable securities***
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1.190.814	-	*Held-to-maturity*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan	20.000	20.000	*At acquisition cost*
Tersedia untuk dijual	4.432.188	6.809.082	*Available-for-sale*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang	444.741	698.361	*Loans and receivables*
	6.087.743	7.527.443	
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah			***Government recapitalization bonds***
Tersedia untuk dijual	3.579.368	3.580.884	*Available-for-sale*

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014	
Penyertaan saham			***Investments in shares***
Tersedia untuk dijual	4.552	4.552	*Available-for-sale*
Jumlah	9.671.663	11.112.879	*Total*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai			*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
- Efek-efek	(201.657)	(236.543)	*Marketable securities -*
- Penyertaan saham	(3.132)	(3.232)	*Investment in shares -*
	(204.789)	(239.775)	
	9.466.874	**10.873.104**	

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014	
Saldo awal	239.775	234.249	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	147.053	2.029	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Dihapusbukukan selama tahun berjalan	(206.775)	-	*Write-of during the year*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	24.736	3.497	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**204.789**	**239.775**	***Ending balance***

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dihitung secara individual dan kualitas aset produktif untuk perbankan syariah sesuai Catatan 2o.

Allowance for impairment losses is calculated using individual assessment and according to earning assets quality for sharia banking in Note 2o.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

Perubahan (kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas efek-efek dan obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah tersedia untuk dijual:

Movements in unrealized (losses)/gains for available-for-sale marketable securities and government recapitalization bonds are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014	
Saldo awal - sebelum pajak penghasilan tangguhan	(79.078)	(130.118)	*Beginning balance - before deferred income tax*
Penambahan (rugi)/laba yang belum direalisasi selama tahun berjalan - neto	(24.700)	129.651	*Additional of unrealized (losses)/gains during the year - net*
Jumlah yang ditransfer ke laba rugi sehubungan dengan perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual	(36.514)	(78.611)	*Amounts transferred to profit and loss in respect of fair value change of available-for-sale financial investments*
Jumlah sebelum pajak penghasilan tangguhan	(140.292)	(79.078)	*Total before deferred income tax*
Pajak penghasilan tangguhan	36.935	21.552	*Deferred income tax*
Saldo akhir - neto	**(103.357)**	**(57.526)**	***Ending balance - net***

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

I. Efek-efek

I. Marketable securities

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan klasifikasi Bank Indonesia

a. By type, currency and Bank Indonesia classification

Adapun detail dari masing-masing kategori tersebut di atas, adalah sebagai berikut:

The details for each category mentioned above are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015							
				Nilai tercatat/*Carrying amount* Nilai wajar/*Fair value*				
	Nilai nominal/ *Nominal value* Nilai perolehan/ *Acquisition amount*	Saldo yang belum diamortisasi/ *Unamortized amount*	Keuntungan/ (kerugian) yang belum direalisasi/ *Unrealized gains/(losses)*	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Pihak ketiga								***Third parties***
Rupiah								***Rupiah***
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo								*Held-to-maturity*
Surat Berharga Syariah Negara	522.527	-	-	522.527	-	-	522.527	*Sovereign Sharia Securities*
Diukur pada biaya perolehan								*Acquisition cost*
Obiligasi sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	20.000	-	-	10.000	-	10.000	20.000	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah bonds*
Tersedia untuk dijual								*Available-for-sale*
Surat Utang Negara	1.246.624	-	(41.127)	1.205.497	-	-	1.205.497	*Government Promissory Notes*
Obligasi korporasi	1.241.264	-	(30.612)	1.192.652	-	18.000	1.210.652	*Corporate bonds*
Surat Perbendaharaan Negara	246.086	-	(156)	245.930	-	-	245.930	*State Treasury Notes*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	124.997	-	1.316	126.313	-	-	126.313	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia*
Medium-term notes	85.000	-	(152)	84.848	-	-	84.848	*Medium-term notes*
Jumlah efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	2.943.971	-	(70.731)	2.855.240	-	18.000	2.873.240	*Total available-for-sale securities*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang								*Loans and receivables*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah	300.000	-	-	300.000	-	-	300.000	*Certificate of Bank Indonesia Sharia*
Tagihan atas wesel	497	(4)	-	493	-	-	493	*Export bills receivables*
Total pinjaman yang diberikan ke piutang	300.497	(4)	-	300.493	-	-	300.493	*Total loans and reveivables*
Jumlah efek-efek - Rupiah	3.786.995	(4)	(70.731)	3.688.260	-	28.000	3.716.260	*Total marketable securities - Rupiah*
Mata uang asing								***Foreign currency***
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo								*Held-to-maturity*
Surat Utang Negara	379.088	43.578	-	422.666	-	-	422.666	*Government Promissory Notes*
Surat Berharga Syariah Negara	245.621	-	-	245.621	-	-	245.621	*Sovereign Sharia Securities*
Total dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	624.709	43.578	-	668.287	-	-	668.287	*Total held-to-maturity*
Tersedia untuk dijual								*Available-for-sale*
Surat Utang Negara	975.788	-	(6.128)	969.660	-	-	969.660	*Government Promissory Notes*
Obligasi korporasi	599.552	-	(10.264)	383.157	-	206.131	589.288	*Corporate bonds*
Jumlah efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	1.575.340	-	(16.392)	1.352.817	-	206.131	1.558.948	*Total available-for-sale securities*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang								*Loans and receivables*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor	145.294	(1.046)	-	125.048	19.200	-	144.248	*Export bills receivables*
Jumlah efek-efek mata uang asing	2.345.343	42.532	(16.392)	2.146.152	19.200	206.131	2.371.483	*Total marketable securities - foreign currencies*
Jumlah	**6.132.338**	**42.528**	**(87.123)**	**5.834.412**	**19.200**	**234.131**	**6.087.743**	***Total***

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

I. Efek-efek (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan klasifikasi Bank Indonesia (lanjutan)

9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

I. Marketable securities (continued)

a. By type, currency and Bank Indonesia classification (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Nilai nominal/*Nominal value* Nilai perolehan/*Acquisition amount*	Saldo yang belum diamortisasi/*Unamortized amount*	Keuntungan/(kerugian) yang belum direalisasi/*Unrealized gains/(losses)*	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying amount* Nilai wajar/*Fair value*			
				Lancar/*Current*	Macet/*Loss*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Diukur pada biaya perolehan							*Acquisition cost*
Obiligasi sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	20.000	-	-	10.000	10.000	20.000	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah bonds*
Tersedia untuk dijual							*Available-for-sale*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	2.344.050	-	1.487	2.345.537	-	2.345.537	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia*
Obligasi korporasi	1.804.698	-	(30.483)	1.756.215	18.000	1.774.215	*Corporate bonds*
Surat Utang Negara	792.542	-	(13.963)	778.579	-	778.579	*Government Promissory Notes*
Medium-term notes	134.584	-	1.785	136.369	-	136.369	*Medium-term notes*
Jumlah efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	5.075.874	-	(41.174)	5.016.700	18.000	5.034.700	*Total available-for-sale securities*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang							*Loans and receivables*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah	480.645	-	-	480.645	-	480.645	*Certificate of Bank Indonesia Sharia*
Jumlah efek-efek - Rupiah	5.576.519	-	(41.174)	5.507.345	28.000	5.535.345	*Total marketable securities - Rupiah*
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currency***
Tersedia untuk dijual							*Available-for-sale*
Surat Utang Negara	1.082.916	-	19.680	1.102.596	-	1.102.596	*Government Promissory Notes*
Obligasi korporasi	672.532	-	(746)	300.195	371.591	671.786	*Corporate bonds*
Jumlah efek-efek tersedia untuk dijual	1.755.448	-	18.934	1.402.791	371.591	1.774.382	*Total available-for-sale securities*
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang							*Loans and receivables*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor	218.521	(805)	-	217.716	-	217.716	*Export bills receivables*
Jumlah efek-efek mata uang asing	1.973.969	(805)	18.934	1.620.507	371.591	1.992.098	*Total marketable securities - foreign currencies*
Jumlah	**7.550.488**	**(805)**	**(22.240)**	**7.127.852**	**399.591**	**7.527.443**	***Total***

Efek dalam mata uang asing adalah efek dalam Dolar Amerika Serikat dan Rupee India.

Marketable securities in foreign currency are denominated in United States Dollar and Indian Rupee.

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

I. Efek-efek (lanjutan) / *I. Marketable securities (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan golongan penerbit efek / *b. By issuer*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	Nilai perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*		
	Dimiliki hingga Jatuh tempo/ *Held-to-maturity*	Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Tersedia untuk dijual/ *Available-for-sale*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah						***Rupiah***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	522.527	10.000	1.801.669	300.000	2.634.196	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
Bank	-	-	440.658	493	441.151	*Banks*
Lainnya	-	10.000	630.913	-	640.913	*Others*
	522.527	20.000	2.873.240	300.493	3.716.260	
Mata uang asing						***Foreign currencies***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	668.287	-	1.105.830	-	1.774.117	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
Bank	-	-	130.721	39.066	169.787	*Banks*
Lainnya	-	-	322.397	105.182	427.579	*Others*
	668.287	-	1.558.948	144.248	2.371.483	
	1.190.814	**20.000**	**4.432.188**	**444.741**	**6.087.743**	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014				
	Nilai perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*		
	Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Tersedia untuk dijual/ *Available-for-sale*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	10.000	3.604.395	480.645	4.095.040	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
Bank	-	558.927	-	558.927	*Banks*
Lainnya	10.000	871.378	-	881.378	*Others*
	20.000	5.034.700	480.645	5.535.345	
Mata uang asing					***Foreign currencies***
Pemerintah dan BUMN	-	1.181.652	-	1.181.652	*Government and state-owned enterprises*
Bank	-	12.266	165.657	177.923	*Banks*
Lainnya	-	580.464	52.059	632.523	*Others*
	-	1.774.382	217.716	1.992.098	
	20.000	**6.809.082**	**698.361**	**7.527.443**	

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

I. Efek-efek (lanjutan) / *I. Marketable securities (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan peringkat efek / *c. By rating of marketable securities*

Peringkat / *Rating*	Lembaga pemeringkat/ *Rating company*	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying amount*/ Nilai wajar/*Fair value* 31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014
Rupiah / ***Rupiah***			
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo / *Held-to-maturity*			
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		522.527*)	-
Sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah* diukur pada biaya perolehan / *Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah at acquisition cost*			
idAA+	Pefindo	10.000	10.000
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		10.000**)	10.000**)
Jumlah sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah* diukur pada biaya perolehan / *Total sukuk ijarah and mudharabah at acquisition cost*		20.000	20.000
Tersedia untuk dijual / *Available-for-sale*			
AAA	Fitch	466.100	327.368
idAA-	Pefindo	352.261	372.427
idAAA	Pefindo	127.679	242.890
idAA	Pefindo	109.204	169.039
A	Fitch	87.595	89.612
idAA+	Pefindo	59.512	345.021
idA-	Pefindo	49.546	50.326
AA	Fitch	25.605	77.319
AA-	Fitch	-	88.787
A+	Fitch	-	54.845
idA+	Pefindo	-	49.814
AA+	Fitch	-	25.139
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		1.595.738***)	3.142.113***)
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual / *Total available-for-sale*		2.873.240	5.034.700
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loans and receivables*			
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		300.493****)	480.645****)
Sub jumlah - Rupiah / *Sub total - Rupiah*		3.716.260	5.535.345
Mata uang asing / ***Foreign currencies***			
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo / *Held-to-maturity*			
Baa3	Moody's	422.666	-
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		245.621*)	-
Jumlah dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo / *Total held-to maturity*		668.287	-
Tersedia untuk dijual / *Available-for-sale*			
Baa3	Moody's	1.352.817	1.402.788
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		206.131***)	371.594***)
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual / *Total available-for-sale*		1.558.948	1.774.382
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *Loan and receivables*			
Tanpa peringkat / *Non-rated*		144.248****)	217.716****)
Sub jumlah - mata uang asing / *Sub total - foreign currency*		2.371.483	1.992.098
		6.087.743	**7.527.443**

*) Terdiri dari Surat Berharga Syariah Negara / *Consists of Sovereign Sharia Securities*

**) Terdiri dari Obligasi Korporasi / *Consists of Corporate Bonds*

***) Terdiri dari Surat Utang Negara (SUN), Surat Perbendaharaan Negara (SPN), Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) dan Obligasi Korporasi / *Consists of Government Promissory Notes (SUN), State Treasury Notes (SPN), Certificates of Bank Indonesia (SBI) and Corporate Bonds*

****) Terdiri dari Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah (SBIS) dan tagihan atas wesel ekspor / *Consists of Certificates of Bank Indonesia Sharia (SBIS) and export bills receivables*

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

I. Efek-efek (lanjutan) / *I. Marketable securities (continued)*

d. Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo / *d. By maturity*

Berikut ini adalah pengelompokan berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo dan tujuan investasi dari efek-efek konsolidasian:

The followings are the consolidated marketable securities classified based on maturity and investment purpose:

(i) Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo / *(i) Held-to-maturity*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	522.527	-	*> 1 year - 5 years*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	668.287	-	*> 1 year - 5 years*
	1.190.814	**-**	

(ii) Diukur pada biaya perolehan / *(ii) At acquisition cost*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
	Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	10.000	10.000	*< = 1 year*
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	10.000	10.000	*> 1 year - 5 years*
	20.000	**20.000**	

(iii) Tersedia untuk dijual / *(iii) Available-for-sale*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	634.105	3.112.384	*< = 1 year*
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	1.194.152	1.842.560	*> 1 year - 5 years*
> 5 tahun - 10 tahun	937.831	29.942	*> 5 years - 10 years*
> 10 tahun	107.152	49.814	*> 10 years*
	2.873.240	**5.034.700**	

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

I. Efek-efek (lanjutan) / *I. Marketable securities (continued)*

d. Berdasarkan tanggal jatuh tempo (lanjutan) / *d. By maturity (continued)*

(iii) Tersedia untuk dijual (lanjutan) / *(iii) Available-for-sale (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
< = 1 tahun	253.471	332.763	*< = 1 year*
> 1 tahun - 5 tahun	1.016.391	1.145.184	*> 1 year - 5 years*
> 5 tahun - 10 tahun	180.283	296.435	*> 5 years - 10 years*
> 10 tahun	108.803	-	*> 10 years*
	1.558.948	1.774.382	
	4.432.188	**6.809.082**	

(iv) Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang / *(iv) Loans and receivables*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	300.493	480.645	*< = 1 year*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
< = 1 tahun	144.248	217.716	*< = 1 year*
	444.741	**698.361**	

e. Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *e. The average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah	8,85%	8,09%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	6,90%	7,24%	*Foreign currency*

II. Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah / *II. Government recapitalization bonds*

a. Berdasarkan jenis dan jatuh tempo / *a. By type and maturity*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	Nilai perolehan/ *Acquisition amount*	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying amount*				
		< = 1 tahun/ *year*	> 1 - 5 tahun/ *years*	> 5 - 10 tahun/ *years*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Tersedia untuk dijual	**3.637.962**	**-**	**3.579.368**	**-**	**3.579.368**	*Available-for-sale*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	Nilai perolehan/ *Acquisition amount*	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying amount*				
		< = 1 tahun/ *year*	> 1 - 5 tahun/ *years*	> 5 - 10 tahun/ *years*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Tersedia untuk dijual	**3.637.962**	**-**	**2.486.917**	**1.093.967**	**3.580.884**	*Available-for-sale*

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

II. Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah (lanjutan) / *II. Government recapitalization bonds (continued)*

b. Berdasarkan suku bunga dan tanggal jatuh tempo / *b. Based on interest rate and maturity date*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	Nomor seri/ *Serial number*	Nilai nominal/ *Nominal amount*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ *Due date*	Frekuensi pembayaran bunga/ *Frequency of interest payment*	
Tersedia untuk dijual						*Available-for-sale*
Bunga mengambang	VR0028	674.799	6,34%	25 Agustus/ *August 25,* 2018	3 bulan/*months*	*Variable rate*
	VR0029	1.836.998	6,34%	25 Agustus/ *August 25,* 2019	3 bulan/*months*	
	VR0031	1.126.165	6,23%	25 Juli/ *July 25,* 2020	3 bulan/*months*	
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual		**3.637.962**				***Total available-for-sale***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	Nomor seri/ *Serial number*	Nilai nominal/ *Nominal amount*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ *Due date*	Frekuensi pembayaran bunga/ *Frequency of interest payment*	
Tersedia untuk dijual						*Available-for-sale*
Bunga mengambang	VR0028	674.799	5,97%	25 Agustus/ *August 25,* 2018	3 bulan/*months*	*Variable rate*
	VR0029	1.836.998	5,97%	25 Agustus/ *August 25,* 2019	3 bulan/*months*	
	VR0031	1.126.165	6,34%	25 Juli/ *July 25,* 2020	3 bulan/*months*	
Jumlah tersedia untuk dijual		**3.637.962**				***Total available-for-sale***

III. Penyertaan saham / *III. Investments in shares*

	Jenis usaha/ *Nature of business*	31 Desember/*December 31*		
		2015	2014	
PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk				*PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk*
Nilai perolehan	Usaha Perbankan/ *Banking*			*Cost*
Persentase kepemilikan - 0,20% (31 Desember 2014: 0,20%)		1.269	1.269	*Percentage of ownership - 0.20% (December 31, 2014: 0.20%)*
Lain-lain		3.283	3.283	*Others*
		4.552	**4.552**	

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9. INVESTASI KEUANGAN (lanjutan) / *9. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)*

III. Penyertaan saham (lanjutan) / *III. Investments in shares (continued)*

Penyertaan lainnya merupakan penyertaan saham di berbagai perusahaan yang sifatnya jangka panjang. Perusahaan-perusahaan tersebut adalah PT Aplikanusa Lintas Arta, PT Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia, PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura, PT Sarana Bali Ventura, PT Sarana Sumatera Barat Ventura, PT Sarana Lampung Ventura, PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura, PT Sarana Jambi Ventura, PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura, PT Sarana Sulut Ventura, PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura, PT Penjamin Kredit Pengusaha Indonesia, PT Sarana Riau Ventura dan PT Sarana Sumut Ventura.

Other investments represent long-term investments. These companies are PT Aplikanusa Lintas Arta, PT Sarana Bersama Pembiayaan Indonesia, PT Sarana Sulsel Ventura, PT Sarana Bali Ventura, PT Sarana Sumatera Barat Ventura, PT Sarana Lampung Ventura, PT Sarana Sumsel Ventura, PT Sarana Jambi Ventura, PT Sarana Kalbar Ventura, PT Sarana Sulut Ventura, PT Bhakti Sarana Ventura, PT Penjamin Kredit Pengusaha Indonesia, PT Sarana Riau Ventura and PT Sarana Sumut Ventura.

Penyertaan saham berdasarkan klasifikasi Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai berikut:

Investments in shares by Bank Indonesia classification are as follows:

Klasifikasi	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	2014	*Classification*
Lancar	1.320	1.320	*Current*
Diragukan	1.200	1.200	*Doubtful*
Macet	2.032	2.032	*Loss*
	4.552	**4.552**	

10. EFEK-EFEK YANG DIBELI DENGAN JANJI DIJUAL KEMBALI / *10. SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER RESALE AGREEMENTS*

Nasabah/ *Counterparty*	Jenis efek-efek/ *Type of securities*	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015 Nilai nominal/ *Nominal amount*	Tanggal dimulai/ *Starting date*	Tanggal jatuh tempo/ *Due date*	Nilai penjualan kembali/ *Resale amount*	Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi/ *Unamortized interest*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*
Pihak ketiga/ *Third parties*							
Rupiah							
Bank Indonesia	Obligasi pemerintah FR65/ *Government bonds FR65*	500.000	8 Desember/ *December 8,* 2015	5 Januari/ *January 5,* 2016	380.985	(269)	380.716
PT Bank Jabar Banten	Obligasi pemerintah FR61/ *Government bonds FR61*	200.000	29 Desember/ *December 29,* 2012	5 Januari/ *January 5,* 2016	173.849	(193)	173.656
PT Bank Jabar Banten	Sertifikat Deposito Bank Indonesia/ *Deposit Certificate of Bank Indonesia*	100.000	29 Desember/ *December 29,* 2012	5 Januari/ *January 5,* 2016	92.994	(103)	92.891
		800.000			**647.828**	**(565)**	**647.263**

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF

Derivatif pada saat permulaan seringkali hanya melibatkan pertukaran janji yang saling menguntungkan dengan sedikit atau tanpa investasi. Namun demikian, instrumen-instrumen ini seringkali melibatkan tingkat *leverage* yang tinggi dan sangat fluktuatif. Pergerakan yang relatif kecil dari nilai aset, tingkat atau indeks sebagai dasar sebuah kontrak derivatif dapat memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap laba atau rugi Bank.

Mayoritas perdagangan derivatif Bank yang terkait dengan *deals* dengan nasabah biasanya saling hapus dengan transaksi dengan rekanan lain untuk meng-*offset* risiko pasar. Bank juga dapat mengambil posisi dengan ekspektasi untuk mendapat laba dari pergerakan yang menguntungkan pada harga, suku bunga maupun indeks.

Derivatif diluar pasar (*over-the-counter*) dapat menimbulkan risiko-risiko kepada Bank yang berhubungan dengan ketiadaan pasar terbuka untuk menutup posisi terbuka Bank.

Eksposur Bank untuk kontrak derivatif ini dimonitor secara ketat sebagai bagian dari manajemen risiko pasar Bank secara keseluruhan (Catatan 50).

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak berelasi

Tabel dibawah ini memperlihatkan nilai wajar dari instrumen derivatif, yang disajikan sebagai aset atau liabilitas, beserta jumlah *notional*-nya. Jumlah *notional* tersebut, yang disajikan secara *gross*, adalah nilai dari *underlying* aset derivatif, tingkat rasio referensi atau indeks yang merupakan basis dimana perubahan di dalam nilai derivatif diukur. Jumlah notional mengindikasikan jumlah transaksi yang belum jatuh tempo di akhir tahun dan tidak mengindikasikan risiko kredit maupun pasar.

11. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE

Derivatives often involve at their inception only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer considerations. However, these instruments frequently involve a high degree of leverage and are very volatile. A relatively small movement in the value of the asset, rate or indexes underlying a derivative contract may have a significant impact on the profit or loss of the Bank.

Most of the Bank's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers which are normally offset by transactions with other counterparties in order to offset the market risk. The Bank may also take positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, interest rates or indexes.

Over-the-counter derivatives may expose the Bank to the risks associated with the absence of an exchange market on which to close out an open position.

The Bank's exposure under derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of the Bank's market risk (Note 50).

a. By type, currency and related party

The tables below show the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded at gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference ratio rate or indices and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the end of year and indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan) / *11. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)*

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak berelasi (lanjutan) / *a. By type, currency and related party (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015			
	Nilai *notional* (kontrak) (ekuivalen dengan Rp)/ *Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp)*	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivatives receivable*	Liabilitas derivatif/ *Derivatives payable*	
Terkait dengan kontrak nilai tukar				***Related to exchange rate contracts***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)				*Related parties (Note 43)*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	117.172	7.353	-	*United States Dollar*
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Forward				*Forward*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	816.732	36.934	474	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	89.879	2.361	53	*Other foreign currencies*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	11.148.193	106.580	119.320	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	2.126	-	4	*Other foreign currencies*
	12.056.930	145.875	119.851	
Terkait dengan suku bunga				***Related to interest rate***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)				*Related parties (Note 43)*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	3.076.240	4.884	3.933	*United States Dollar*
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.531.669	10.215	62	*United States Dollar*
Terkait dengan kontrak nilai tukar dan suku bunga				***Related to exchange rate contracts and interest rate***
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.682.094	185.014	-	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	1.605.959	-	254.159	*Other foreign currencies*
	3.288.053	185.014	254.159	
Jumlah	**20.070.064**	353.341	**378.005**	***Total***
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(4.047)		*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
		349.294		

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

11. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

a. By type, currency and related party (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014			
	Nilai *notional* (kontrak) (ekuivalen dengan Rp)/ *Notional amount (contract) (equivalent to Rp)*	Tagihan derivatif/ *Derivatives receivable*	Liabilitas derivatif/ *Derivatives payable*	
Terkait dengan kontrak nilai tukar				***Related to exchange rate contracts***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)				*Related parties (Note 43)*
Forward				*Forward*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	105.273	1.371	-	*United States Dollar*
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Forward				*Forward*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.489.226	21.214	52.090	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	171.852	1.591	1.658	*Other foreign currencies*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	10.683.549	53.976	13.798	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	2.913	-	24	*Other foreign currencies*
	13.347.540	76.781	67.570	
Terkait dengan suku bunga				***Related to interest rate***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)				*Related parties (Note 43)*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.238.931	3.339	6.780	*United States Dollar*
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	2.182.855	21.424	59	*United States Dollar*
Terkait dengan kontrak nilai tukar dan suku bunga				***Related to exchange rate contracts and interest rate***
Pihak ketiga				*Third parties*
Swap				*Swap*
Dolar Amerika Serikat	1.341.417	103.081	147.550	*United States Dollar*
Mata uang asing lainnya	145.056	-	2.139	*Other foreign currencies*
	1.486.473	103.081	149.689	
Jumlah	**19.361.072**	205.996	**224.098**	***Total***
Dikurangi: cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai		(517)		*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
		205.479		

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan pihak berelasi (lanjutan)

Bank memiliki transaksi kontrak valuta berjangka pertukaran mata uang asing dan suku bunga dengan beberapa bank asing dan debitur untuk pengelolaan likuiditas dan menghadapi risiko perubahan suku bunga atas aset dan liabilitas Bank. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Bank wajib membayar pokok pinjaman beserta bunga dengan suku bunga mengambang atau tetap. Bunga dibayarkan dalam mata uang Rupiah dan USD setiap enam bulan, tiga bulan, dan satu bulan sampai dengan tanggal jatuh tempo. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 transaksi kontrak valuta berjangka pertukaran mata uang asing dan suku bunga tersebut masing-masing akan jatuh tempo dari tanggal 8 April 2016 sampai dengan 23 Desember 2020 dan tanggal 12 April 2015 sampai dengan 4 November 2017.

Bank memiliki transaksi kontrak pertukaran suku bunga dengan beberapa bank asing tertentu untuk pengelolaan risiko perubahan suku bunga atas aset dan liabilitas Bank. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Bank wajib membayar bunga mengambang setiap enam bulan, tiga bulan, dan satu bulan hingga tanggal jatuh tempo. Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, transaksi kontrak pertukaran suku bunga tersebut masing-masing akan jatuh tempo dari tanggal yang berkisar 25 April 2016 sampai dengan 23 Desember 2020 dan 25 April 2016 sampai dengan 27 Oktober 2019.

11. *DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)*

a. By type, currency and related party (continued)

The Bank has outstanding cross currency swap transaction with several foreign banks and debtors for liquidity management and to cover the interest rate fluctuation as part of asset and liabilities management of the Bank. Based on the agreement, the Bank should pay principal and variable or fixed interest rate. The interest is paid in Rupiah and USD currencies on a semester, quarterly, and monthly basis until maturity date. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the cross currency and interest rate swap transactions will mature from April 8, 2016 until December 23, 2020 and April 12, 2015 until November 4, 2017, respectively.

The Bank has outstanding interest rate swap transaction with several banks for liquidity management and to cover the interest rate fluctuation as part of asset and liabilities management of the Bank. Based on the agreement, the Bank should pay variable interest rate on semester, quarterly, and monthly basis until maturity date. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, interest rate swap transactions will mature from April 25, 2016 until December 23, 2020 and April 25, 2016 until October 27, 2019, respectively.

b. Berdasarkan jatuh tempo

Per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 jangka waktu kontrak *forward* mata uang asing masing-masing adalah antara 7 - 375 hari dan 14 - 735 hari, jangka waktu kontrak *swap* mata uang asing masing-masing adalah antara 5 - 371 hari dan 5 - 371 hari.

b. By maturity

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the tenure of the forward foreign currency contracts were between 7 - 375 days and 14 - 735 days, foreign currency swaps were between 5 - 371 days and between 5 - 371 days.

c. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *c. By collectibility*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Klasifikasi			*Classifications*
Lancar	349.294	195.648	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	-	10.348	*Special mention*
Macet	4.047	-	*Loss*
Saldo akhir	**353.341**	**205.996**	***Ending balance***

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan) / *11. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)*

d. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / *d. Allowance for impairment losses*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai sebagai berikut:

The changes in allowance for impairment losses were as follows:

	31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2015	31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2014	
Saldo awal	517	-	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	3.286	519	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	244	(2)	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**4.047**	**517**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

e. Suku bunga kontraktual / *e. Contractual interest rate*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Yang akan dibayar			***To be paid***
Suku bunga mengambang	1M Libor+567 - 3M Libor +600	1M Libor+525 - 3M Libor +600	*Variable interest rate*
Suku bunga tetap	0,61% - 7,01%	0,61% - 7,01%	*Fixed interest rate*
Yang akan diterima			***To be received***
Suku bunga mengambang	1M Libor+575 - 6M Libor	1M Libor+575 - 6M Libor	*Variable interest rate*
Suku bunga tetap	2,61% - 7,85%	-	*Fixed interest rate*
***Swap* Suku Bunga dan Mata Uang Rupiah**			***Cross currency rate Swap Rupiah***
Yang akan dibayar			***To be paid***
Suku bunga tetap	8,75% - 10,75%	9,00% - 10,75%	*Fixed interest rate*
Yang akan diterima			***To be received***
Suku bunga tetap	5,70% - 9,65%	5,40% - 9,56%	*Fixed interest rate*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Yang akan dibayar			***To be paid***
Suku bunga mengambang	3M Libor+150 - 6M Libor	3M Libor+185 - 6M Libor	*Variable interest rate*
Yang akan diterima			***To be received***
Suku bunga mengambang	6M Libor	-	*Variable interest rate*
Suku bunga tetap	2,90% - 7,00%	-	*Fixed interest rate*

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11. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

e. Suku bunga kontraktual (lanjutan)

Pertukaran tingkat suku bunga dan mata uang dilakukan setiap bulanan, kuartalan, dan semesteran.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 jangka waktu kontrak *swap* suku bunga berkisar antara 2 - 5 tahun. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, sisa jangka waktu kontrak dari *swap* suku bunga dan *swap* suku bunga dan mata uang berkisar antara 1 sampai 5 tahun dan 2 sampai 5 tahun.

11. DERIVATIVES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)

e. Contractual interest rate (continued)

The interest rate and currency exchanges are exercised on a monthly, quarterly, and semi annually.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the contract period of interest rate swaps ranged from 2 to 5 years. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the remaining contract period of cross currency rate swap ranged from 1 to 5 years and 2 to 5 years.

12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan kolektibilitas

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING

a. By type, currency and collectibility

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2015						
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Korporasi	8.163.846	74.991	-	-	472.459	8.711.296	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)							*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
UKM	21.435.460	199.611	74.239	31.508	280.540	22.021.358	*SME*
Komersial	12.815.982	24.922	-	2.651	52.218	12.895.773	*Commercial*
Lain-lain	3.412.543	-	-	-	-	3.412.543	*Others*
Konsumen							*Consumer*
Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor	11.839.666	1.767.987	35.361	46.773	39.571	13.729.358	*Auto loans*
Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR)	11.021.441	550.657	35.319	32.451	76.343	11.716.211	*Mortgage (KPR)*
Home equity loans (Maxima)	3.188.430	184.390	7.902	8.980	10.668	3.400.370	*Home equity loans (Maxima)*
Kartu kredit	2.140.045	126.605	20.345	41.419	-	2.328.414	*Credit card*
Pinjaman tanpa agunan (PITA)	1.092.513	82.462	7.938	16.364	-	1.199.277	*Unsecured loans (PITA)*
Pinjaman pendidikan	-	-	-	-	19	19	*Student loans*
Lain-lain	1.176.351	81.594	576	549	70	1.259.140	*Others*
Syariah	5.460.640	279.758	29.022	10.106	80.889	5.860.415	*Sharia*
	81.746.917	3.372.977	210.702	190.801	1.012.777	86.534.174	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Korporasi	7.748.663	814.604	23.571	365.038	1.524.559	10.476.435	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	1.383.049	-	-	4.731	12.206	1.399.986	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Komersial	2.853.613	-	-	-	66.477	2.920.090	*Commercial*
Konsumen							*Consumer*
Lain-lain	26.107	-	-	-	-	26.107	*Others*
Syariah	2.443.578	-	-	-	401.337	2.844.915	*Sharia*
	14.455.010	814.604	23.571	369.769	2.004.579	17.667.533	
Jumlah	96.201.927	4.187.581	234.273	560.570	3.017.356	104.201.707	*Total*
Dikurangi:							*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1.871.461)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
						102.330.246	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan)

a. Berdasarkan jenis, mata uang dan kolektibilitas (lanjutan)

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

a. By type, currency and collectibility (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2014						
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Korporasi	8.995.135	668.634	-	320.116	7	9.983.892	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)							*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
UKM	23.734.656	152.547	15.350	48.147	325.624	24.276.324	*SME*
Komersial	7.694.606	-	6.497	1.171	137.477	7.839.751	*Commercial*
Lain-lain	2.684.475	-	-	-	-	2.684.475	*Others*
Konsumen							*Consumer*
Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor	11.156.649	1.497.281	23.085	31.506	41.191	12.749.712	*Auto loans*
Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR)	10.988.809	412.289	8.021	12.200	33.501	11.454.820	*Mortgage (KPR)*
Home equity loans (Maxima)	2.688.545	58.483	9.026	5.834	3.380	2.765.268	*Home equity loans (Maxima)*
Kartu kredit	1.933.904	129.256	15.353	29.201	18	2.107.732	*Credit card*
Pinjaman tanpa agunan (PITA)	999.617	50.717	5.550	7.447	302	1.063.633	*Unsecured loans (PITA)*
Pinjaman pendidikan	-	-	-	-	19	19	*Student loans*
Lain-lain	635.648	21.435	975	12	42	658.112	*Others*
Syariah	3.738.192	269.863	33.454	13.755	9.553	4.064.817	*Sharia*
	75.250.236	3.260.505	117.311	469.389	551.114	79.648.555	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Korporasi	10.815.709	628.867	247.700	-	695.641	12.387.917	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)							*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
UKM	1.962.103	1.146	-	6.285	10.663	1.980.197	*SME*
Komersial	2.337.612	-	-	-	37.267	2.374.879	*Commercial*
Konsumen							*Consumer*
Lain-lain	26.811	-	-	-	-	26.811	*Others*
Syariah	1.235.708	376.603	-	-	-	1.612.311	*Sharia*
	16.377.943	1.006.616	247.700	6.285	743.571	18.382.115	
Jumlah	91.628.179	4.267.121	365.011	475.674	1.294.685	98.030.670	*Total*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1.274.973)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
						96.755.697	

Per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, rasio kredit kepada Usaha Mikro Kecil terhadap kredit yang diberikan sesuai dengan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/30/DPNP tanggal 16 Desember 2011 masing-masing sebesar 1,58% dan 1,80%.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the ratio of micro business loans to the total loans in accordance with Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP dated December 16, 2011 is 1.58% and 1.80%, respectively.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan)

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

b. Jaminan kredit

Jaminan pemberian kredit adalah tanah, bangunan, saham, deposito berjangka (Catatan 19), mesin, persediaan dan jaminan lain yang dapat diterima oleh Bank.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah kredit yang diberikan yang dijamin dengan deposito berjangka adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp7.586.977 dan Rp6.293.888.

b. Loan collateral

Loan collaterals are in the form of land, buildings, shares of stock, time deposits (Note 19), machinery, inventories and other collaterals that are acceptable to the Bank.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, total loans which were secured by time deposits amounted to Rp7,586,977 and Rp6,293,888, respectively.

c. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

Klasifikasi kredit berdasarkan sektor ekonomi adalah sebagai berikut:

c. By economic sector

Loans classified by economic sector are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	1.318.079	1.608	1.181	-	1.537	1.322.405	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	811.618	10.659	-	2.651	-	824.928	*Mining*
Perindustrian	10.058.637	25.972	30.645	10.877	59.782	10.185.913	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	1.026.626	411	-	-	472.456	1.499.493	*Electricity, gas and water*
Konstruksi	3.416.417	73.524	9.620	157	20.883	3.520.601	*Construction*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	18.049.030	139.304	31.153	13.229	208.549	18.441.265	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	1.720.545	8.185	5.795	-	37.094	1.771.619	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	11.323.280	45.969	6.219	7.794	52.473	11.435.735	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/ masyarakat	559.975	41.770	1.132	-	-	602.877	*Social/public services*
Lain-lain	33.462.710	3.025.575	124.957	156.093	160.003	36.929.338	*Others*
	81.746.917	3.372.977	210.702	190.801	1.012.777	86.534.174	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	1.697.367	-	-	-	677.784	2.375.151	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	1.360.723	-	-	365.038	138.173	1.863.934	*Mining*
Perindustrian	5.938.873	26.729	-	4.731	54.045	6.024.378	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	1.621.303	-	-	-	525.182	2.146.485	*Electricity, gas and water*
Konstruksi	17.870	26.212	-	-	-	44.082	*Construction*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	1.313.569	-	-	-	4.127	1.317.696	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	1.095.159	661.086	-	-	458.351	2.214.596	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	1.351.474	100.577	23.571	-	146.917	1.622.539	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/ masyarakat	32.562	-	-	-	-	32.562	*Social/public services*
Lain-lain	26.110	-	-	-	-	26.110	*Others*
	14.455.010	814.604	23.571	369.769	2.004.579	17.667.533	
Jumlah	96.201.927	4.187.581	234.273	560.570	3.017.356	104.201.707	*Total*
Dikurangi:							*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1.871.461)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
						102.330.246	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)*

c. Berdasarkan sektor ekonomi (lanjutan) / *By economic sector (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Diragukan/ *Doubtful*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	762.720	5.125	897	-	-	768.742	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	817.717	41.022	-	320.116	1.667	1.180.522	*Mining*
Perindustrian	9.495.622	134.369	1.933	27.542	79.537	9.739.003	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	201.411	499.859	-	-	-	701.270	*Electricity, gas and water*
Konstruksi	2.953.748	65.906	146	-	27.643	3.047.443	*Construction*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	17.385.388	66.672	29.670	15.594	245.084	17.742.408	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	1.306.051	5.539	3.171	-	61.441	1.376.202	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	12.720.497	58.411	2.720	6.700	44.882	12.833.210	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/ masyarakat	404.561	1.136	-	-	5.036	410.733	*Social/public services*
Lain-lain	29.202.521	2.382.466	78.774	99.437	85.824	31.849.022	*Others*
	75.250.236	3.260.505	117.311	469.389	551.114	79.648.555	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	433.475	-	-	-	626.076	1.059.551	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	1.856.002	-	-	-	-	1.856.002	*Mining*
Perindustrian	4.500.835	58.460	-	5.110	26.160	4.590.565	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	2.292.238	492.819	-	-	-	2.785.057	*Electricity, gas and water*
Konstruksi	163.609	42.554	-	-	-	206.163	*Construction*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	2.119.328	981	-	1.175	1.548	2.123.032	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	3.403.571	411.802	247.700	-	-	4.063.073	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	1.549.193	-	-	-	87.993	1.637.186	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/ masyarakat	32.881	-	-	-	1.794	34.675	*Social/public services*
Lain-lain	26.811	-	-	-	-	26.811	*Others*
	16.377.943	1.006.616	247.700	6.285	743.571	18.382.115	
Jumlah	91.628.179	4.267.121	365.011	475.674	1.294.685	98.030.670	*Total*
Dikurangi:							*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1.274.973)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
						96.755.697	

d. Berdasarkan pihak berelasi / *Based on related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related Parties (Note 43)***
Pinjaman karyawan kunci	120.669	114.578	*Key management personnel loans*
Pihak ketiga	104.081.038	97.916.092	***Third parties***
	104.201.707	**98.030.670**	

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)*

e. Berdasarkan periode kredit dan sisa umur jatuh tempo / *By loan period and maturity*

Golongan jangka waktu kredit yang diberikan berdasarkan periode kredit sebagaimana yang tercantum dalam perjanjian kredit dan waktu yang tersisa sampai dengan saat jatuh temponya adalah sebagai berikut:

The classification of loans based on loan period, as stated in the loan agreements, and the remaining period until maturity were as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		2014		
	Berdasarkan periode perjanjian kredit/ *Based on loan period*	Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo/ *Based on remaining period until maturity*	Berdasarkan periode perjanjian kredit/ *Based on loan period*	Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo/ *Based on remaining period until maturity*	
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	15.394.961	33.786.095	20.135.755	31.082.938	*< = 1 year*
> 1 - 2 tahun	18.632.161	7.503.273	11.373.492	8.103.579	*> 1 - 2 years*
> 2 - 5 tahun	15.531.110	21.255.779	16.941.301	18.782.483	*> 2 - 5 years*
> 5 tahun	36.975.942	23.989.027	31.198.007	21.679.555	*> 5 years*
	86.534.174	86.534.174	79.648.555	79.648.555	
Mata uang asing					***Foreign currencies***
< = 1 tahun	2.976.130	8.009.107	3.959.134	7.132.087	*< = 1 year*
> 1 - 2 tahun	3.679.587	1.418.675	2.930.238	2.092.589	*> 1 - 2 years*
> 2 - 5 tahun	2.485.844	3.954.605	4.278.556	6.645.535	*> 2 - 5 years*
> 5 tahun	8.525.972	4.285.146	7.214.187	2.511.904	*> 5 years*
	17.667.533	17.667.533	18.382.115	18.382.115	
	104.201.707	**104.201.707**	**98.030.670**	**98.030.670**	

f. Tingkat bunga / *Interest rate*

Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun yang dibebankan kepada debitur oleh Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates per annum charged to debtors by the Bank are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah	13,16%	12,67%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	5,89%	6,07%	*Foreign currencies*

g. Kredit sindikasi / *Syndicated loans*

Jumlah kredit sindikasi yang diberikan oleh Bank per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp3.077.730 dan Rp3.408.185.

Total syndicated loans of the Bank amounted to Rp3,077,730 and Rp3,408,185 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Keikutsertaan Bank sebagai pimpinan sindikasi dan anggota sindikasi per 31 Desember 2015 adalah antara 37% sampai 70% (31 Desember 2014: 70%) dan antara 1% sampai 26% (31 Desember 2014: 1% sampai 100%) dari jumlah kredit sindikasi.

The participation of the Bank as a leader and a member of the syndicated loans as of December 31, 2015 ranged from 37% to 70% (December 31, 2014: 70%) and from 1% to 26% (December 31, 2014: 1% to 100%) of total syndicated loans, respectively.

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan)

h. Kredit dalam rangka Pembiayaan Bersama (*joint financing*)

Bank mengadakan perjanjian pemberian fasilitas pembiayaan bersama, terutama dengan entitas anak, yaitu WOM dan MIF untuk membiayai kepemilikan kendaraan secara retail. Risiko kredit Bank dalam pembiayaan bersama tersebut berada pada debitur dari entitas anak. Jumlah saldo fasilitas pembiayaan bersama pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dengan WOM adalah sebesar Rp4.406.610 (31 Desember 2014: Rp4.523.265) dan dengan MIF adalah sebesar Rp8.057.791 (31 Desember 2014: Rp7.272.814). Jumlah tersebut dicatat dalam Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor dan Syariah (Catatan 12a) dan kredit lain-lain (Catatan 12c).

i. Pinjaman karyawan

Pinjaman karyawan Bank terdiri dari kredit yang dibebani bunga khusus dengan jangka waktu berkisar antara 1 (satu) sampai dengan 20 (dua puluh) tahun yang dilunasi melalui pemotongan gaji setiap bulannya.

Perbedaan antara tingkat bunga pinjaman karyawan dan suku bunga pasar ditangguhkan dan dicatat sebagai beban yang ditangguhkan untuk pinjaman karyawan, bagian dari aset lain-lain dan akan diamortisasi menggunakan EIR.

j. Kredit restrukturisasi

Kredit yang diberikan yang direstrukturisasi meliputi antara lain kredit dengan perpanjangan jangka waktu dan penurunan tingkat bunga.

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

h. Joint financing loans

The Bank entered into joint financing arrangements, mainly with the subsidiaries, which are WOM and MIF for financing retail purchases of vehicles. The ultimate credit risk of the Bank under the joint financing is with the customers of the subsidiaries. The outstanding balances of these joint financing arrangements as of December 31, 2015 with WOM are Rp4,406,610 (December 31, 2014: Rp4,523,265) and with MIF are Rp8,057,791 (December 31, 2014: Rp7,272,814). The amounts are recorded under Auto Loans and Sharia (Note 12a) and loan-others (Note 12c).

i. Loans to employees

Loans to the Bank's employees consist of loans granted with special interest rates and with terms between 1 (one) to 20 (twenty) years and are collected through monthly salary deductions.

The difference between the employee loan's interest rates and market interest rate is deferred and recorded as deferred costs for employee loan, part of other assets and will be amortized using EIR.

j. Restructured loans

Restructured loans include loans with extensions of credit terms and reduction of interest rates.

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Kredit yang direstrukturisasi	3.522.649	3.271.952	*Restructured loans*
Dikurangi:			***Less:***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(460.575)	(309.466)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Saldo akhir	**3.062.074**	**2.962.486**	***Ending balance***

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan)

k. Kredit bermasalah berdasarkan sektor ekonomi

12. LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)

k. Non-performing loans based on economic sector

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		2014		
	Kredit bermasalah/ *Non-performing loans*	Minimum cadangan/ *Minimum allowance*)*	Kredit bermasalah/ *Non-performing loans*	Minimum cadangan/ *Minimum allowance*)*	
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	2.718	488	897	135	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	2.651	-	321.783	127.525	*Mining*
Perindustrian	101.304	22.487	109.012	47.978	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	472.456	472.456	-	-	*Electricity, gas and water*
Konstruksi	30.660	13.562	27.789	9.840	*Construction*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	252.931	126.210	290.348	172.045	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	42.889	20.277	64.612	60.458	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	66.486	39.916	54.302	29.165	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/masyarakat	1.132	170	5.036	1.994	*Social/public services*
Lain-lain	441.053	185.483	264.035	104.852	*Others*
	1.414.280	881.049	1.137.814	553.992	
Mata uang asing					***Foreign currencies***
Pertanian dan perhutanan	677.784	273.273	626.076	-	*Agriculture and forestry*
Pertambangan	503.211	138.173	-	-	*Mining*
Perindustrian	58.776	8.599	31.270	15.007	*Manufacturing*
Listrik, gas dan air	525.182	525.182	-	-	*Electricity, gas and water*
Perdagangan, restoran dan hotel	4.127	3.488	2.723	980	*Trading, restaurant and hotel*
Angkutan, gudang dan komunikasi	458.351	63.068	247.700	37.155	*Transportation, warehouses and communication*
Jasa-jasa dunia usaha	170.488	87.338	87.993	33.596	*Business services*
Jasa-jasa sosial/masyarakat	-	-	1.794	1.794	*Social/public services*
	2.397.919	1.099.121	997.556	88.532	
	3.812.199	**1.980.170**	**2.135.370**	**642.524**	

*) Kredit bermasalah merupakan kredit yang diklasifikasikan dalam kolektibilitas kurang lancar, diragukan dan macet sesuai peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 14/15/PBI/2012

**) Non-performing loans are loans classified in collectibility substandard, doubtful and loss in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation No. 14/15/PBI/2012*

Rasio kredit bermasalah (NPL) konsolidasian per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 sesuai dengan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/30/DPNP tanggal 16 Desember 2011, dihitung secara bruto masing-masing adalah 3,67% dan 2,23% dan dihitung secara neto masing-masing adalah 2,42% dan 1,48%.

The consolidated non-performing loans (NPL) ratio as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 in accordance with Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/30/DPNP dated December 16, 2011, calculated at gross was 3.67% and 2.23%, respectively, and calculated at net was 2.42% and 1.48%, respectively.

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)*

I. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / *Allowance for impairment losses*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	1.274.973	969.260	*Beginning balance*
Penerimaan dari kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	71.333	58.534	*Recovery of loans previously written-off*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	1.829.876	1.533.997	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(1.216.401)	(1.236.953)	*Write-off during the year*
Pendapatan bunga atas kredit yang diberikan yang mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual	(131.022)	(72.256)	*Interest income on individually impaired loans*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	42.702	22.391	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**1.871.461**	**1.274.973**	***Ending balance***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit yang diberikan untuk kelompok individual dan kolektif adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses on loans for individual and collective are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		**2014**		
	Individu/ *Individual*	**Kolektif/ *Collective***	**Individu/ *Individual***	**Kolektif/ *Collective***	
Saldo awal	684.461	590.512	404.880	564.380	*Beginning balance*
Penerimaan dari kredit yang telah dihapusbukukan	-	71.333	-	58.534	*Recovery of loans previously written-off*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan	1.077.306	752.570	989.168	544.829	*Provision during the year*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(582.316)	(634.085)	(668.145)	(568.808)	*Write-off during the year*
Pendapatan bunga atas kredit yang diberikan yang mengalami penurunan nilai secara individual	(131.022)	-	(72.256)	-	*Interest income on individually impaired loans*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	23.532	19.170	30.814	(8.423)	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**1.071.961**	**799.500**	**684.461**	**590.512**	***Ending balance***

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12. KREDIT YANG DIBERIKAN DAN PIUTANG/PEMBIAYAAN SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *LOANS AND SHARIA RECEIVABLES/FINANCING (continued)*

l. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Allowance for impairment losses (continued)*

	Nilai kotor/*Gross amount*		
	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Kredit yang diberikan yang dinilai secara individu	3.459.659	2.792.530	*Individually assessed loans*
Kredit yang diberikan yang dinilai secara kolektif	100.742.048	95.238.140	*Collectively assessed loans*
	104.201.707	**98.030.670**	

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

Jumlah minimum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas kredit yang diberikan yang wajib dibentuk sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia untuk perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp3.029.803 dan Rp1.696.539 pada 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014. Rasio pemenuhan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk kredit yang diberikan sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebesar 61,77% dan 75,15%.

Minimum allowance for impairment losses for loans required by Bank Indonesia for Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) computation amounted to Rp3,029,803 and Rp1,696,539 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Adequacy ratio for allowance for impairment losses on loans which is required by Bank Indonesia as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to 61.77% and 75.15%, respectively.

13. PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN / *CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES*

a. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak / *The subsidiaries' consumer financing receivables*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - bruto	11.175.482	10.821.775	*Consumer financing receivables - gross*
Dikurangi:			*Less:*
Pendapatan pembiayaan konsumen yang belum diakui	(2.848.426)	(2.550.878)	*Unearned consumer financing receivables*
	8.327.056	8.270.897	
Dikurangi:			
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(167.395)	(122.897)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
	8.159.661	**8.148.000**	

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13. PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN (lanjutan) / *13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)*

a. Piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak (lanjutan) / *a. The subsidiaries' consumer financing receivables (continued)*

Akun ini merupakan piutang yang dikenakan bunga yang timbul dari kegiatan dalam bentuk penyediaan kendaraan bermotor roda empat dan dua kepada konsumen dengan pembayaran angsuran secara berkala.

This account represents interest-bearing receivables arising from financing activities for four-wheeled and two-wheeled motor vehicles to consumers with periodic installment payment schedule.

Sebagai jaminan atas piutang yang diberikan, entitas anak menerima jaminan dari konsumen berupa Bukti Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor (BPKB) dari kendaraan bermotor yang dibiayai.

The receivables are secured by fiduciary transfers of vehicles whereby the subsidiaries receive the Motor Vehicle Ownership Certificates (BPKB).

Bagian pinjaman yang dibiayai bank-bank pihak ketiga sehubungan dengan transaksi kerjasama pembiayaan bersama dengan pembagian risiko tidak tertagihnya piutang (*without recourse*) per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp2.461 dan Rp63.432.

The part of financing which was financed by third party banks related to joint financing without recourse basis as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp2,461 and Rp63,432, respectively.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, piutang pembiayaan konsumen masing-masing sebesar Rp1.852.042 dan Rp2.928.644 digunakan sebagai jaminan atas pinjaman yang diterima entitas anak (Catatan 22) dan masing-masing sebesar Rp2.045.210 dan Rp1.908.189 sebagai jaminan atas utang obligasi dan *Medium-term Notes* (Catatan 21).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, consumer financing receivables amounting to Rp1,852,042 and Rp2,928,644, respectively, were pledged as collateral to the subsidiaries' borrowings (Note 22) and Rp2,045,210 and Rp1,908,189, respectively, to the subsidiary's bonds and Medium-term Notes issued (Note 21).

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

b. Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *b. By Collectibility*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Klasifikasi			***Classification***
Lancar	6.994.109	7.100.987	*Current*
Dalam perhatian khusus	1.146.608	995.580	*Special mention*
Kurang lancar	58.322	59.589	*Substandard*
Diragukan	72.372	65.148	*Doubtful*
Macet	55.645	49.593	*Loss*
	8.327.056	**8.270.897**	

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13. PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN (lanjutan) / *13. CONSUMER FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)*

c. Menurut sisa umur jatuh tempo / *c. By Maturity*

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		2014		
	Berdasarkan periode perjanjian kredit/ *Based on loan period*	Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo/ *Based on remaining period until maturity*	Berdasarkan periode perjanjian kredit/ *Based on loan period*	Berdasarkan sisa umur jatuh tempo/ *Based on remaining period until maturity*	
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
< = 1 tahun	201.180	758.280	463.080	1.101.422	*< = 1 year*
> 1 - 2 tahun	1.239.965	2.163.028	1.527.940	2.398.269	*> 1 - 2 years*
> 2 - 5 tahun	6.473.624	5.262.844	5.928.427	4.597.414	*> 2 - 5 years*
> 5 tahun	412.287	142.904	351.450	173.792	*> 5 years*
	8.327.056	**8.327.056**	**8.270.897**	**8.270.897**	

d. Tingkat bunga / *d. Interest rate*

Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun yang dibebankan kepada debitur adalah sebagai berikut:

The average interest rates per annum charged to debtors are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance			*PT Maybank Indonesia Finance*
Mobil	14,13%	12,04%	*Car*
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk			*PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk*
Mobil	23,91%	23,18%	*Car*
Motor	43,23%	42,75%	*Motorcycle*

e. Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / *e. Allowance for impairment losses*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses were as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Saldo awal	122.897	83.010	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	334.812	237.736	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(290.314)	(197.849)	*Write-off during period the year*
Saldo akhir	**167.395**	**122.897**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

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14. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI / *14. ACCEPTANCES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE*

a. Tagihan akseptasi / *a. Acceptances receivable*

(i) Berdasarkan pihak, mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) By counterparty, currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank lain	5.749	5.099	*Other banks*
Nasabah	772.077	281.114	*Debtors*
	777.826	286.213	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			*Related parties (Note 43)*
Bank lain	-	338	*Other banks*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank lain	6.897	30.909	*Other banks*
Nasabah	1.331.490	2.495.917	*Debtors*
	1.338.387	2.526.826	
	1.338.387	2.527.164	
Jumlah	2.116.213	2.813.377	*Total*
Dikurangi:			*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(28.134)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	2.116.213	**2.785.243**	

(ii) Berdasarkan kolektibilitas / *(ii) By collectibility*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Klasifikasi			***Classification***
Lancar	2.116.213	2.813.377	*Current*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(28.134)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
	2.116.213	**2.785.243**	

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14. TAGIHAN DAN LIABILITAS AKSEPTASI (lanjutan) / *14. ACCEPTANCES RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE (continued)*

a. Tagihan akseptasi (lanjutan) / *a. Acceptances receivable (continued)*

(iii) Berdasarkan jatuh tempo / ***(iii) By maturity***

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
< = 1 bulan	332.622	126.681	*< = 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	300.381	143.965	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	144.823	15.567	*> 3 months - 6 months*
	777.826	286.213	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
< = 1 bulan	264.222	629.160	*< = 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	593.012	990.172	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	418.649	824.836	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	62.504	82.996	*> 6 months - 12 months*
	1.338.387	2.527.164	
	2.116.213	**2.813.377**	

(iv) Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai / ***(iv) Allowance for impairment losses***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	28.134	11.950	*Beginning balance*
(Pemulihan)/penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	(28.736)	15.536	(*Reversal*)/*provision during the year (Note 37)*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	602	648	*Exchange rate differrences*
Saldo akhir	**-**	**28.134**	***Ending balance***

Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dihitung secara kolektif.

Allowance for impairment losses is calculated using collective assessment.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate.

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b. Liabilitas akseptasi / *b. Acceptances payable*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank lain	770.351	280.145	*Other banks*
Nasabah	6.174	6.068	*Debtors*
	776.525	286.213	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			*Related parties (Note 43)*
Bank lain	837	9.948	*Other banks*
Pihak ketiga			*Third parties*
Bank lain	1.325.902	2.479.486	*Other banks*
Nasabah	6.896	33.847	*Debtors*
	1.332.798	2.513.333	
	1.333.635	2.523.281	
	2.110.160	**2.809.494**	

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

15. ASET TETAP / *15. FIXED ASSETS*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Biaya perolehan			***At cost***
Kepemilikan langsung:			*Direct ownership:*
Tanah	398.483	383.286	*Land*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	520.153	498.166	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	1.175.608	1.070.130	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	421.138	408.257	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	107.043	100.965	*Vehicles*
Aset dalam penyelesaian	6.106	831	*Construction in progress*
	2.628.531	2.461.635	
Akumulasi penyusutan			*Accumulated depreciation*
Kepemilikan langsung:			*Direct ownership:*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	260.877	230.245	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	847.349	738.580	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	313.811	264.492	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	61.271	51.162	*Vehicles*
	1.483.308	1.284.479	
Nilai buku neto	**1.145.223**	**1.177.156**	***Net book value***

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15. ASET TETAP (lanjutan) / *15. FIXED ASSETS (continued)*

Mutasi aset tetap dan akumulasi penyusutan konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut:

Movements of consolidated fixed assets and accumulated depreciation are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	1 Januari/ *January*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	Penjabaran kurs/ Reklasifikasi/ *Foreign currency translation/ Reclassifications*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Biaya perolehan						***At cost***
Kepemilikan langsung:						*Direct ownership:*
Tanah	383.286	15.197	-	-	398.483	*Land*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	498.166	22.029	42	-	520.153	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	1.070.130	118.239	13.145	384	1.175.608	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	408.257	16.101	3.381	161	421.138	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	100.965	23.786	17.823	115	107.043	*Vehicles*
Aset dalam penyelesaian	831	5.275	-	-	6.106	*Construction in progress*
	2.461.635	200.627	34.391	660	2.628.531	
Akumulasi penyusutan						***Accumulated depreciation***
Kepemilikan langsung:						*Direct ownership:*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	230.245	30.674	42	-	260.877	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	738.580	121.084	12.577	262	847.349	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	264.492	52.011	2.835	143	313.811	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	51.162	20.443	10.418	84	61.271	*Vehicles*
	1.284.479	224.212	25.872	489	1.483.308	
Nilai buku neto	**1.177.156**				**1.145.223**	***Net book value***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	1 Januari/ *January*	Penambahan/ *Additions*	Pengurangan/ *Deductions*	Penjabaran kurs/ Reklasifikasi/ *Foreign currency translation/ Reclassifications*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Biaya perolehan						***At cost***
Kepemilikan langsung:						*Direct ownership:*
Tanah	375.312	8.157	183	-	383.286	*Land*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	450.869	48.062	710	(55)	498.166	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	856.903	144.842	22.757	91.142	1.070.130	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	440.607	61.490	2.787	(91.053)	408.257	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	74.933	39.548	13.519	3	100.965	*Vehicles*
Aset dalam penyelesaian	475	356	-	-	831	*Construction in progress*
	2.199.099	302.455	39.956	37	2.461.635	
Akumulasi penyusutan						***Accumulated depreciation***
Kepemilikan langsung:						*Direct ownership:*
Bangunan, termasuk renovasi	203.382	27.253	390	-	230.245	*Buildings, including leasehold improvements*
Peralatan kantor	553.569	117.954	8.126	75.183	738.580	*Office equipment*
Instalasi	293.559	48.141	2.077	(75.131)	264.492	*Installations*
Kendaraan bermotor	40.094	18.106	7.045	7	51.162	*Vehicles*
	1.090.604	211.454	17.638	59	1.284.479	
Nilai buku neto	**1.108.495**				**1.177.156**	***Net book value***

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15. ASET TETAP (lanjutan) / *15. FIXED ASSETS (continued)*

Beban penyusutan yang dibebankan pada tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp224.212 dan Rp211.454.

The depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp224,212 and Rp211,454, respectively.

Pengurangan aset tetap di atas termasuk penjualan aset dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

The above deductions in fixed assets include sale of assets with details as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Nilai buku	7.888	6.964	*Book value*
Harga jual	10.457	12.762	*Selling price*
Laba penjualan aset tetap	**2.569**	**5.798**	***Gains from sale of fixed assets***

Rincian aset dalam penyelesaian per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

Details of construction in progress as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015			
	Jumlah/ *Total*	**Persentase penyelesaian/ *Percentage of completion***	**Estimasi penyelesaian/ *Estimated completion***	
Gedung	6.106	0%	September/*September* 2017	*Building*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014			
	Jumlah/ *Total*	**Persentase penyelesaian/ *Percentage of completion***	**Estimasi penyelesaian/ *Estimated completion***	
Gedung	831	0%	November/*November* 2016	*Building*

Bank dan entitas anak memiliki sejumlah bidang tanah dengan hak kepemilikan berupa Hak Guna Bangunan yang akan jatuh tempo antara tahun 2016 sampai 2049 yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia di mana cabang Bank berada. Manajemen berpendapat hak atas tanah tersebut dapat diperpanjang.

The Bank and subsidiaries owned numbers of parcels of land with Building Use Rights (Hak Guna Bangunan or "HGB") that will expire between 2016 and 2049 which are spread all over Indonesia where Bank's branches are located. Management believes that the land rights can be extended.

Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank.

Management believes that there is no impairment in the value of fixed assets owned by the Bank.

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15. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Aset tetap Bank, kecuali tanah, pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan pencurian kepada perusahaan-perusahaan asuransi pihak ketiga Bank yaitu PT Asuransi Sinar Mas, PT Asuransi Central Asia, PT Asuransi Wahana Tata dan PT AIG Insurance Indonesia (sebelumnya PT Chartis Insurance Indonesia) dengan nilai pertanggungan masing-masing sebesar Rp1.763.385 dan Rp1.675.939. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah tercatat bruto dari setiap aset tetap yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan adalah sebesar Rp993.236 dan Rp439.358 (tidak diaudit).

15. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, fixed assets of the Bank, except land, were insured against risk of fire and theft with the Bank's third parties insurance companies which are PT Asuransi Sinar Mas, PT Asuransi Central Asia, PT Asuransi Wahana Tata and PT AIG Insurance Indonesia (previously PT Chartis Insurance Indonesia) with sum insured of Rp1,763,385 and Rp1,675,939, respectively. Management believes that the insurance coverage is adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the gross amount of fixed assets which have been fully depreciated and still being used amounted to Rp993,236 and Rp439,358, respectively (unaudited).

16. ASET TIDAK BERWUJUD

Aset tidak berwujud terdiri dari perangkat lunak dan *goodwill*.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of computer software and goodwill.

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Perangkat lunak	205.146	214.468	*Computer software*
Goodwill	7.128	7.128	*Goodwill*
	212.274	**221.596**	

a. Perangkat lunak / *a. Computer software*

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2015					
	1 Januari/ *January*	**Penambahan/ *Additions***	**Reklasifikasi/ *Reclassification***	**Koreksi translasi/ *Translation adjustment***	**31 Desember/ *December***	
Biaya perolehan						***At cost***
Perangkat lunak	528.521	60.444	-	1.507	590.472	*Computer software*
Akumulasi amortisasi						***Accumulated amortization***
Perangkat lunak	(314.053)	(70.913)	-	(360)	(385.326)	*Computer software*
Nilai buku neto	**214.468**				**205.146**	***Net book value***

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2014					
	1 Januari/ *January*	**Penambahan/ *Additions***	**Reklasifikasi/ *Reclassification***	**Koreksi translasi/ *Translation adjustment***	**31 Desember/ *December***	
Biaya perolehan						***At cost***
Perangkat lunak	418.718	115.268	(5.491)	26	528.521	*Computer software*
Akumulasi amortisasi						***Accumulated amortization***
Perangkat lunak	(255.780)	(58.315)	92	(50)	(314.053)	*Computer software*
Nilai buku neto	**162.938**				**214.468**	***Net book value***

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16. ASET TIDAK BERWUJUD (lanjutan)

b. *Goodwill*

Goodwill timbul dari akumulasi pembelian 50,03% dari jumlah saham yang dikeluarkan oleh entitas anak PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM) (Catatan 1b).

Goodwill sejumlah Rp7.218 merupakan hasil bersih akumulasi amortisasi goodwill yang telah dihentikan per tanggal 1 Januari 2011 sesuai dengan Ketentuan Transisi PSAK 22: Kombinasi Bisnis

Manajemen berpendapat tidak terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai atas aset tidak berwujud yang dimiliki Bank.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

b. Goodwill

Goodwill arose from the accumulated purchase of 50.03% of the issued shares of the subsidiary PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk (WOM) (Note 1b).

Goodwill amounting to Rp7,218 resulted from the net accumulated amortization of goodwill which has been ceased as of January 1, 2011 in accordance to the Transition Rule SFAS 22: Business Combinations.

Management believes that there were no indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets which are owned by the Bank.

17. BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN

17. *PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Tagihan lainnya - neto	1.592.778	1.398.498	*Other receivables - net*
Piutang bunga - neto	780.086	697.192	*Interests receivable - net*
Beban dibayar di muka	665.027	476.485	*Prepayments*
Beban ditangguhkan kredit karyawan	231.619	164.181	*Deferred expense on employee loan*
Agunan yang diambil alih - neto	222.780	155.384	*Foreclosed assets - net*
Uang muka pembelian *software* komputer	147.806	110.784	*Advance payment for purchasing computer software*
Uang muka untuk renovasi dan perbaikan gedung	141.083	86.803	*Advances for building renovations and repairs*
Setoran jaminan	71.986	57.584	*Guarantee deposits*
Tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*	59.922	83.016	*Card center receivables and Mastercard*
Properti terbengkalai - neto	24.090	42.054	*Abandoned properties - net*
Uang muka dan insentif *dealer*	15.279	32.973	*Dealer advances and incentives*
Keanggotaan golf	12.641	10.926	*Golf membership*
Bea materai	10.495	11.766	*Custom fees*
Lain-lain - neto	404.489	395.538	*Others - net*
	4.380.081	**3.723.184**	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain dengan pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar Rp1.053 dan Rp1.897 (Catatan 43).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, prepayments and other assets with related parties amounted to Rp1,053 and Rp1,897, respectively (Note 43).

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

Tagihan lainnya - neto adalah termasuk tagihan kepada PT Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia (Allianz) (pihak ketiga) sehubungan dengan penandatanganan perjanjian antara Bank dan Allianz untuk memasarkan produk-produk bancassurance Allianz kepada nasabah Bank untuk periode 10 (sepuluh) tahun, sejak tanggal 21 Desember 2015.

Other receivables - net is included receivables to PT Asuransi Allianz Life Indonesia (Allianz) (a third party) in relation with signing of agreement between Bank and Allianz to market bancassurance products of Allianz to customers of the Bank for 10 (ten) years period, since December 21, 2015.

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17. BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan) / *17. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)*

Beban dibayar di muka terutama terdiri dari biaya sewa dibayar di muka.

Prepayments are mainly comprised of prepaid rental fees.

Agunan yang diambil alih terutama terdiri dari tanah, bangunan dan kendaraan bermotor.

Foreclosed assets are mainly comprised of land, building and vehicles.

Properti terbengkalai adalah aset tetap yang dimiliki Bank tetapi tidak digunakan untuk kegiatan usaha bank yang lazim.

Abandoned properties are fixed assets held by the Bank but not used for its customary banking business.

Lain-lain - neto terutama terdiri dari tagihan transaksi perbankan.

Others - net are mainly comprised of receivables in relation to banking transactions.

Perubahan cadangan kerugian untuk agunan yang diambil alih adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on foreclosed assets are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	13.002	15.856	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan/(pemulihan) selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 38)	12.132	(2.572)	*Provision/(reversal) during the year (Note 38)*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(1.580)	(282)	*Write-off during the year*
Saldo akhir	**23.554**	**13.002**	***Ending balance***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian untuk properti terbengkalai adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on abandoned properties were as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	7.543	7.543	*Beginning balance*
Pemulihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 38)	(5.575)	-	*Reversal during the year (Note 38)*
Saldo akhir	**1.968**	**7.543**	***Ending balance***

Perubahan cadangan kerugian untuk aset lain-lain adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for possible losses on other assets were as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	27	-	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama periode berjalan (Catatan 38)	68	27	*Provision during the period (Note 38)*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(24)	-	*Write-off during the year*
Saldo akhir	**71**	**27**	

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17. BEBAN DIBAYAR DIMUKA DAN ASET LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan) / *17. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)*

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai untuk tagihan lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses on other receivables were as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	20.346	19.770	*Beginning balance*
Penyisihan selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 37)	2.349	1.847	*Provision during the year (Note 37)*
Penghapusan selama tahun berjalan	(2.959)	(1.451)	*Write-off during the year*
Reklasifikasi selama tahun berjalan	-	(4)	*Reclassification during the year*
Selisih akibat perbedaan kurs	837	184	*Exchange rate differences*
Saldo akhir	**20.573**	**20.346**	***Ending balance***

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa jumlah cadangan kerugian dan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai telah memadai.

Management believes that the allowance for possible losses and the allowance for impairment losses are adequate.

18. LIABILITAS SEGERA / *18. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Liabilitas penyelesaian transaksi kartu kredit dan *travel cheque*	121.930	86.263	*Settlement liabilities for credit card and travel cheque transactions*
Titipan asuransi konsumen	89.750	146.148	*Insurance advances from customers*
Utang *dealer*	77.751	123.239	*Payables to dealers*
Titipan konsumen	33.236	52.541	*Consumers' advances*
Transfer, inkaso dan kliring	9.745	10.788	*Transfers, cheques for collection and clearing*
Deposito yang telah jatuh tempo	1.049	3.113	*Unclaimed matured deposits*
Liabilitas perbankan lainnya	359.995	305.142	*Other banking liabilities*
	693.456	727.234	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Transfer, inkaso dan kliring	11.569	50.169	*Transfers, cheques for collection and clearing*
Deposito yang telah jatuh tempo	2.933	2.526	*Unclaimed matured deposits*
Liabilitas penyelesaian transaksi kartu kredit dan *travel cheque*	784	1.275	*Settlement liabilities for credit card and travel cheque transactions*
Liabilitas perbankan lainnya	125.458	85.845	*Other banking liabilities*
	140.744	139.815	
	834.200	**867.049**	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, liabilitas segera dengan pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar RpNihil dan Rp472 (Catatan 43).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, obligations due immediately with related parties amounted to RpNil and Rp472, respectively (Note 43).

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

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18. LIABILITAS SEGERA (lanjutan)

Liabilitas penyelesaian transaksi kartu kredit terutama terdiri dari liabilitas kepada *merchant* kartu kredit yang belum diselesaikan dan *travel cheque* yang masih beredar.

Titipan asuransi konsumen merupakan titipan premi asuransi dari konsumen entitas anak untuk dibayarkan ke perusahaan asuransi sehubungan dengan transaksi pembiayaan konsumen.

Utang *dealer* merupakan utang sehubungan dengan transaksi pembelian kendaraan bermotor oleh entitas anak untuk pembiayaan konsumen.

Titipan konsumen merupakan utang yang timbul sehubungan dengan penerimaan angsuran dari konsumen dan penerimaan penjualan agunan yang diambil alih yang belum diselesaikan.

Liabilitas perbankan lainnya terutama terdiri dari transaksi pembelian aset tetap yang masih dalam proses dan transaksi ATM Bersama (termasuk ATM Prima) yang masih dalam proses penyelesaian.

18. OBLIGATIONS DUE IMMEDIATELY (continued)

Settlement liabilities for credit card transactions mainly consist of payables to credit card merchants and outstanding travel cheques.

Insurance advances from customers represent insurance premium received from subsidiaries' customers to be paid to insurance companies in relation to consumer financing transactions.

Payables to dealers are in connection with purchases of vehicles by the subsidiaries for consumer financing.

Consumers' advances represent payables in connection with the installment payment from customers and cash received from sales of foreclosed motor vehicles to dealers that have not been settled.

Other banking liabilities mainly consist of fixed assets purchase transactions, which are still in process and ATM Bersama transaction (including ATM Prima) which are also in the settlement process.

19. SIMPANAN NASABAH / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related parties (Note 43)***
Giro	5.420	1.852	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	29.037	31.813	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	62.740	38.167	*Time deposits*
	97.197	71.832	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Giro	16.152.080	16.342.412	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	25.570.905	23.422.904	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	73.666.254	62.026.844	*Time deposits*
	115.389.239	101.792.160	
	115.486.436	**101.863.992**	

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

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19. SIMPANAN NASABAH (lanjutan) / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)*

a. Giro / *a. Demand deposits*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi			***Related parties***
Rupiah	5.403	1.835	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	17	17	*Foreign currencies*
	5.420	1.852	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	10.355.879	9.735.931	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	5.796.201	6.606.481	*Foreign currencies*
	16.152.080	16.342.412	
	16.157.500	**16.344.264**	

Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	3,02%	2,77%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,56%	0,63%	*Foreign currencies*

Pada 31 Desember 2015, jumlah giro *Wadiah* yang dikelola oleh unit Syariah Bank untuk Rupiah dan mata uang masing-masing sebesar Rp328.422 dan Rp43.324 (31 Desember 2014: Rp285.538 dan Rp13.657) dan giro *Mudharabah* masing-masing sebesar Rp52.557 dan Rp13.045 (31 Desember 2014: Rp10.104 dan Rp43).

As of December 31, 2015, total Wadiah demand deposits managed by the Bank's Sharia unit in Rupiah and foreign currencies amounted to Rp328,422 and Rp43,324 (December 31, 2014: Rp285,538 and Rp13,657); and Rp52,557 and Rp13,045 for Mudharabah demand deposit (December 31, 2014: Rp10,104 and Rp43); respectively.

Tidak ada saldo giro yang diblokir atau dijadikan jaminan kredit pada 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

There were no demand deposits which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

b. Tabungan / *b. Savings deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) By currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi			***Related parties***
Rupiah	24.277	27.324	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	4.760	4.489	*Foreign currencies*
	29.037	31.813	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	20.840.043	18.640.605	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	4.730.862	4.782.299	*Foreign currencies*
	25.570.905	23.422.904	
	25.599.942	**23.454.717**	

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19. SIMPANAN NASABAH (lanjutan) / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)*

b. Tabungan (lanjutan) / *b. Savings deposits (continued)*

(ii) Berdasarkan jenis / *(ii) By type*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pendidikan	721.327	390.325	*Education*
Syariah	1.334.321	973.896	*Sharia*
Lain-lain	18.808.672	17.303.708	*Others*
	20.864.320	18.667.929	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pendidikan	4.101	4.430	*Education*
Syariah	1.220	-	*Sharia*
Lain-lain	4.730.301	4.782.358	*Others*
	4.735.622	4.786.788	
	25.599.942	**23.454.717**	

(iii) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iii) Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	2,52%	2,66%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,47%	0,47%	*Foreign currencies*

Pada 31 Desember 2015, jumlah tabungan *Mudharabah* yang dikelola oleh unit Syariah Bank untuk Rupiah dan mata uang asing masing-masing sebesar Rp1.320.723 dan Rp1.220 (31 Desember 2014: Rp964.250 dan Rpnihil). Sedangkan tabungan *Wadiah* per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp13.597 dan Rp9.646.

As of December 31, 2015, total Mudharabah savings deposits, managed by the Bank's Sharia unit in Rupiah and foreign currencies amounted to Rp1,320,723 and Rp1,220 (December 31, 2014: Rp964,250 and Rpnil), respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, Wadiah savings deposit amounted to Rp13,597 and Rp9,646, respectively.

c. Deposito berjangka / *c. Time deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi: / *(i) By currency and related party:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi			***Related parties***
Rupiah	57.836	34.568	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	4.904	3.599	*Foreign currencies*
	62.740	38.167	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	53.376.380	47.226.871	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	20.289.874	14.799.973	*Foreign currencies*
	73.666.254	62.026.844	
	73.728.994	**62.065.011**	

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c. Deposito berjangka (lanjutan) / *c. Time deposits (lanjutan)*

(ii) Berdasarkan periode deposito berjangka: / *(ii) Based on period of time deposits:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	15.783.948	21.877.082	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	12.266.525	13.492.081	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	20.127.661	6.116.939	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	5.223.660	5.672.086	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	32.422	103.251	*> 12 months*
	53.434.216	47.261.439	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	8.610.431	4.170.479	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	4.069.881	3.335.069	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	5.452.167	3.857.238	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	1.800.552	3.110.241	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	361.747	330.545	*> 12 months*
	20.294.778	14.803.572	
	73.728.994	**62.065.011**	

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo: / *(iii) Based on remaining period until maturity:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	21.608.931	26.118.185	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	16.625.758	14.010.054	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	12.761.371	4.065.361	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	2.426.856	3.002.631	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	11.300	65.208	*> 12 months*
	53.434.216	47.261.439	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
< = 1 bulan	10.409.559	5.463.563	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	5.196.994	4.645.978	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	3.251.631	3.029.102	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	1.118.349	1.371.638	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	318.245	293.291	*> 12 months*
	20.294.778	14.803.572	
	73.728.994	**62.065.011**	

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19. SIMPANAN NASABAH (lanjutan) / *19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS (continued)*

c. Deposito berjangka (lanjutan) / *c. Time deposits (lanjutan)*

(iv) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iv) Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	6,53%	6,73%	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	7,72%	8,21%	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	8,47%	8,49%	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	7,47%	7,49%	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	6,72%	5,88%	*> 12 months*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	0,75%	1,36%	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	1,03%	2,00%	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	1,39%	2,39%	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	1,86%	2,42%	*> 6 months - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	2,96%	2,74%	*> 12 months*

Saldo deposito berjangka yang diblokir atau dijadikan jaminan kredit pada 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar Rp7.625.559 (31 Desember 2014: Rp6.960.653).

Total time deposits which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2015 amounted to Rp7,625,559 (December 31, 2014: Rp6,960,653).

Pada 31 Desember 2015, jumlah deposito *Mudharabah* yang dikelola oleh unit Syariah Bank dalam Rupiah dan mata uang asing adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp4.358.711 dan Rp255.811 (31 Desember 2014: Rp2.677.758 dan Rp197.881).

As of December 31, 2015, total Mudharabah time deposits managed by the Bank's Sharia unit in Rupiah and foreign currencies amounted to Rp4,358,711 and Rp255,811 (December 31, 2014: Rp2,677,758 and Rp197,881), respectively.

20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related parties (Note 43)***
Giro	458.837	454.792	*Demand deposits*
Sertifikat deposito	-	96.657	*Certificate of deposits*
	458.837	551.449	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Giro	1.129.461	528.945	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	46.416	47.939	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	263.951	96.229	*Time deposits*
Sertifikat deposito	894.797	533.784	*Certificate of deposits*
Call money	105.000	1.190.945	*Call money*
	2.439.625	2.397.842	
	2.898.462	**2.949.291**	

Informasi mengenai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dan jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 43 dan 53.

Information on related parties and maturities are disclosed in Notes 43 and 53.

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

a. Giro dari bank lain / *a. Demand deposits from other banks*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak berelasi			***Related parties***
Rupiah	178.349	202.870	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	280.488	251.922	*Foreign currencies*
	458.837	454.792	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	933.874	421.072	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	195.587	107.873	*Foreign currencies*
	1.129.461	528.945	
	1.588.298	**983.737**	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah giro *Wadiah* yang dikelola oleh unit Syariah Bank mempunyai nilai masing-masing sebesar Rp30.213 dan Rp21.112.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, total Wadiah demand deposits managed by the Bank's Sharia unit amounted to Rp30,213 and Rp21,112, respectively.

Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun:

Average interest rates per annum:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	2,11%	2,41%	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	0,46%	0,48%	*Foreign currencies*

Tidak ada saldo giro dari bank lain yang diblokir atau dijadikan jaminan kredit pada 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

There were no demand deposits from other banks which were blocked or held under lien as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

b. Tabungan dari bank lain / *b. Saving deposits from other banks*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) By currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	46.416	47.939	*Rupiah*

(ii) Berdasarkan jenis / *(ii) By type*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Lainnya	46.416	47.939	*Others*

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

b. Tabungan dari bank lain (lanjutan) / *b. Saving deposits from other banks (continued)*

(iii) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iii) Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah	4,42%	4,51%	*Rupiah*

c. Deposito berjangka dari bank lain / *c. Time deposits from other banks*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) By currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	263.951	96.229	*Rupiah*

(ii) Berdasarkan periode deposito berjangka: / *(ii) Based on period of time deposits:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	57.125	29.068	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	126.976	34.571	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	48.950	2.990	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	30.900	29.600	*> 6 months - 12 months*
	263.951	**96.229**	

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo: / *(iii) Based on the remaining period until maturity:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	68.125	41.068	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	164.476	32.761	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	11.450	4.400	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	19.900	18.000	*> 6 months - 12 months*
	263.951	**96.229**	

(iv) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iv) Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	6,54%	7,04%	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	7,82%	8,17%	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	8,75%	7,83%	*> 3 months - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	7,11%	6,25%	*> 6 months - 12 months*

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

c. Deposito berjangka dari bank lain (lanjutan) / *c. Time deposits from other banks (continued)*

Tidak ada saldo deposito berjangka dari bank lain yang diblokir atau dijadikan jaminan kredit pada 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

There were no time deposits from other banks which were blocked or under lien as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Pada 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah deposito *Mudharabah* yang dikelola oleh unit Syariah Bank mempunyai nilai masing-masing sebesar Rp3.650 dan Rp500.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, total Mudharabah time deposits managed by the Bank's Sharia unit amounted to Rp3,650 and Rp500, respectively.

d. Sertifikat Deposito / *d. Certificate of Deposits*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) Based on currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Pihak berelasi			***Related parties***
Rupiah	-	96.657	*Rupiah*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	894.797	533.784	*Rupiah*
	894.797	**630.441**	

(ii) Berdasarkan periode sertifikat deposito / *(ii) By period of certificate of deposits*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	-	96.657	*> 3 month - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12bulan	590.742	-	*> 6 month - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	304.055	533.784	*> 12 months*
	894.797	**630.441**	

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo / *(iii) Based on remaining period until maturity*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	303.983	-	*> 1 month - 3 months*
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	143.755	96.657	*> 3 month - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	447.059	533.784	*> 6 month - 12 months*
	894.797	**630.441**	

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

d. Sertifikat Deposito (lanjutan) / *d. Certificate of Deposits (continued)*

(iv) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iv) Average interest rates per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	-	8,72%	*> 3 month - 6 months*
> 6 bulan - 12 bulan	8,79%	-	*> 6 month - 12 months*
> 12 bulan	9,00%	8,74%	*> 12 months*

e. *Call money* / *e. Call money*

(i) Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *(i) Based on currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Rupiah	105.000	485.000	*Rupiah*
Mata uang asing	-	705.945	*Foreign currencies*
	105.000	**1.190.945**	

(ii) Berdasarkan periode *call money* / *(ii) By period of call money*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	30.000	270.000	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	75.000	215.000	*> 1 month - 3 months*
	105.000	485.000	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	-	346.780	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	-	359.165	*> 1 month - 3 months*
	-	705.945	
	105.000	**1.190.945**	

(iii) Berdasarkan sisa umur sampai dengan saat jatuh tempo / *(iii) Based on remaining period until maturity*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	105.000	485.000	*<= 1 month*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	-	705.945	*<= 1 month*
	105.000	**1.190.945**	

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20. SIMPANAN DARI BANK LAIN (lanjutan) / *20. DEPOSITS FROM OTHER BANKS (continued)*

e. *Call money* (lanjutan) / *e. Call money (continued)*

(iv) Tingkat bunga rata-rata per tahun: / *(iv) Average interest rate per annum:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
<= 1 bulan	6,68%	6,62%	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	7,45%	7,15%	*> 1 month - 3 months*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
<= 1 bulan	-	0,68%	*<= 1 month*
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	-	0,67%	*> 1 month - 3 months*

21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN / *21. SECURITIES ISSUED*

a. Berdasarkan mata uang dan pihak berelasi / *a. By currency and related party*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank			*Shelf Bonds Bank*
Maybank Indonesia	446.422	626.936	*Maybank Indonesia*
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan Bank			*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk Bank*
Maybank Indonesia	206.000	206.000	*Maybank Indonesia*
Obligasi WOM	-	116.770	*Bonds WOM*
Medium-term notes	-	29.979	*Medium-term notes*
	652.422	979.685	
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Obligasi WOM	2.267.480	1.868.546	*Bonds WOM*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank			*Shelf Bonds Bank*
Maybank Indonesia	2.130.677	2.926.919	*Maybank Indonesia*
Obligasi MIF	1.788.905	1.670.926	*Bonds MIF*
Call money > 90 hari	450.000	-	*Call money > 90 days*
Medium-term notes	199.974	169.888	*Medium-term notes*
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan Bank			*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk Bank*
Maybank Indonesia	94.000	94.000	*Maybank Indonesia*
	6.931.036	6.730.279	
	7.583.458	7.709.964	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related parties (Note 43)***
Call money > 90 hari	-	619.250	*Call money > 90 days*
	7.583.458	**8.329.214**	

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia

b. Shelf Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	**Peringkat/ *Rating***	**Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity***	**Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)***	**Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum***	**Jumlah/ *Total***	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2016	60	8,75%	27.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2017	60	8,00%	420.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak berelasi						447.000	*Sub-total nominal amount- Related parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(578)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak berelasi						446.422	*Sub-total carrying amount- Related parties*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2016	60	8,75%	1.533.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2017	60	8,00%	600.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						2.133.000	*Sub-total nominal amount- Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(2.323)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak ketiga						2.130.677	*Sub-total carrying amount- Third parties*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**2.577.099**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

b. Shelf Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Wali amanat/ ***Trustee****	**Peringkat/** ***Rating***	**Jatuh tempo/** ***Maturity***	**Jangka waktu (bulan)/** ***Tenor (in months)***	**Suku bunga per tahun/** ***Interest rate per annum***	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2016	60	8,75%	27.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2015	36	7,60%	200.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2017	60	8,00%	401.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak berelasi						628.000	*Sub-total nominal amount- Related parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(1.064)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak berelasi						626.936	*Sub-total carrying amount- Related parties*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2016	60	8,75%	1.533.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012							*Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2015	36	7,60%	780.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2017	60	8,00%	619.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						2.932.000	*Sub-total nominal amount- Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(5.081)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak ketiga						2.926.919	*Sub-total carrying amount- Third parties*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**3.553.855**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

b. Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2011, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 yang terdiri dari 2 (dua) seri, yaitu Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 Seri A dan Seri B. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 Seri A diterbitkan sebesar Rp440.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 7,75% per tahun, berjangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi, dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 Seri B diterbitkan sebesar Rp1.560.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,75% per tahun, berjangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi.

Bunga Obligasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan. Pembayaran bunga obligasi pertama telah dilakukan pada tanggal 6 Maret 2012. Pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok obligasi telah dilakukan pada tanggal 6 Desember 2014 untuk Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 Seri A. Pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok obligasi akan dilakukan tanggal 6 Desember 2016 untuk Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 Seri B.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012

Pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2012, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012. Obligasi tersebut terdiri dari 2 (dua) seri, yaitu Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 Seri A dan Seri B. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 Seri A diterbitkan sebesar Rp980.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 7,60% per tahun, berjangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi, dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 Seri B diterbitkan sebesar Rp1.020.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 8,00% per tahun, berjangka waktu 5 (lima) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Shelf Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011

On December 6, 2011, the Bank issued Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 that consisted of 2 (two) series, Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 Series A and Series B. Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 Series A amounting to Rp440,000 bears fixed interest rate at 7.75% per annum, with 3 (three) years tenor since Issuance Date, and Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 Series B amounting to Rp1,560,000 bears fixed interest rate at 8.75% per annum, with 5 (five) years tenor since Issuance Date.

The interests of the bonds is paid on a quarterly basis. The first interest payment was made on March 6, 2012. The last interest payment and due date of the bonds principal has been made on December 6, 2014 for Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 Series A. The last interest payment and due date of the bonds principal will be made on December 6, 2016 for Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 Series B.

Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012

On October 31, 2012, the Bank issued Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012. The bonds consisted of 2 (two) series, Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series A and Series B. Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series A amounting to Rp980,000 bears fixed interest rate at 7.60% per annum, with 3 (three) years tenor since Issuance Date, and Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series B amounting to Rp1,020,000 bears fixed interest rate at 8.00% per annum, with 5 (five) years tenor since Issuance Date.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

b. Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 (lanjutan)

Bunga obligasi akan dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi. Tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi pertama telah dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Januari 2013. Tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 Seri A telah dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2015. Tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 seri B akan dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2017.

Untuk obligasi yang diterbitkan, Pefindo memberikan peringkat "idAAA" dan Fitch juga memberikan peringkat yang sama di "AAA(idn)".

Obligasi-obligasi tersebut tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam pasal 1131 dan 1132 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata.

Selama berlakunya jangka waktu obligasi dan sebelum dilunasinya semua pokok dan bunga obligasi, Bank berjanji dan mengikatkan diri, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari Wali Amanat tidak akan melakukan hal-hal sebagai berikut: (i) mengagunkan sebagian maupun seluruh pendapatan atau harta kekayaan Bank yang ada pada saat ini maupun di masa yang akan datang, di luar kegiatan usaha Bank; (ii) melaksanakan perubahan bidang usaha utama; (iii) mengurangi modal dasar dan modal disetor, kecuali jika pengurangan tersebut dilakukan atas dasar permintaan atau perintah dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang (termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada Bank Indonesia, Menteri Keuangan Negara Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas moneter maupun otoritas penyehatan di bidang perbankan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku); (iv) mengadakan penggabungan, konsolidasi, akuisisi dengan perusahaan lain yang menyebabkan bubarnya Bank.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Shelf Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 (continued)

The interest of the bonds is paid quarterly based on interest payment date of the bonds. The first interest payment of the bonds was made on January 31, 2013. The last interest payment and due date of Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series A has been made on October 31, 2015. The last interest payment and due date of Shelf Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 Series B will be made on October 31, 2017.

The bonds are rated as "idAAA" by Pefindo, same rating is also assigned by Fitch, at "AAA(idn)".

The bonds are not guaranteed with specific guarantee, but guaranteed with all assets of the Bank, whether present or future fixed or non-fixed assets in accordance with the provisions of Article 1131 and 1132 of the Civil Laws.

During the validity period of the bonds and prior to the redemption of all principal and interest of the bonds, the Bank represents and binds itself, without written approval from the Trustee shall not perform the following actions: (i) securing part or all of the income or asset of the Bank that exist in the present or in the future, other than for the Bank's business activity; (ii) changing the main business activity; (iii) reducing the authorized capital and paid up capital, unless such reduction is conducted based on request or instruction from the government of the Republic of Indonesia and/or competent authority (including but not limited to Bank Indonesia, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and/or monetary authority or remedial authority in the banking sector in accordance with the prevailing regulation); (iv) conducting merger, consolidation, acquisition with other company which led to the dissolution of the Bank.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

b. Obligasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

b. Shelf Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

Satu tahun setelah tanggal penjatahan, Bank dapat melakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) untuk sebagian atau seluruh obligasi sebelum tanggal pelunasan pokok obligasi. Bank mempunyai hak untuk memberlakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) tersebut untuk dipergunakan sebagai pelunasan obligasi atau untuk kemudian dijual kembali dengan harga pasar dengan memperhatikan ketentuan dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

One year after the allotment date, the Bank may repurchase (buy back) the bonds partially or fully prior to due date of the bonds principal. The Bank has the right to treat the repurchase (buy back) to be used as the bonds redemption or to be subsequently sold at market price following the provisions of Trustee Agreements and prevailing regulation.

Penerimaan dana dari penerbitan obligasi ini digunakan untuk meningkatkan aset produktif dalam rangka pengembangan usaha Bank, terutama dalam bentuk kredit yang difokuskan pada segmen UKM, Komersial, Konsumer dan Korporasi.

The fund received from the bonds issuance was used to increase earning assets to support business growth of the Bank, mainly in the form of loans focused on SME, Commercial, Consumer and Corporate segments.

c. Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah")

c. Shelf Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah")

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Indikatif bagi hasil per tahun/ *Profit sharing indicative per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA(sy) (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July 8,* 2017	36	9,35%	206.000	*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA(sy) (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July 8,* 2017	36	9,35%	94.000	*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**300.000**	***Total carrying amount***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Indikatif bagi hasil per tahun/ *Profit sharing indicative per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA(sy) (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July 8,* 2017	36	9,35%	206.000	*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAAA(sy) (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July 8,* 2017	36	9,35%	94.000	*Shelf Mudharabah Sukuk I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**300.000**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

c. Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 8 Juli 2014, Bank menerbitkan Sukuk Mudharabah sebesar Rp300.000 dengan nisbah pemegang Sukuk Mudharabah adalah sebesar 56,76% dengan indikatif bagi hasil setara 9,35% per tahun, berjangka waktu 3 (tiga) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi. Sukuk ini terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Pendapatan bagi hasil akan dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran pendapatan bagi hasil Sukuk Mudharabah. Tanggal pembayaran pendapatan bagi hasil pertama Sukuk Mudharabah telah dilakukan pada tanggal 8 Oktober 2014, sedangkan tanggal pembayaran pendapatan bagi hasil Sukuk Mudharabah terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok Sukuk Mudharabah akan dilakukan pada tanggal 8 Juli 2017 yang juga merupakan tanggal pembayaran kembali dana Sukuk Mudharabah.

Untuk Sukuk Mudharabah yang diterbitkan, Pefindo memberikan peringkat "idAAA(sy)" dan Fitch juga memberikan peringkat yang sama di "AAA(idn)".

Sukuk Mudharabah tersebut tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam pasal 1131 dan 1132 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

c. Shelf Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (continued)

On July 8, 2014, the Bank issued Sukuk Mudharabah amounting to Rp300,000, customer's nisbah at 56.76% with profit sharing indicative equivalent at 9.35% per annum, with 3 (three) years tenor since Issuance Date. Such sukuk is listed at Indonesian Stock Exchange.

The profit sharing income is paid quarterly based on profit sharing income payment date of Sukuk Mudharabah. The first profit sharing income payment of Sukuk Mudharabah has been made on October 8, 2014, while the last profit sharing income payment and due date of the sukuk will be made on July 8, 2017 which is also the repayment date of Sukuk Mudharabah principal.

Sukuk Mudharabah is rated as "idAAA(sy)" by Pefindo, same rating is also assigned by Fitch, at "AAA(idn)".

Sukuk Mudharabah are not guaranteed with specific guarantee, but guaranteed with all assets of the Bank, whether present or future fixed or non-fixed assets in accordance with the provisions of Article 1131 and 1132 of the Civil Laws.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

c. Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (lanjutan)

Selama berlakunya jangka waktu Sukuk Mudharabah dan sebelum dilunasinya dana Sukuk Mudharabah dan pendapatan bagi hasil Sukuk Mudharabah, Bank berjanji dan mengikatkan diri, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari Wali Amanat tidak akan melakukan hal-hal sebagai berikut: (i) mengagunkan sebagian maupun seluruh pendapatan atau harta kekayaan Bank yang ada pada saat ini maupun di masa yang akan datang, di luar kegiatan usaha Bank; (ii) melaksanakan perubahan bidang usaha utama; (iii) mengurangi modal dasar dan modal disetor, kecuali jika pengurangan tersebut dilakukan atas dasar permintaan atau perintah dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang (termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada Bank Indonesia, Menteri Keuangan Negara Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas moneter maupun otoritas penyehatan di bidang perbankan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku); (iv) mengadakan penggabungan, konsolidasi, akuisisi dengan perusahaan lain yang menyebabkan bubarnya Bank.

Satu tahun setelah tanggal penjatahan, Bank dapat melakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) untuk sebagian atau seluruh Sukuk Mudharabah sebelum tanggal pembayaran kembali dana Sukuk Mudharabah. Bank mempunyai hak untuk memberlakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) dengan tujuan sebagai pelunasan Sukuk Mudharabah atau disimpan untuk kemudian dijual kembali dengan harga pasar dengan memperhatikan ketentuan dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

c. Shelf Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (continued)

During the validity period of Sukuk Mudharabah and prior to the redemption of all principal and profit sharing income of Sukuk Mudharabah, the Bank represents and binds itself, without written approval from the Trustee shall not perform the following actions: (i) securing part or all of the income or asset of the Bank that exist in the present or in the future, other than for the Bank's business activity; (ii) changing the main business activity; (iii) reducing the authorized capital and paid up capital, unless such reduction is conducted based on request or instruction from the government of the Republic of Indonesia and/or competent authority (including but not limited to Bank Indonesia, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and/or monetary authority or remedial authority in the banking sector in accordance with the prevailing regulation); (iv) conducting merger, consolidation, acquisition with other company which led to the dissolution of the Bank.

One year after the allotment date, the Bank may repurchase (buy back) Sukuk Mudharabah partially or fully prior to repayment date of Sukuk Mudharabah principal. The Bank has the right to treat the repurchase (buy back) to be used as the Sukuk Mudharabah redemption or to be subsequently sold at market price by following the provisions of Trustee Agreements and prevailing regulation.

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c. Sukuk Mudharabah Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (lanjutan)

Penerimaan dana dari penerbitan Sukuk Mudharabah ini digunakan untuk mendukung pertumbuhan bisnis Unit Usaha Syariah Bank terutama untuk penyaluran pembiayaan yang sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip syariah.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

c. Shelf Sukuk Mudharabah I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 ("Sukuk Mudharabah") (continued)

The fund received from Sukuk Mudharabah issuance will be used to support the sharia business growth of the Bank, mainly in the form of financing in accordance with sharia principles.

d. Obligasi WOM / *d. Bonds WOM*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	25 Juni/ *June 25,* 2017	36	11,00%	173.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	5 Desember/ *December 5,* 2017	36	11,25%	500.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap III Tahun 2015							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche III Year 2015*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	12 April/ *April 12,* 2016	370 hari/ *days*	9,25%	140.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	2 April/ *April 2,* 2018	36	10,25%	860.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap IV Tahun 2015							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche IV Year 2015*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	2 Januari/ *January 2,* 2017	370 hari/ *days*	9,35%	203.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	22 Desember/ *December 22,* 2018	36	10,80%	397.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						2.273.000	*Sub-total nominal amount - Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(5.520)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**2.267.480**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan) / *21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)*

d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan) / *d. Bonds WOM (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi V WOM Tahun 2011							*Bonds V WOM Year 2011*
Seri D	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA(idn)	4 Maret/ *March 4,* 2015	48	11,00%	42.000	*Series D*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	5 Juli/ *July 5,* 2015	12	10,25%	11.000	*Series A*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	5 Desember/ *December 5,* 2017	36	11,25%	64.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nilai nominal -							*Sub-total nominal amount -*
Pihak berelasi						117.000	*Related parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(230)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat -							*Sub-total carrying amount -*
Pihak berelasi						116.770	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi V WOM Tahun 2011							*Bonds V WOM Year 2011*
Seri D	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA(idn)	4 Maret/ *March 4,* 2015	48	11,00%	578.000	*Series D*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	5 Juli/ *July 5,* 2015	12	10,25%	386.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	25 Juni/ *June 25,* 2017	36	11,00%	173.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014							*Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	15 Desember/ *December 15,* 2015	370 hari/ *days*	10,25%	300.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA(idn)	5 Desember/ *December 5,* 2017	36	11,25%	436.000	*Series B*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						1.873.000	*Sub-total nominal amount - Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(4.454)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat -							*Sub-total carrying amount -*
Pihak ketiga						1.868.546	*Third parties*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**1.985.316**	***Carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan)

Obligasi V WOM Tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 4 Maret 2011, entitas anak, WOM menerbitkan Obligasi V WOM Finance Tahun 2011 dengan tingkat bunga tetap, dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.400.000.

Obligasi V WOM ini dijamin secara fidusia dengan piutang pembiayaan konsumen WOM kepada pihak ketiga sehubungan dengan pembelian kendaraan bermotor dengan kategori lancar yang nilai seluruhnya tidak kurang dari 60% dari jumlah pokok Obligasi V WOM yang terutang.

Bunga Obligasi V WOM dibayarkan setiap triwulan (3 bulan) sejak Tanggal Emisi. Bunga Obligasi V WOM pertama telah dibayarkan pada tanggal 4 Juni 2011. Bunga Obligasi V WOM terakhir telah dibayarkan pada saat jatuh tempo, yaitu pada tanggal 9 Maret 2012 untuk seri A, 4 Maret 2013 untuk seri B, 4 Maret 2014 untuk seri C dan 4 Maret 2015 untuk seri D.

Hasil pemeringkatan atas obligasi V WOM sesuai dengan surat No. RC23/DIR/IV/2014 tanggal 17 April 2014 dari Fitch adalah "AA(idn)".

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014

Pada tanggal 25 Juni 2014, entitas anak, WOM menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014 Dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap ("Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I") dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp600.000.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I ini merupakan obligasi berseri yang meliputi Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri A dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp397.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,25% per tahun, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri B dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp203.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,00% per tahun.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

d. Bonds WOM (continued)

Bonds V WOM Year 2011

On March 4, 2011, the subsidiary, WOM issued Bonds V WOM Finance Year 2011 with fixed interest rates with a nominal value of Rp1,400,000.

Bonds V WOM are secured by fiduciary transfers of the WOM's receivables from third parties with current category in connection with the financing of the purchases of motor vehicles with an aggregate amount of not less than 60% of the principal amount of Bonds V WOM payable.

Bonds V WOM interest is paid on a quarterly basis starting from the Issuance Date. The first Bonds V WOM interest was fully paid on June 4, 2011. The last interest of Bonds V WOM had been paid on maturity date, which was on March 9, 2012 for series A, March 4, 2013 for series B, March 4, 2014 for series C and March 4, 2015 for series D.

The result of rating evaluation on Bonds V WOM in accordance with Letter No. RC23/DIR/IV/2014 dated April 17, 2014 from Fitch was "AA(idn)".

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014

On June 25, 2014, the subsidiary, WOM issued Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014 With Fixed Interest Rate ("Shelf Bonds I Tranche I") with a nominal value of Rp600,000.

These Shelf Bonds I Tranche I are series bonds consisting of Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series A with a nominal value of Rp397,000 and bears fixed interest rate of 10.25% per annum, Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series B with a nominal value of Rp203,000 and bears fixed interest rate of 11.00% per annum.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap I Tahun 2014 (lanjutan)

Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal emisi, di mana bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri A dan B pertama telah dibayarkan pada tanggal 25 September 2014. Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri A terakhir telah dibayarkan pada saat jatuh tempo, yaitu pada tanggal 5 Juli 2015. Tanggal pembayaran bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I seri B terakhir yang sekaligus tanggal jatuh tempo adalah 25 Juni 2017.

Berdasarkan surat No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015 dari Fitch Ratings, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I tersebut mendapat peringkat "AA(idn)".

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014

Pada tanggal 5 Desember 2014, entitas anak, WOM melakukan penerbitan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014 ("Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II") dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp800.000 yang ditawarkan pada nilai nominal.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II ini merupakan obligasi berseri yang meliputi Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Seri A dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp300.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,25% per tahun dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Seri B dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp500.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 11,25% per tahun.

Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II dibayarkan setiap triwulan (tiga bulan) sejak tanggal emisi. Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Seri A dan B pertama telah dibayarkan pada tanggal 5 Maret 2015. Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Seri A terakhir telah dibayarkan pada tanggal jatuh temponya, yaitu 15 Desember 2015. Tanggal pembayaran bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II Seri B terakhir yang sekaligus tanggal jatuh tempo adalah pada tanggal 5 Desember 2017.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

d. Bonds WOM (continued)

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche I Year 2014 (continued)

The Shelf Bonds I Tranche I interest is paid on a quarterly basis starting from the issuance date, the first Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series A and B interest has been paid paid on September 25, 2014. The last interest of Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series A had been paid on maturity date, which was on July 5, 2015. The last Shelf Bonds I Tranche I series B interest payment date and maturity date were on June 25, 2017.

Based on Letter No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015 from Fitch Ratings, the Shelf Bonds I Tranche I were rated at "AA(idn)".

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014

On December 5, 2014, the subsidiary, WOM issued Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014 With Fixed Interest Rate ("Shelf Bonds I Tranche II") with a nominal value of Rp800,000, which were offered at par.

These Shelf Bonds I Tranche II are series bonds consisting of Shelf Bonds I Tranche II Series A with a nominal value of Rp300,000 with a fixed interest rate of 10.25% per annum, and Shelf Bonds I Tranche II Series B with a nominal value of Rp500,000 with a fixed interest rate of 11.25% per annum.

The Shelf Bonds I Tranche II interest is paid on a quarterly basis (three months) starting from the issuance date. The first Shelf Bonds I Tranche II Series A and B interest had been paid on March 5, 2015. The last interest of Shelf Bonds I Tranche II Series A had been paid on its maturity date, which was on December 15, 2015. The last Shelf Bonds I Tranche II Series B interest payment date and maturity date were on December 5, 2017.

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d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap II Tahun 2014 (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan hasil pemeringkatan tahunan atas surat utang jangka panjang sesuai dengan Surat No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015 dari Fitch Rating, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap II tersebut mendapat peringkat "AA(idn)" (*Double A, Stable Outlook*).

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap III Tahun 2015

Pada tanggal 2 April 2015, entitas anak, WOM, menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap III Tahun 2015 Dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap ("Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap III") dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.000.000, yang ditawarkan pada nilai nominal.

Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap III dibayarkan setiap triwulan (tiga bulan) sejak Tanggal Emisi, dimana bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap III Seri A dan B pertama telah dibayarkan pada tanggal 2 Juli 2015. Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap III terakhir yang sekaligus jatuh tempo dengan masing-masing seri obligasi akan dibayarkan pada tanggal 12 April 2016 untuk Seri A dan pada tanggal 2 April 2018 untuk Seri B.

Berdasarkan hasil pemeringkatan tahunan atas surat utang jangka panjang sesuai dengan Surat No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015 dari Fitch Ratings, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap III tersebut mendapat peringkat "AA(idn)" (*Double A, Stable Outlook*).

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

d. Bonds WOM (continued)

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche II Year 2014 (continued)

Based on results of the annual rating on long-term debentures in accordance with Letter No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015 from Fitch Ratings, the Shelf Bonds I Tranche II are rated at "AA(idn)" (Double A, Stable Outlook).

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche III Year 2015

On April 2, 2015, the subsidiary, WOM, issued Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche III Year 2015 With Fixed Interest Rate ("Shelf Bonds I Tranche III") with a nominal value of Rp1.000,000, which were offered at par.

The Shelf Bonds I Tranche III interest is paid on a quarterly basis (three months) starting from the Issuance Date, the first Shelf Bonds I Tranche III Series A and B interest has been paid on July 2, 2015. The last Shelf Bonds I Tranche III interest, which falls due at the maturity of each series of the Shelf Bonds I Tranche III, will be paid on April 12, 2016 for Series A and April 2, 2018 for Series B.

Based on results of the annual rating on long-term debentures in accordance with Letter No. RC62/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015 from Fitch Ratings, the Shelf Bonds I Tranche III are rated at "AA(idn)" (Double A, Stable Outlook).

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d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I WOM Finance Tahap IV Tahun 2015

Pada tanggal 22 Desember 2015, entitas anak menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV WOM Finance Tahun 2015 Dengan Tingkat Suku Bunga Tetap ("Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV") dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp600.000, yang ditawarkan pada niiai nominal.

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV ini merupakan obligasi berseri yang meliputi Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV Seri A dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp203.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 9,35% per tahun dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV Seri B dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp397.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,80% per tahun.

Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV dibayarkan setiap triwulan (tiga bulan) sejak Tanggal Emisi, dimana bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV Seri A dan B pertama akan dibayarkan pada tanggal 22 Maret 2016. Bunga Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV terakhir yang sekaligus jatuh tempo dengan masing-masing seri obligasi akan dibayarkan pada tanggal 2 Januari 2017 untuk Seri A dan pada tanggal 22 Desember 2018 untuk Seri B.

Berdasarkan hasil pemeringkatan tahunan atas surat utang jangka panjang sesuai dengan Surat No. RC143/DIR/RAT/XII/2015 tanggal 4 Desember 2015 dari Fitch Ratings, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap IV tersebut mendapat peringkat "AA(idn)" (*Double A, Stable Outlook*).

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I, II III dan IV ini dijamin secara fidusia dengan piutang entitas anak kepada pihak ketiga sehubungan dengan pembiayaan pembelian kendaraan bermotor dengan kategori lancar yang nilai seluruhnya tidak kurang dari 60,00% dari jumlah pokok yang terutang.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

d. Bonds WOM (continued)

Shelf Bonds I WOM Finance Tranche IV Year 2015

On December 22, 2015, the subsidiary issued Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV WOM Finance Year 2015 With Fixed Interest Rate ("Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV') with a nominal value of Rp600,000, which were offered at par.

These Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV are series bonds consisting of Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV Series A with a nominal value of Rp203,000 and a fixed interest rate of 9.35% per annum and Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV Series B with a nominal value of Rp397,000 and a fixed interest rate of 10.80% per annum.

The Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV interest is paid on a quarterly basis (three months) starting from the Issuance Date, the first Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV Series A and B interest will be paid on March 22, 2016. The last Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV interest, which falls due at the maturity of each series of the Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV, will be paid on January 2, 2017 for Series A and December 22, 2018 for Series B.

Based on results of the annual rating on long-term debentures in accordance with Letter No. RC143/DIR/RAT/XII/2015 dated December 4, 2015 from Fitch Ratings, the Shelf Bonds I Tranche IV are rated at "AA(idn)" (Double A, Stable Outlook).

These Shelf Bonds I Tranche I, II, III and IV are secured by the fiduciary transfers of the subsidiary's current receivables from third parties in connection with the financing of the purchases of motor vehicles with an aggregate amount of not less than 60.00% of the principal amount of bonds payable.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

d. Obligasi WOM (lanjutan)

Sebelum dilunasinya semua pokok dan bunga Obligasi WOM serta pengeluaran lain yang menjadi tanggung jawab entitas anak sehubungan dengan penerbitan Obligasi WOM, entitas anak tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari Wali Amanat tidak diperkenankan melakukan penggabungan atau peleburan usaha yang akan mempunyai akibat yang negatif terhadap entitas anak, melakukan peminjaman utang baru yang memiliki kedudukan lebih tinggi dari kedudukan utang yang timbul berdasarkan Obligasi WOM, kecuali pinjaman untuk pembiayaan usaha entitas anak, menyatakan atau membayar pembagian dividen selama entitas anak lalai dalam melakukan pembayaran jumlah terutang berdasarkan Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan, mengubah bidang usaha utama dan menjaminkan aset termasuk hak atas pendapatan entitas anak, baik yang ada sekarang maupun yang akan diperoleh di masa yang akan datang yang menjadi jaminan berdasarkan Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan dan Akta Pengakuan Utang. Entitas anak telah memenuhi batasan-batasan yang diwajibkan dalam perjanjian tersebut.

Satu tahun setelah tanggal penjatahan, Entitas anak dapat melakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) untuk sebagian atau seluruh obligasi sebelum tanggal pelunasan pokok obligasi. Entitas anak mempunyai hak untuk memberlakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) tersebut untuk dipergunakan sebagai pelunasan obligasi atau untuk kemudian dijual kembali dengan harga pasar dengan memperhatikan ketentuan dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas Obligasi WOM adalah masing-masing Rp1.021.857 dan Rp876.012.

Penggunaan dana dari penerbitan obligasi WOM digunakan untuk meningkatkan dan mengembangkan usaha entitas anak.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

d. Bonds WOM (continued)

Prior to the redemption of the entire Bonds principal and payments of the interest and other charges which are the responsibility of the subsidiary in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the subsidiary, without written consent of the Trustee shall not undertake, among others, merger or business combination, which will have a negative effect to the subsidiary, obtain new loans which have more priority position than those arising from the Bonds, except loans obtained to finance the subsidiary's business, declare or pay dividends as long as the subsidiary failed in servicing the loans based on the Trusteeship Agreement, change the main business of the subsidiary and pledge any of the present or future assets including the rights on the subsidiary's revenues which became the collateral based on the Trusteeship Agreement and Indebtedness Agreement. The subsidiary has complied with the covenants in those agreements.

One year after the allotment date, the Subsidiary may repurchase (buy back) the bonds partially or fully prior to due date of the bonds principal. The Subsidiary has the right to treat the repurchase (buy back) to be used as the bonds redemption or to be subsequently sold at market price following the provisions of Trustee Agreements and prevailing regulation.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral on recourse basis to the Bonds WOM were amounted to Rp1,021,857 and Rp876,012, respectively.

The funds received from the issuance of WOM's bonds were used to increase and develop the subsidiary's business.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan) / *21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)*

e. Obligasi MIF / *e. Bonds MIF*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi I BII Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap							*Bonds I BII Finance Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rates*
Seri C	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	7 Juni/ *June 7*, 2016	48	8,00%	143.000	*Series C*
Obligasi II BII Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap							*Bonds II BII Finance Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rates*
Seri A	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	19 Juni/ *June 19*, 2016	36	7,75%	775.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	19 Juni/ *June 19*, 2018	60	8,25%	375.000	*Series B*
Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I Tahun 2015 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap							*Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I Year 2015 with Fixed Interest Rates*
Seri A	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA+(idn)	12 November/ *November 12*, 2018	36	10,35%	300.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA+(idn)	12 November / *November 12*, 2020	60	10,90%	200.000	*Series B*
Jumlah nominal						1.793.000	*Total nominal amount*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(4.095)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**1.788.905**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee**	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi I BII Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap							*Bonds I BII Finance Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rates*
Seri B	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	7 Juni/ *June 7*, 2015	36	7,90%	381.000	*Series B*
Seri C	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	7 Juni/ *June 7*, 2016	48	8,00%	143.000	*Series C*
Obligasi II BII Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap							*Bonds II BII Finance Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rates*
Seri A	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	19 Juni/ *June 19*, 2016	36	7,75%	775.000	*Series A*
Seri B	PT Bank Permata Tbk	AA+(idn)	19 Juni/ *June 19*, 2018	60	8,25%	375.000	*Series B*
Jumlah nominal						1.674.000	*Total nominal amount*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(3.074)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**1.670.926**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

e. Obligasi MIF (lanjutan)

Obligasi I BII Finance Tahun 2012 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 7 Juni 2012, entitas anak, BII Finance, menerbitkan obligasi yang terdiri dari 3 (tiga) Seri, yaitu Obligasi I BII Finance Tahun 2012 dengan tingkat bunga tetap Seri A, Seri B dan Seri C.

Bunga obligasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal emisi, sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran masing-masing bunga obligasi. Pembayaran pertama bunga obligasi telah dilakukan pada tanggal 7 September 2012. Bunga obligasi Seri A dan Seri B terakhir telah dibayarkan pada saat jatuh tempo, yaitu masing-masing pada tanggal 12 Juni 2013 dan 7 Juni 2015. Sedangkan, pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo obligasi Seri C adalah pada tanggal 7 Juni 2016.

Berdasarkan surat dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015, Obligasi I BII Finance telah mendapat peringkat "AA+(idn)".

Obligasi II BII Finance Tahun 2013 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2013, entitas anak, BII Finance, menerbitkan obligasi yang terdiri dari 2 (dua) Seri, yaitu Obligasi II BII Finance Tahun 2013 dengan tingkat bunga tetap Seri A dan Seri B.

Bunga obligasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal emisi, sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran masing-masing bunga obligasi. Pembayaran bunga pertama telah dilakukan pada tanggal 19 September 2013. Pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo obligasi Seri A dan Seri B adalah masing-masing pada tanggal 19 Juni 2016 dan 19 Juni 2018.

Berdasarkan surat dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015, Obligasi II BII Finance telah mendapat peringkat "AA+(idn)".

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

e. Bonds MIF (continued)

Bonds I BII Finance Year 2012 with Fixed Interest Rate

On June 7, 2012, the subsidiary, BII Finance, issued Bonds that consisted of 3 (three) Series, namely Bonds I BII Finance Year 2012 with fixed interest rates Series A, Series B and Series C.

The Bonds interests are paid quarterly since issuance date according to interest payment date of each Bonds. The first payment of bonds interest was made on September 7, 2012. The last interest of Bonds Series A and Series B had been paid on maturity date, which was on June 12, 2013 and June 7, 2015, respectively. Whereas, the last interest payment and due date of Bonds Series C will be made on June 7, 2016, respectively.

Based on the letter from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015, Bonds I BII Finance were rated at "AA+(idn)".

Bonds II BII Finance Year 2013 with Fixed Interest Rate

On June 19, 2013, the subsidiary, BII Finance, issued Bonds that consisted of 2 (two) Series, namely Bonds II BII Finance Year 2013 with fixed interest rates Series A and Series B.

The Bonds interests are paid quarterly since issuance date according to interest payment date of each Bond. The first bonds interest payment was paid on September 19, 2013. The last interest payment and due date of Bonds Series A and Series B will be made on June 19, 2016 and June 19, 2018, respectively.

Based on the letter from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015, Bonds II BII Finance were rated at "AA+(idn)".

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

e. Obligasi MIF (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I Tahun 2015 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap

Pada tanggal 12 November 2015, entitas anak menerbitkan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I Tahun 2015 Dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap (Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I) dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp500.000, yang ditawarkan pada nilai nominal. Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I ini merupakan obligasi berseri yang meliputi Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri A dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp300.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,35% per tahun dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I Tahap I Seri B dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp200.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga tetap sebesar 10,90% per tahun.

Pengunaan dana yang diperoleh dari hasil penerbitan obligasi ini, setelah dikurangi dengan biaya-biaya emisi dipergunakan sepenuhnya oleh entitas anak, sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh izin yang dimiliki entitas anak berdasarkan ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Bunga obligasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal penerbitan emisi, sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran masing-masing bunga obligasi. Pembayaran bunga obligasi pertama akan dilakukan pada tanggal 12 Februari 2016. Tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo adalah masing-masing pada tanggal 12 November 2018 dan 12 November 2020 untuk Seri A dan Seri B.

Berdasarkan surat dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC119/DIR/RAT/X/2015 tanggal 8 Oktober 2015, Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I telah mendapat peringkat "AA+(idn)".

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

e. Bonds MIF (continued)

Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I Year 2015 with Fixed Interest Rates

On November 12, 2015, the subsidiary issued Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I Year 2015 with Fixed Interest Rate (Shelf Bonds I Tranche I) with nominal value amounting to Rp500,000 which were offered at par. These Shelf Bonds I Tranche I are series bonds consisting of Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series A with nominal value of Rp300,000 and a fixed interest rate of 10.35% per annum and Shelf Bonds I Tranche I Series B with a nominal value of Rp200,000 and a fixed interest rate of 10.90% per annum.

The fund acquired from the bonds issuance, after deducted by issuance cost, is used by the subsidiary as working capital for financing in accordance with the subsidiary's license under the prevailing provisions and regulations.

Interest on bonds is paid on a quarterly basis, starting from the issuance date. The first bonds interest payment will be paid on February 12, 2016. The last interest payment date and the due date will be on November 12, 2018 and November 12, 2020, respectively for Series A and Series B.

Based on the letter from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC119/D1R/RAT/X/2015 dated October 8, 2015, Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I were rated at "AA+(idn)".

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e. Obligasi MIF (lanjutan)

Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I Tahun 2015 dengan Tingkat Bunga Tetap (lanjutan)

Obligasi I BII Finance, Obligasi II BII Finance dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I ini dijamin dengan piutang berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen atau sewa guna usaha dan/atau piutang lain yang timbul sehubungan dengan kegiatan usaha yang dilakukan entitas anak yang belum jatuh tempo atau tidak tertunggak pembayarannya melewati jangka waktu 90 (sembilan puluh) hari kalender setelah angsuran terakhir jatuh tempo. Nilai jaminan untuk obligasi I BII Finance adalah sekurang-kurangnya harus sebesar 60% dari pokok obligasi. Nilai jaminan untuk Obligasi II BII Finance dan Obligasi Berkelanjutan I BII Finance Tahap I adalah sekurang-kurangnya 50% dari pokok obligasi.

Sebelum melunasi semua pokok dan bunga obligasi serta pengeluaran lain yang menjadi tanggung jawab entitas anak sehubungan dengan penerbitan obligasi, entitas anak, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari Wali Amanat, tidak diperkenankan melakukan tindakan-tindakan, antara lain melakukan penggabungan atau peleburan usaha yang akan mempunyai akibat yang negatif terhadap entitas anak; melakukan pembayaran lain pada tahun buku selama entitas anak tidak melakukan pembayaran jumlah terutang; memberi pinjaman kepada pihak afiliasi lebih dari 30% ekuitas entitas anak; mengubah bidang usaha utama entitas anak; melakukan penurunan modal dasar dan/atau modal ditempatkan dan/atau modal disetor entitas anak; mengadakan segala bentuk kerjasama yang mengakibatkan entitas anak diatur oleh pihak lain; mengalihkan harta kekayaan entitas anak dengan nilai transaksi melebihi 40% dari ekuitas, kecuali pengalihan piutang dalam rangka menjalankan kegiatan usahanya sehari-hari; dan melakukan pengeluaran obligasi atau instrumen lain yang sejenis dengan jaminan preferen yang memiliki rasio jaminan lebih tinggi.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

e. Bonds MIF (continued)

Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I Year 2015 with Fixed Interest Rates (continued)

Bonds I BII Finance, Bonds II BII Finance and Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I are secured by consumer financing receivables or leasing and/or other receivables related to business activities of the subsidiary which have not yet matured or do not have payment delinquency which are more than 90 (ninety) calendar days after the latest payment matured. Secured value of Bonds I BII Finance must be 60% of the principal amount of the Bonds at the minimum. Secured value of Bonds II BII Finance and Shelf Bonds I BII Finance Tranche I must be 50% of the principal amount of the Bonds at the minimum.

Prior to the redemption of entire principal and interest of bonds and other charges which are the responsibility of the subsidiary in connection with the issuance of the bonds, the subsidiary, without written consent of the Trustee, shall not undertake, among others mergers or business combinations which will have negative effect to the subsidiary; conduct other payment in the year when the subsidiary does not pay liable amount; provide loan to affiliation party more than 30% of the subsidiary's equity; change main business of the subsidiary; decrease authorized capital and/or issued capital and/or paid up capital of the subsidiary; enter into cooperation causing the subsidiary to be controlled by the other party; transfer the subsidiary's assets with transaction value more than 40% of equity, except any receivables transfer related to normal course of business; and perform issuance of bonds or other similar instruments with higher preference collateral ratio.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

e. Obligasi MIF (lanjutan)

e. Bonds MIF (continued)

Satu tahun setelah tanggal penjatahan, entitas anak dapat melakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) untuk sebagian atau seluruh obligasi sebelum tanggal pelunasan pokok obligasi. Entitas anak mempunyai hak untuk memberlakukan pembelian kembali (*buy back*) tersebut untuk dipergunakan sebagai pelunasan obligasi atau untuk kemudian dijual kembali dengan harga pasar dengan memperhatikan ketentuan dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

One year after the allotment date, the subsidiary may repurchase (buy back) the bonds partially or fully prior to due date of the bonds principal. The subsidiary has the right to treat the repurchase (buy back) to be used as the bonds redemption or to be subsequently sold at market price following the provisions of Trustee Agreements and prevailing regulation.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas Obligasi I dan II BII Finance adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp907.645 dan Rp908.120.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral on recourse basis to the Bonds I and II BII Finance amounted to Rp907,645 and Rp908,120, respectively.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 entitas anak telah mematuhi seluruh persyaratan penting sehubungan dengan persyaratan yang diberikan terkait penerbitan utang obligasi.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the subsidiary has complied with all important covenants required related to the issuance of bonds payable.

Penggunaan dana yang diperoleh dari hasil penawaran umum ini, setelah dikurangi dengan biaya-biaya emisi, akan dipergunakan sepenuhnya oleh entitas anak, sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh izin yang dimiliki entitas anak berdasarkan ketentuan dan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

The fund acquired from the public offering, after deducting issuance cost, will be used by the subsidiary as working capital for financing in accordance with the subsidiary's license under the prevailing provisions and regulations.

f. *Medium-term notes* MIF

f. Medium-term notes MIF

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Agen Pemantauan/ *Monitoring Agent**	**Peringkat/ *Rating***	**Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity***	**Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)***	**Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum***	**Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount***	
Pihak ketiga							***Third party***
Medium-term notes V BII Finance	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA+(idn)	26 Februari/ *February 26*, 2016	36	8,30%	199.974	*Medium-term notes V BII Finance*
						199.974	

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Agen Pemantauan/ *Monitoring Agent**	**Peringkat/ *Rating***	**Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity***	**Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)***	**Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum***	**Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount***	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related party (Note 43)***
Medium-term notes V BII Finance	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA+(idn)	26 Februari/ *February 26*, 2016	36	8,30%	29.979	*Medium-term notes V BII Finance*
Pihak ketiga							***Third party***
Medium-term notes V BII Finance	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	AA+(idn)	26 Februari/ *February 26*, 2016	36	8,30%	169.888	*Medium-term notes V BII Finance*
						199.867	

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

f. *Medium-term notes* MIF (lanjutan)

Medium-term Notes V BII Finance

Pada tanggal 26 Februari 2013, entitas anak, BII Finance Center, menerbitkan *Medium-term Notes* V (MTN V) BII Finance dengan jumlah nominal sebesar Rp200.000 dengan tingkat bunga sebesar 8,30% per tahun.

Bunga MTN V BII Finance dibayarkan setiap 3 bulan terhitung sejak tanggal penerbitan, dengan tanggal pembayaran pertama adalah 26 Mei 2013 dan tanggal jatuh tempo adalah 26 Februari 2016.

Berdasarkan surat dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 tanggal 15 April 2015, MTN V BII Finance mendapatkan peringkat ”AA+(idn)”.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, entitas anak telah melakukan pembayaran bunga secara tepat waktu.

Entitas anak menunjuk PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk sebagai agen pemantauan dan PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) sebagai agen penyimpanan dan pembayaran untuk MTN V BII Finance.

Dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan, untuk MTN juga diatur beberapa pembatasan yang harus dipenuhi oleh entitas anak, antara lain, memberikan jaminan fidusia berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen sebesar 100% dari jumlah pokok untuk MTN IV dan sebesar 60% dari jumlah pokok untuk MTN V dan rasio jumlah pinjaman terhadap ekuitas tidak melebihi rasio 10:1.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang digunakan sebagai jaminan atas MTN V BII Finance adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp115.708 dan Rp124.057.

Penerimaan dana dari penerbitan MTN BII Finance digunakan untuk modal kerja pembiayaan.

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

f. Medium-term notes MIF (continued)

Medium-term Notes V BII Finance

On February 26, 2013, the subsidiary, BII Finance Center, issued Medium-term Notes V (MTN V) BII Finance with a nominal value of Rp200,000 with interest rate of 8.30% per annum.

The MTN V BII Finance interest is paid on a quarterly basis starting from the issuance date, with the first payment date on May 26, 2013 and maturity date on February 26, 2016.

Based on the letter from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia No. RC61/DIR/IV/2015 dated April 15, 2015, MTN V BII Finance were rated at ”AA+(idn)”.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the subsidiary has paid the interest on time.

The subsidiary assigned PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk as monitoring agent and PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI) as custodian agent and payment agent for MTN V BII Finance.

The trustee agreements for MTN provide several negative covenants to the subsidiary, among others, collateral with fiduciary transfer of account receivables amounting to 100% of total outstanding MTN principals for MTN IV and 60% of total outstanding MTN principals for MTN V and debt to equity ratio at the maximum of 10:1.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the consumer financing receivables pledged as collateral on recourse basis to the MTN V BII Finance amounted to Rp115,708 and Rp124,057, respectively.

The fund received from the issuance of BII Finance MTN was used for working capital financing.

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21. SURAT BERHARGA YANG DITERBITKAN (lanjutan)

21. SECURITIES ISSUED (continued)

g. *Call money* > 90 hari

Tujuan dari *call money* yang tenornya lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari adalah untuk mendukung pendanaan dan pertumbuhan kredit diberikan Bank.

g. Call money > 90 days

The purpose of call money with tenor more than 90 (ninety) days is to support the Bank's financing and loan growth.

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015				
	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (hari)/ *Tenor (in days)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	
Pihak ketiga					***Third party***
Rupiah					***Rupiah***
Citibank N.A., Indonesia	22 Februari/ *February 22,* 2016	94	8,70%	450.000	*Citibank N.A., Indonesia*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014				
	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (hari)/ *Tenor (in days)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Nilai tercatat/ *Carrying amount*	
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)					***Related party (Note 43)***
Mata uang asing					***Foreign currency***
Malayan Banking Berhad	29 Juni/ *June 29,* 2015	361	2,00%	**619.250**	*Malayan Banking Berhad*

h. Lain-lain

Selama tahun 2015 dan 2014, Bank dan entitas anak telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan dalam Catatan 21b, 21c, 21d, 21e dan 21f.

Bank dan entitas anak, telah melunasi pokok dan bunga obligasi secara tepat waktu.

Obligasi-obligasi ini dicatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia.

Entitas anak telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan liabilitas-liabilitas emiten sebagaimana disepakati dalam perjanjian perwaliamanatan dari MTN yang diterbitkan entitas anak selama tahun 2015 dan 2014.

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

h. Others

During the years 2015 and 2014, the Bank and subsidiaries have fulfilled the clauses related to covenants and obligations according to the Bonds Trustee Agreements in Notes 21b, 21c, 21d, 21e and 21f.

Bank and the subsidiaries have paid the principal and interest of the bonds on time.

The bonds are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The subsidiaries have fulfilled the clauses related to covenants and obligations according to MTN Trustee Agreement of MTN issued by subsidiaries during the years 2015 and 2014.

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA / *22. BORROWINGS*

	31 Desember/*December 31* 2015	31 Desember/*December 31* 2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related party (Note 43)***
Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia	13.379	36.460	*Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk	1.310.918	1.015.639	*PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk*
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	473.750	287.375	*The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.*
PT Bank Victoria International Tbk	350.000	400.000	*PT Bank Victoria International Tbk*
PT BPD Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk	312.203	-	*PT BPD Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk*
PT Bank KEB Hana	164.522	352.153	*PT Bank KEB Hana*
PT Bank UOB Indonesia	150.000	200.000	*PT Bank UOB Indonesia*
PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk	150.000	50.000	*PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk*
PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk	100.000	-	*PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	87.369	282.405	*PT Bank Central Asia Tbk*
PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk	50.000	148.992	*PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk*
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	49.836	99.364	*PT Bank ANZ Indonesia*
PT Bank Permata Tbk, Syariah	3.911	33.505	*PT Bank Permata Tbk, Syariah*
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	717	39.270	*PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk*
PT Bank BCA Syariah	615	21.762	*PT Bank BCA Syariah*
PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk	-	100.000	*PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk*
PT Bank Panin Syariah	-	18.880	*PT Bank Panin Syariah*
	3.203.841	3.049.345	
Trade financing	-	10.000	*Trade financing*
	3.203.841	3.059.345	
Sub jumlah - Rupiah	3.217.220	3.095.805	*Sub total - Rupiah*
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)			***Related party (Note 43)***
Malayan Banking Berhad	1.025.435	-	*Malayan Banking Berhad*
Pihak ketiga			***Third parties***
Pinjaman dari Japan International Coorperation Agency (JICA)			*Loans received from Japan International Coorperation Agency*
Two - Step Loans	8.194	-	*(JICA)Two - Step Loans*
Trade financing	-	711.481	*Trade financing*
Pinjaman lainnya	24.647	177.254	*Other loans*
Sub jumlah - Pihak Ketiga	32.841	888.735	*Sub total - Third parties*
Sub jumlah - Mata uang asing	1.058.276	888.735	*Sub total - Foreign currencies*
	4.275.496	**3.984.540**	

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Information on maturities are disclosed in Note 53.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak

PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia (MSI)

Pada tanggal 27 Juli 2012, entitas anak (WOM) mengadakan perjanjian kredit dengan akad *Murabahah* dengan MSI. MSI setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pembiayaan dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp85.000. Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 6 (enam) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani dan akan jatuh tempo maksimum 48 (empat puluh delapan) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian.

Pada tanggal 19 Desember 2013, entitas anak mengadakan Perjanjian Kredit dengan Akad Murabahah dengan MSI, di mana MSI setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Pembiayaan dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp35.000. Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 6 (enam) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani dan akan jatuh tempo maksimum 48 (empat puluh delapan) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian.

Kedua pinjaman tersebut dikenakan margin sebesar 10,00% per tahun.

Berdasarkan Surat No. 866/Srt.SSD/MSI/10/14 tanggal 27 Oktober 2014, MSI kembali menyesuaikan kondisi perhitungan *margin*. BFR diubah dari 9,00% menjadi 9,25% ditambah 1,75% sehingga total *margin* menjadi 11,00%. Perubahan *margin* tersebut telah berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 1 November 2014.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen dengan kolektibilitas lancar sebesar 100% dari total pokok pinjaman yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari. Entitas anak harus mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities

PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia (MSI)

On July 27, 2012, the subsidiary (WOM) entered into a credit agreement with akad Murabahah with MSI. MSI agreed to provide financing facility with a maximum available fund amounting to Rp85,000. The term of facility withdrawal is 6 (six) months since the signing of the agreement and will mature in 48 (forty eight) months since the first signing date.

On December 19, 2013, the subsidiary entered into a Credit Agreement with Akad Murabahah with MSI. MSI agreed to provide Financing Facility with a maximum available fund amounting to Rp35,000. The term of facility withdrawal is six (6) months since the signing of the agreement and it will mature in 48 (forty eight) months since the first signing date.

Both of those loans bear margin at 10.00% per annum.

Based on the Letter No. 866/Srt.SSD/MSI/10/14 dated October 27, 2014, MSI readjusted margin calculation conditions. BFR was changed from 9.00% to 9.25% plus a margin of 1.75%, resulted in the total margin of 11.00%. The margin changes had been effective since November 1, 2014.

The loan is secured by consumer financing receivables with current collectibility which is equivalent to 100% of the total amount of the outstanding loan with day past due which is not more than 90 (ninety) days. The subsidiary has to maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 60 tanggal 22 Desember 2011, Bank Panin setuju memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap II (2) dengan jumlah maksimum Rp350.000 untuk pembiayaan kendaraan bermotor entitas anak (WOM). Fasilitas ini memiliki jangka waktu 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan dan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Februari 2015 dengan tingkat bunga sebesar 11,25% per tahun.

Berdasarkan surat Penurunan Bunga Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap II No. 316/DFI/EXT/11 tanggal 20 Desember 2011, Bank Panin menyetujui permohonan entitas anak untuk menyesuaikan tingkat suku bunga untuk Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap II (2) dari 11,25% per tahun menjadi 10,75% per tahun. Saldo pinjaman telah jatuh tempo dan dilunasi pada tanggal 17 Februari 2015.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 37 tanggal 11 Juni 2013, Bank Panin setuju memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap III (3) dan Rekening Koran dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan masing-masing sebesar Rp500.000 dan Rp50.000, yang digunakan sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan konsumen. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas ini adalah 39 (tiga puluh sembilan) bulan dan satu tahun sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit dan akan berakhir pada tanggal 11 September 2016 untuk Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap III. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 10,00% per tahun.

Berdasarkan surat No. 280/IBD/EXT/13 tanggal 3 September 2013, Bank Panin menyesuaikan tingkat suku bunga Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran dari 10,00% per tahun menjadi 11,00% per tahun.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin)

Based on the Credit Agreement No. 60 dated December 22, 2011, Bank Panin agreed to provide a Fixed Loan Facility II (2) with a maximum amount of Rp350,000 for subsidiary's (WOM) motor vehicle financing. Term of facility is 36 (thirty six) months and it will mature on February 28, 2015, with interest rate at 11.25% per annum.

Based on a letter of Reduction in Interest for Fixed Loan Facility II No. 316/DFI/EXT/11 dated December 20, 2011, Bank Panin approved the request of the subsidiary to adjust interest rate for Fixed Loan Facility II (2) from 11.25% per annum to 10.75% per annum. The loan had matured and had been settled on February 17, 2015.

Based on the Credit Agreement No. 37 dated June 11, 2013, Bank Panin agreed to provide Fixed Credit Facility III (3) and Current Account with a maximum available fund amounting to Rp500,000 and Rp50,000, respectively, which was used as working capital for consumer financing. The maturity date of this loan facilities is thirty nine (39) months and a year from the date of credit agreement and will expire on September 11, 2016 for Fixed Credit Facility III. The loan bears interest rate at 10.00% per annum.

Based on the letter No. 280/IBD/EXT/13 dated September 3, 2013, Bank Panin adjusted interest rate for Current Account Facility from 10.00% per annum to 11.00% per annum.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 22 tanggal 11 Februari 2014, Bank Panin setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap V (5) dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp500.000 yang digunakan sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan konsumen. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap V adalah 15 (lima belas) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 11,50% per tahun. Saldo pinjaman telah jatuh tempo dan dilunasi pada tanggal 12 Februari 2015.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 73 tanggal 28 Mei 2014, Bank Panin setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap VI (6) dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp500.000 yang digunakan sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan konsumen. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap VI adalah 39 (tiga puluh sembilan) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 11,75% per tahun.

Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran telah diperpanjang beberapa kali dan berdasarkan Surat Perubahan Terhadap Perjanjian Kredit dan Perjanjian Jaminan No. 002/IBD-PRK/LEG/14 tanggal 30 September 2014, entitas anak telah mendapatkan perpanjangan atas Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 11 Juni 2015.

Berdasarkan Surat No. 288/IBD/EXT/14 tanggal 1 Oktober 2014, Bank Panin menyesuaikan tingkat suku bunga Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran menjadi sebesar 11,50%. Tingkat suku bunga tersebut telah berlaku efektif sejak 11 September 2014.

Berdasarkan Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Kredit dan Perjanjian Jaminan No. 002/IBD-PRK/LEC/14/Per.I tanggal 16 September 2015, entitas anak telah mendapatkan perpanjangan atas Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2016.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (continued)

Based on Credit Agreement No. 22 dated February 11, 2014, Bank Panin agreed to provide Fixed Loan Facility V (5) with maximum available fund of Rp500,000, which was used as consumer finance working capital. The loan's maturity date is 15 (fifteen) months from the date of credit agreement. This loan bears interest rate at 11.50% per annum. The loan had matured and had been settled on February 12, 2015.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 73 dated May 28, 2014, Bank Panin agreed to provide Fixed Loan Facility VI (6) with maximum available fund of Rp500,000, which was used as consumer finance working capital. The loan's maturity date is thirty nine (39) months from the date of credit agreement. This loan bears interest rate at 11.75% per annum.

The Overdraft Loan Facility had been extended several times and based on the Letter of Credit Agreement and Security Agreement No. 002/IBD-PRK/LEG/14 dated September 30, 2014, the subsidiary has obtained an extension on the Overdraft Loan Facility which matured on June 11, 2015.

Based on the Letter No. 288/IBD/EXT/14 dated October 1, 2014, Bank Panin adjusted the interest rate of Overdraft Loan Facility to become 11.50%. The interest rate had been effective since September 11, 2014.

Based on the Amendment of Credit Agreement and Collateral Agreement No. 002/IBD – PRK/LEC/14/Per.I dated September 16, 2015, the subsidiary has secured an extension on the Overdraft Loan Facility which will mature on May 28, 2016.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit dan Perjanjian Jaminan No. 59 tanggal 26 Februari 2015, Bank Panin setuju memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap VII dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp500.000 dengan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 12,25% per tahun.

Berdasarkan Surat No. 162/IBD/EXT/15 tanggal 11 Juni 2015, entitas anak telah mendapatkan perpanjangan atas Fasilitas Pinjaman Rekening Koran dan Fasilitas Pinjaman Pasar Uang yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Mei 2016.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan secara fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak minimal sebesar 100% dari nilai total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari. Entitas anak harus mempertahankan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 75 tanggal 28 Mei 2014, Bank Panin setuju memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Pasar Uang dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp200.000 yang digunakan sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan konsumen. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas Pinjaman Pasar Uang berdasarkan Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Kredit dan Perjanjian Jaminan No. 003/IBD-MM/LEG/15 tanggal 16 September 2015 adalah 28 Mei 2016. Tingkat suku bunga sebesar 10,00% per tahun dan akan berfluktuasi sesuai kebijakan Bank Panin.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (continued)

Based on Credit Agreement and Collateral Agreement No. 59 dated February 26, 2015, Bank Panin agreed to provide Fixed Loan Facility VII with facility limit amounting to Rp500,000, with interest rate at 12.25% per annum.

Based on the Letter No. 162/IBD/EXT/15 dated June 11, 2015, the subsidiary has obtained an extension on the Overdraft Loan Facility and the Money Market Loan Facility which will mature on May 28, 2016.

This loan facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of the Subsidiary's consumer financing receivables with a minimum of 100% of the outstanding loan with past due category not over than 90 (ninety) days. The subsidiary has to maintain maximum debt to equity ratio of 10 (ten) times.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 75 dated May 28, 2014, Bank Panin agreed to provide a Money Market Loan Facility with maximum available fund of Rp200,000, which was used as consumer finance working capital. The loan's maturity date based on the Amendment of Credit Agreement and Collateral Agreement No. 003/IBD-MM/LEG/15 dated September 16, 2015 on May 28, 2016. The interest rate stood at 10.00% per annum and will be fluctuated based on Bank Panin's policy.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (lanjutan)

Perjanjian ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen neto minimal sebesar 60,00% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari, tidak dalam keadaan dijaminkan kepada pihak ketiga manapun juga, obyek pembiayaan harus diasuransikan, serta mempertahankan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit dan Perjanjian Jaminan No. 19 tanggal 6 November 2015, Bank Panin setuju memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap VIII dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp800.000 yang digunakan sebagai modal kerja pembiayaan konsumen. Tanggal jatuh tempo Fasilitas Pinjaman Tetap VIII adalah 39 (tiga puluh sembilan) bulan sejak tanggal Perjanjian Kredit, tingkat suku bunga sebesar 11,25% per tahun untuk jangka waktu pinjaman selama 2 (dua) tahun dan 11,75% per tahun untuk jangka waktu pinjaman selama 3 (tiga) tahun yang berlaku tetap selama jangka waktu Pinjaman Tetap VIII.

Perjanjian ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen bersih minimal sebesar 100,00% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak rnemiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (Sembilan puluh) hari, tidak dalam keadaan dijaminkan kepada pihak ketiga manapun juga serta objek pembiayaan harus diasuransikan serta mempertahankan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas tidak melebihi 10 kali.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk (Bank Panin) (continued)

The agreement is secured by fiduciary transfer of the subsidiary's net receivables from customer at 60.00% of total amount of the outstanding loan with category day past due not over than ninety (90) days, not pledged to any third party, the object of financing should also be covered by insurance and maintain maximum debt to equity ratio of 10 (ten) times.

Based on the Credit Agreement and Security Agreement No. 19 dated November 6, 2015, Bank Panin agreed to provide a Fixed Loan Facility VIII with a maximum available fund amounting to Rp800,000, which used as consumer finance working capital. The loan's maturity date is thirty nine (39) months from the date of Credit Agreement. The interest rate at 11.25% per annum during the loan period for two (2) years and 11.75% per annum during the loan period of three (3) years, which remain valid for a period of Fixed Loan VIII.

The agreement is secured by fiduciary transfer of the Company's net receivables from customers at 100.00% of the total amount of the outstanding loan with category day past due not over than ninety (90) days, not secured to any third party and also the object of financing should be covered by insurance and maintain maximum debt to equity ratio of 10 times.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

Pinjaman berulang

Berdasarkan perjanjian kredit No. JAK/100450/U/00149781 tanggal 6 Oktober 2010, HSBC setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman modal kerja kepada WOM dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp200.000 untuk pembiayaan kendaraan bermotor dengan tingkat bunga sebesar 10,25% per tahun dan akan berfluktuasi sesuai kebijakan bank.

Pinjaman ini ditujukan untuk membiayai modal kerja jangka pendek WOM dan bersifat berulang.

Jangka waktu dari setiap pinjaman adalah maksimal satu tahun terhitung sejak tanggal pencairan dan setiap *tranche* harus minimal sebesar Rp5.000 dan pinjaman pokok dibayar secara bulanan.

Fasilitas ini telah mengalami peninjauan kembali oleh HSBC dan berdasarkan Surat Fasilitas Perbankan - Tanggal Peninjauan Kembali Fasilitas No. JAK/14103/U/140716 tanggal 20 Oktober 2014, fasilitas ini dapat ditinjau kembali setiap saat dan dalam kondisi apapun dan fasilitas ini dapat ditarik paling lambat tanggal 31 Oktober 2015.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen WOM dengan jumlah minimal sebesar 100% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari serta mengharuskan WOM untuk mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

Berdasarkan Surat Fasilitas Perbankan - Tanggal Peninjauan Kembali Fasilitas No. JAK/150921/U/150630 tanggal 12 Oktober 2015, fasilitas ini dapat ditinjau kembali setiap saat dan dalam kondisi apapun dan fasilitas ini dapat ditarik paling lambat tanggal 31 Oktober 2016.

Berdasarkan surat No. JAK/140230/U/00269836 tanggal 20 Maret 2014, MIF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu hingga tanggal 31 Januari 2015. Tingkat bunga tetap akan dibebankan atas setiap penarikan.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

Revolving loan

Based on the credit agreement No. JAK/100450/U/00149781 dated October 6, 2010, HSBC agreed to provide a working capital loan facility to WOM with a maximum amount of Rp200,000 for motor vehicle financing and bears interest rate at 10.25% per annum and may be fluctuated based on the bank's policy.

The purpose of this loan is to fund WOM's short term working capital and in revolving basis.

Tenor of each loan is maximum one year from disbursement date and each tranche should be in a minimum of Rp5,000 and principal loan will be paid monthly.

This facility has been reviewed by HSBC and based on Letter of Banking Facility - Reconsideration Facility Date No. JAK/14103/U/140716 dated October 20, 2014, this facility can be reconsidered at any time and in any condition and this facility can be withdrawn not later than October 31, 2015.

This loan facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of WOM's consumer financing receivables with a minimum of 100% of the total amount outstanding loan with category day past due not more than 90 (ninety) days and requires WOM to maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times.

Based on Letter of Banking Facility - Reconsideration Facility Date No. JAK/150921/U/150630 dated October 12, 2015, this facility can be reconsidered at any time and in any condition and this facility can withdrawn not later than October 31, 2016.

Based on letter No. JAK/140230/U/00269836 dated March 20, 2014, MIF obtained demand loan facility with maximum facility limit amounting to Rp150,000 with the facility period until January 31, 2015. Fixed interest rate will be charged on each drawdown.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 20 Maret 2014, dinyatakan bahwa entitas anak memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang yang tertulis dalam surat No. JAK/140230/U/00269836.

Berdasarkan surat No. CDT/2015/05/1291 yang merupakan perubahan dari perjanjian No. JAK/150429/U/00308161 tanggal 26 Mei 2015, MIF memperoleh perpanjangan fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang dengan peningkatan limit fasilitas menjadi Rp400.000 dan jangka waktu hingga tanggal 31 Januari 2016.

Pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2015, berdasarkan surat No. JAK/150739/U/00315776, entitas anak memperoleh peningkatan limit fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang menjadi Rp600.000.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan piutang lancar yang tidak memiliki tunggakan bunga dan/atau angsuran pokok lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari. Selama periode pinjaman, MIF harus menjaga agar PT Bank Maybank Indonesia tetap menjadi pemegang saham mayoritas (minimal 90% dari jumlah modal disetor dan ditempatkan).

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit No. 163 tanggal 25 Maret 2011, PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (Bank Victoria) setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman modal kerja kepada MIF dengan jumlah maksimum Rp100.000 dengan tingkat bunga 10,50% per tahun. Jangka waktu pinjaman maksimal 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan atau maksimal 48 (empat puluh delapan) bulan sejak tanggal penarikan fasilitas. Entitas anak menarik fasilitas I dan II masing-masing sebesar Rp50.000 pada tanggal 28 Maret 2011 dan 30 Maret 2011, dengan jangka waktu 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan sejak pencairan masing-masing pinjaman.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. (continued)

On March 20, 2014, it is stated that the subsidiary, obtained demand loan facility mentioned in letter No. JAK/140230/U/ 00269836.

Based on letter No. CDT/2015/05/1291 which is the amendment of the agreement No. JAK/150429/U/00308161 dated May 26, 2015, MIF obtained extension of demand loan facility with increased facility limit to become into Rp400.000 and facility period until January 31, 2016.

On August 21, 2015 based on letter No. JAK/150739/U/00315776, the subsidiary obtained facility limit increase into Rp600.000.

This loan is secured by current receivables which does not have interest and/or principal payment overdue which is more than 90 (ninety) days. During the loan period, MIF must maintain PT Bank Maybank Indonesia as the majority shareholder (at least 90% of issued and paid up capital).

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk

Based on the Credit Agreement No. 163 dated March 25, 2011, PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (Bank Victoria) agreed to provide a working capital loan facility to MIF with a maximum amount of Rp100,000 and bears interest rate at 10.50% per annum. Maximum loan period is 36 (thirty six) months or 48 (forty eight) months since the facility drawdown date. The subsidiary has drawdown the first and second facilities amounting to Rp50,000 on March 28, 2011 and March 30, 2011, respectively, with facility period of 36 (thirty six) months since withdrawal date.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 18 Maret 2013, entitas anak memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang berdasarkan surat penawaran No. 039/BVIC-KLG1/OL/III/2013 dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp150.000 dan jangka waktu pinjaman berlaku sampai tanggal 25 Maret 2014 dengan tingkat bunga sebesar 8,5% per tahun (tingkat suku bunga dapat berubah mengikuti keadaan pasar yang berlaku).

Pada bulan Maret 2013, berdasarkan surat No. 053/02/III/2013, entitas anak memperpanjang fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu hingga tanggal 25 Maret 2015.

Pada bulan Maret 2014, berdasarkan surat No. 040/BVIC-KLGI/OL/III/2014, entitas anak memperoleh perpanjangan fasilitas pinjaman modal kerja dengan kenaikan batas maksimum fasilitas menjadi Rp200.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman hingga 25 Maret 2015.

Pada bulan November 2014, berdasarkan surat No.050/BVIC-KLG1/OL/XI/2014, entitas anak memperpanjang fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang dan batas maksimum *limit* fasilitas dinaikkan menjadi Rp400.000 dengan jangka waktu hingga 25 Maret 2016.

Pada tanggal 21 April 2015, berdasarkan surat No. 034/SKM-KPP/VIC/IV/2015, Bank Victoria memberikan pengurangan *limit* fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang menjadi Rp200.000.

Pada tanggal 12 Agustus 2015, berdasarkan surat No. 072/SKM-KPP/VIC/VIII/2015, Bank Victoria membatalkan surat No. 034/SKM-KPP/VIC/IV/2015 mengenai pengurangan *limit* fasilitas pinjaman promes berulang sehingga *limit* fasilitas kembali menjadi Rp400.000.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (continued)

On March 18, 2013, the subsidiary obtained revolving demand loan facility based on offering letter No. 039/BVIC-KLG1/OL/III/2013 with facility limit of Rp150,000 and the term of loan will end on March 25, 2014 with interest rate at 8.5% per annum (interest rates are subject to change depending on the market conditions).

On March 2013, based on letter No. 053/02/III/2013, the subsidiary has extended the demand loan facility with maximum facility limit amounting to Rp150,000 with the facility period until March 25, 2015.

In March 2014, based on letter No. 040/BVIC-KLGI/OL/III/2014, the subsidiary received working capital loan facility extension with increased maximum facility limit to become Rp200,000 with loan period until March 25, 2015.

In November 2014, based on letter No.050/BVIC-KLG1/OL/XI/2014, the subsidiary extended the demand loan and maximum limit facility had been increased to become Rp400,000 with the period until March 25, 2016.

On April 21, 2015, based on letter no 034/SKM-KPP/VIC/IV/2015, Bank Victoria reduced the demand loan facility limit into Rp200,000.

On August 12, 2015, based on letter no 072/SKM-KPP/VIC/VIII/2015, Bank Victoria had cancelled letter no. 034/SKM-KPP/VIC/IV/2015 related with reduction of demand loan facility limit, which returned back into Rp400,000.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (lanjutan)

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak sebesar 100% dan 50% dari jumlah utang pokok pinjaman masing-masing untuk fasilitas pinjaman modal kerja dan promes berulang. Piutang yang dijaminkan adalah piutang lancar yang tidak memiliki tunggakan bunga dan/atau angsuran pokok lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari. Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak harus menjaga agar PT Bank Maybank Indonesia tetap menjadi pemegang saham minimal 51,10% dari jumlah modal disetor dan ditempatkan.

PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk (BJB)

Berdasarkan Akta perjanjian Kredit No. 16/KOM-KKU/SPPK/2015 tanggal 8 Juni 2015, MIF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dalam bentuk *Term Loan* dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp250.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman maksimal 51 bulan.

Tingkat suku bunga yang dikenakan adalah tingkat suku bunga mengambang sebesar 10,65% per tahun untuk penarikan fasilitas selama bulan Juni 2015 dan 10,90% per tahun untuk penarikan untuk penarikan fasilitas setelah bulan Juni 2015.

Berdasarkan surat No. 24/KOM-KKU/SPPK/2015 tanggal 22 September 2015, entitas anak memperoleh penambahan fasilitas pinjaman dalam bentuk *Term Loan* dengan *limit* fasilitas Rp100.000 dan jangka waktu pinjaman maksimal 48 bulan.

Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio perbandingan jumlah hutang dengan modal sendiri (*Debt to Equity Ratio*) agar tidak melebihi 8 (delapan) kali, rasio lancar minimal 1 kali dan total kredit bermasalah yang lebih dari 90 hari tidak lebih dari 3%.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa seluruh piutang lancar yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 50% dari *limit* pinjaman.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Victoria International Tbk (continued)

This loan facility is secured by subsidiary's consumer financing receivables which is amounted to 100% and 50% of the principal amount of the bank loan facility for working capital and bank loan facility for demand loan, respectively. Receivables pledged are current receivable which have no interest and/or installment payment deliquency of more than 90 (ninety) days. During the period of loan, the subsidiary must maintain PT Bank Maybank Indonesia as a shareholder minimum 51.10% of total issued and fully paid capital.

PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten Tbk (BJB)

Based on Loan agreement No. 16/KOM-KKU/SPPK/2015 dated June 8, 2015, MIF obtained term loan facility having facility limit of Rp250,000 with maximum facility period of 51 months.

Interest rate applied is floating rate at 10.65% per annum for each withdrawal during June 2015 and 10.90% per annum for each withdrawal after June 2015.

Based on letter No. 24/KOM-KKU/SPPK/2015 dated September 22, 2015, the subsidiary obtained term loan facility with facility limit amounted to Rp100,000 and maximum period of facility is 48 months.

During the loan period, the subsidiary is obliged to maintain the Subsidiary's Debt to Equity Ratio at 8 (eight) times at the maximum, minimum current ratio at 1 and total non performing loan over 90 days under 3%.

This facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of all of the subsidiary's current receivables given to the third parties at 50% of loan facility limit.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank KEB Hana

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 68 tanggal 29 Mei 2013, Bank Hana setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Pinjaman Cicilan Modal Kerja kepada WOM dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp200.000. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas ini adalah satu tahun sejak pencairan fasilitas kredit. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 9,50% per tahun. Saldo pinjaman telah jatuh tempo dan dilunasi pada tanggal 29 Mei 2014.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 73 tanggal 20 Maret 2014, Bank Hana setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit *Working Capital Installment* II dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan sebesar Rp250.000. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas ini adalah 2 (dua) tahun sejak tanggal pencairan kredit. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 12,50% per tahun.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 34 tanggal 9 September 2014, Bank Hana setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit *Working Capital Installment* III dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan adalah sebesar Rp200.000. Tanggal jatuh tempo fasilitas ini adalah 3 (tiga) tahun sejak tanggal pencairan kredit ditambah *availability period* selama tiga bulan sejak tanggal penandatanganan perjanjian kredit. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 12,50% per tahun.

Perjanjian tersebut dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen neto minimal sebesar 100,00% dari total pokok pinjaman.

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB)

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit No.13 tanggal 2 September 2013, MIF memperoleh fasilitas kredit dengan batas maksimum *limit* fasilitas kredit tidak melebihi Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal pencairan pertama.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank KEB Hana

Based on Credit Agreement No. 68 dated May 29, 2013, Bank Hana agreed to provide Working Capital Installment Loan Facility for WOM with maximum available fund of Rp200,000. The maturity date of this loan facility is one year from the date of credit drawdown. The loan bears interest rate at 9.50% per annum. The loan has matured and has been paid on May 29, 2014.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 73 dated March 20, 2014, Bank Hana agreed to provide Working Capital Installment II Credit Facility with maximum amount of Rp250,000. The maturity of facility is 2 (two) years since the credit withdrawal date. The loan bears interest rates at 12.50% per annum.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 34 dated September 9, 2014, Bank Hana agreed to provide a Working Capital Installment III Credit Facility with maximum amount of Rp200,000. The maturity of facility is 3 (three) years since the credit withdrawal date and availability period for three months since the signing of the loan agreement. The loan bears interest rates 12.50% per annum.

The agreement is secured by fiduciary transfer of net receivables from customers amounting to 100.00% of the total amount of the outstanding at the minimum.

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB)

Based on the notarial deed of Loan Agreement No. 13 dated September 2, 2013, MIF obtained loan facility with maximum facility limit of Rp150,000 for the loan period of 1 (one) year since the first withdrawal.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB) (lanjutan)

Pada bulan Desember 2014, berdasarkan surat No. 14/FID/0164, MIF memperoleh perpanjangan dan penambahan maksimum *limit* fasilitas pinjaman *Money Market* sebesar Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman sampai dengan 31 Desember 2015.

Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar Jakarta Inter Bank Offered Rate Over Night (JIBOR O/N) ditambah 2,65% per tahun.

Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 60% dari jumlah utang pokok fasilitas pembiayaan.

Pada tanggal 10 Desember 2015, berdasarkan surat No.15/FID/0183, entitas anak memperoleh perpanjangan fasilitas pinjaman *Money Market* dengan jangka waktu pinjaman sampai dengan 31 Januari 2016.

Pada tanggal 26 Januari 2016, berdasarkan surat No. 16/FID/0011, entitas anak memperoleh perpanjangan fasilitas pinjaman *Money Market* sebesar Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman sampai dengan 29 Februari 2016.

MIF harus memenuhi rasio kecukupan jaminan tidak boleh kurang dari 60%, menjaga rasio pinjaman terhadap modal maksimum sebesar 9:1, menjaga PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk sebagai pemegang saham mayoritas dengan minimum kepemilikan sebesar 51% dan menjaga peringkat *rating* Perusahaan di AA+.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 38 tanggal 12 Maret 2014, WOM mendapat fasilitas pembiayaan dengan *limit* sebesar Rp150.000. Fasilitas ini bersifat berulang (*revolving*). Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 1 (satu) tahun sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani.

Berdasarkan Perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Kredit No. 514/07/2015 tanggal 30 Juli 2015, entitas anak telah mendapatkan perpanjangan atas Fasilitas Pinjaman Berulang yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 12 Maret 2016.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB) (continued)

As of December 2014, based on letter No. 4/FID/0164, MIF obtained extension and additional maximum limit of Money Market loan facility amounting to Rp150,000 with time period until December 31, 2015.

The loan facility bears interest rate at Jakarta Inter Bank Offered Rate Over Night (JIBOR O/N) plus 2.65% per annum.

The loan facilities are secured by fiduciary collateral in the form of consumer financing receivables given to third parties equal to 60% of total bank loan.

In December 10, 2015, based on letter No. 15/FID/0183, the subsidiary obtained extended Money Market facility with loan period until January 31, 2016.

On January 26, 2016, based on letter No. 16/FID/0011, the subsidiary obtained extension of Money Market facility amounting to Rp150,000 with loan period until February, 29, 2016.

MIF must fullfil the collateral adequacy ratio of not less than 60%, maintain the gearing ratio of 9:1 at the maximum, maintain PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk as the majority shareholder with the minimum ownership at 51% and maintain the rating of the Company at AA+.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 38 dated March 12, 2014, WOM acquired financing facility with a maximum amount of Rp150,000. This facility is on revolving basis. The term of facility withdrawal is 1 (one) year since the signing of the credit agreement.

Based on the Amendment of Credit Agreement No. 514/07/2015 dated July 30, 2015, the subsidiary has secured an extension on the Revolving Loan Facilty which will mature on March 12, 2016.

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB) (lanjutan)

Suku bunga pinjaman ditentukan 2 (dua) hari kerja atau tanggal lain sebelum tanggal penarikan fasilitas kredit, dengan jaminan berupa jaminan secara fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen bersih dengan minimal sebesar 110,00% dari jumlah pokok fasilitas kredit dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 30 (tiga puluh) hari.

PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk (Bank Ekonomi)

Entitas anak, MIF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dalam bentuk pinjaman akseptasi dari Bank Ekonomi sejak tahun 2006 dan telah diperpanjang beberapa kali hingga tahun 2012.

Pada tanggal 1 Oktober 2012, berdasarkan surat No. 003/FILETCERX/2012, entitas anak memperpanjang fasilitas pinjaman dengan jumlah pokok tidak melebihi dari Rp10.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman yang berakhir tanggal 30 Oktober 2013. Tingkat suku bunga adalah 9,25% per tahun.

Berdasarkan Surat Penawaran Perpanjangan Fasilitas No. 004/F/LETTER X/2012 tanggal 1 Oktober 2012, entitas anak memperpanjang fasilitas pinjaman akseptasi dengan batas maksimum fasilitas Rp50.000 dan jangka waktu pinjaman sampai dengan tanggal 30 Oktober 2013. Tingkat bunga pinjaman adalah sebesar 9,25% per tahun.

Pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2014, berdasarkan Akta Perubahan Perjanjian Kredit No. 35, entitas anak mendapatkan fasilitas kredit dengan batas maksimum fasilitas Rp150.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman hingga tanggal 30 November 2014. Tingkat suku bunga adalah 9,85% per tahun. Pada tanggal 16 Desember 2014, berdasarkan surat No. 900-000159/Desember/2014, entitas anak memperpanjang fasilitas pinjaman sampai dengan 31 Oktober 2015. Tingkat suku bunga adalah 10,20% per tahun. Suku bunga dapat berubah mengikuti keadaan pasar yang berlaku.

Pada taggal 1 Desember 2015, berdasarkan surat No. 900-000159/Desember/2015, entitas anak memperoleh perpanjangan fasilitas pinjaman sampai dengan 31 Oktober 2016.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank UOB Indonesia (UOB) (continued)

Loan interest rate is determined on 2 (two) working days or before the credit's facility's withdrawal date, the agreement is secured by fiduciary transfer of the Company's net receivables from customers at 110.00% of the total amount of the outstanding loan with category day past due not over than thirty (30) days.

PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk (Bank Ekonomi)

The subsidiary, MIF obtained the loan facility in the form of loan acceptance from Bank Ekonomi since 2006 and it has been renewed several times until 2012.

On October 1, 2012, based on letter No. 003/FILETCERX/2012, the subsidiary extending of their credit facility with maximum amount Rp10,000. The term of credit facility period will mature on October 30, 2013. The interest rate is 9.25% per annum.

Based on Facility Extension Offering Letter No. 004/F/LETTER X/2012 dated October 1, 2012, the subsidiary extended the loan acceptance facility with maximum facility amount of Rp50,000 and loan period until October 30, 2013. The loan's interest rate is 9.25% per annum.

On October 31, 2014, based on Changes on Loan Agreement No. 35, the subsidiary obtained loan facility with maximum facility limit of Rp150,000 and the term of loan facility period until November 30, 2014. The interest rate is 9.85% per annum. On December 16, 2014, based on letter No. 900-000159/Desember/2014, the subsidiary extended its loan facility until October 31, 2015. The interest rate is 10.20% per annum. Interest rates are subject to change depending on the market conditions.

On December 1, 2015, based on letter No. 900-000159/December/2015, the subsidiary obtained extended loan facility until October 31, 2016.

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk (Bank Ekonomi) (lanjutan)

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak sebesar 50% dari total pinjaman.

Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio perbandingan jumlah hutang dengan modal sendiri (*Debt to Equity Ratio*) agar tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali dan menjaga agar Bank tetap menjadi pemegang saham mayoritas (di atas 50,10%) baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.

PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit No. SPFK/024/KPO/FIN/111/2015 tanggal 31 Maret 2015, MIF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dalam bentuk money market dengan limit fasilitas Rp100.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman 12 (dua belas) bulan. Tingkat suku bunga adalah 10,25% per tahun.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 50% dari pokok fasilitas pinjaman jumlah utang.

Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak diwajibkan untuk menjaga rasio perbandingan jumlah hutang dengan modal sendiri *(Debt to Equity Ratio)* agar tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA)

Berdasarkan perjanjian kredit No. 194 tanggal 20 Oktober 2010, BCA setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman modal kerja dalam bentuk kredit lokal (rekening koran) dan *installment loan* (”Fasilitas *Installment Loan* 1”) dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp25.000 dan Rp200.000 untuk pembiayaan kendaraan bermotor dengan tingkat bunga masing-masing 10,75% dan 11,00% per tahun kepada entitas anak (WOM).

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Ekonomi Raharja Tbk (Bank Ekonomi) (continued)

This loan is secured by the subsidiary's consumer financing receivables amounting to 50% of total loan oustanding.

During the loan period, the subsidiary is obliged to maintain the subsidiary's Debt to Equity Ratio of 10 (ten) times at the maximum and maintain the Bank to be the majority shareholder (above 50.10%) either directly or indirectly.

PT Bank Capital Indonesia Tbk

Based on the Credit Agreement No. SPFK/024/KPO/FIN/III/2015 dated March 31, 2015, MIF obtained money market facility with maximum facility limit of Rp100,000 and loan period of 12 (twelve) months. The interest rate is 10,25% per annum.

This facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of all of the consumer financing receivables given to the third parties at 50% of the total outstanding loan.

During the loan period, the subsidiary is obligied to maintain the Debt to Equity Ratio at 10 (ten) times at the maximum.

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA)

Based on the credit agreement No. 194 dated October 20, 2010, BCA agreed to provide a working capital loan facility in the form of local credit (Bank Statement) and installment loan facility (“Installment Loan Facility 1”) with a maximum amount of Rp25,000 and Rp200,000 for motor vehicle financing and bears interest rate at 10.75% and 11.00%, respectively per annum to the subsidiary (WOM).

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan perubahan pertama perjanjian kredit No. 116 tanggal 19 Oktober 2011, BCA setuju untuk menambah dan memperpanjang fasilitas kredit lokal (rekening koran) dan *installment loan* ("Fasilitas *Installment Loan* 2") dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp25.000 dan Rp500.000. Jangka waktu Fasilitas *Installment Loan* 2 adalah 3 (tiga) tahun. Kedua pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga 10,50% per tahun.

Berdasarkan Perubahan Pertama Perjanjian Kredit No. 194 tersebut, Fasilitas *Installment Loan* 1 akan jatuh tempo maksimum 3 (tiga) tahun sejak tanggal setiap penarikan yang terkait.

Perjanjian kredit untuk Fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) ini telah mengalami beberapa kali perpanjangan. Yang terakhir adalah Perjanjian Kredit No. 33. Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 33 tanggal 15 Juli 2014, entitas anak kembali mendapatkan perpanjangan atas fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 Oktober 2015 serta penambahan fasilitas kredit berupa Fasilitas *Installment Loan* ("Fasilitas *Installment Loan* 3") dengan jumlah maksimum dana yang disediakan adalah sebesar Rp300.000 yang akan jatuh tempo maksimum 3 (tiga) tahun sejak tanggal setiap penarikan yang terkait.

Perjanjian Kredit untuk Fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) ini telah beberapa kali menyesuaikan kondisi tingkat suku bunga. Penyesuaian terakhir kondisi tingkat suku bunga adalah berdasarkan Surat No. 40270/GBK/2014 tanggal 9 Mei 2014. BCA kembali menyesuaikan kondisi tingkat suku bunga fasilitas Pinjaman Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) menjadi sebesar 12,50%. Kondisi tersebut telah berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 16 Mei 2014.

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 40515/GBK/2015 tanggal 15 Oktober 2015 entitas anak telah mendapatkan perpanjangan atas Fasilitas Kredit Lokal (Rekening Koran) yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 Januari 2016.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) (continued)

Based on first amendment of credit agreement No. 116 dated October 19, 2011, BCA agreed to provide additional and extend the facilities of local credit (current account) and installment loan ("Installment Loan Facility 2") with maximum amount of Rp25,000 and Rp500,000. Term of the Installment Loan Facility 2 is 3 (three) years. Both of these loan facilities bear interest rate at 10.50% per annum.

Under the First Amendment of Credit Agreement No. 194, the Installment Loan Facility 1 will mature at a maximum of three (3) years from the date of any related withdrawal.

The credit agreement of the Local Credit Facility (Current Account) has been extended several times. The latest one is Credit Agreement No. 33. Based on the Credit Agreement No. 33 dated July 15, 2014, the subsidiary has obtained an extension on the Local Credit Facilities (Current Account) which will mature on October 20, 2015 and increase the credit facility in the form of Installment Loan Facilty ("Installment Loan Facility 3") with a maximum available fund amounting to Rp300,000 with a maximum maturity of three (3) years from the date of any related withdrawal. .

The Credit Agreement of the Local Credit (Current Account) Facility has re-adjusted the interest rate several times. The latest adjustment of the interest rate was based on the Letter No. 40270/GBK/2014 dated May 9, 2014. BCA readjusted the interest rate conditions of Local Credit Facilities (Current Account) to become 12.50%. It has been effective since May 16, 2014.

Based on Credit Agreement No. 40515/GBK/2015 dated October 15, 2015, the subsidiary has secured facilities to extend the Local Credit Facilities (Current account) which will mature on January 20, 2016.

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) (lanjutan)

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak dengan jumlah minimal sebesar 110% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 60 (enam puluh) hari serta mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk (Bank Nobu)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 216 tanggal 28 Februari 2014, entitas anak (WOM) mengadakan perjanjian kredit dengan Bank Nobu. Bank Nobu setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit Pinjaman Tetap dengan limit sebesar Rp150.000. Fasilitas ini bersifat tidak berulang (*non-revolving*). Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 6 (enam) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 12,35% per tahun. Saldo pinjaman telah jatuh tempo dan dilunasi pada tanggal 26 Agustus 2014.

Berdasarkan akta perjanjian kredit No. 008/EXT/LC/KP-PLS/X/2015 tanggal 9 Oktober 2015, MIF memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dalam bentuk Money Market dengan limit fasilitas Rp50.000 dan jangka waktu pinjaman maksimal 12 bulan.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa seluruh piutang lancar yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 50% dari limit fasilitas pinjaman. Entitas anak menjaga *debt to equity ratio* (*gearing ratio*) tidak boleh melebihi 9 kali, piutang terhadap total aset minimal 60%, ekuitas minimal sebesar Rp100.000 dan NPL lebih dari 90 hari tidak melebihi 2% dari total portofolio pembiayaan.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) (continued)

This loan facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of subsidiary's consumer financing receivables with a minimum of 110% of the total outstanding loan with category day past due not more than 60 (sixty) days and maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times.

PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk (Bank Nobu)

Based on Credit Agreement No. 216 dated February 28, 2014, the subsidiary (WOM) entered into credit agreement with Bank Nobu. Bank Nobu agreed to provide Fixed Loan Facility with maximum amount of Rp150,000. This facility is on non-revolving basis. The term of credit withdrawal is 6 (six) months since the signing of the agreement. The loan bears interest rate at 12.35% per annum. The loan has matured and has been paid on August 26, 2014.

Based on Loan agreement No.008/EXT/LC/KP-PLS/X/2015 dated October 9, 2015, MIF obtained money market loan facility with facility limit of Rp50.000 and 12 months loan facility period at the maximum.

This facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of all of the Subsidiary's current receivables given to the third parties at 50% of loan facility limit. The Subsidiary has to maintain debt to equity ratio (gearing ratio) under 9 times, receivables against total asset minimal 60%, minimal equity equal to Rp100,000 and NPL more than 90 days under 2% compared to total financing.

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk (Bank Nobu) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 103 dan 105 tanggal 25 Agustus 2014, Bank Nobu setuju untuk memberikan Fasilitas Kredit Pinjaman Tetap dengan *limit* masing-masing sebesar Rp75.000. Fasilitas ini bersifat tidak berulang (*non-revolving*). Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 12 (dua belas) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 11,55% per tahun.

Pinjaman dijamin dengan jaminan berupa jaminan secara fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen dengan jumlah sekurang-kurangnya 100,00% dari jumlah pokok fasilitas kredit yang memiliki tunggakan tidak lebih dari 60 (enam puluh) hari.

Saldo pinjaman telah jatuh tempo dan dilunasi pada tanggal 28 Agustus 2015.

PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (ANZ)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 504/FA/ANZ/NEW/XI/2013 tanggal 8 Nopember 2013, entitas anak (WOM) mengadakan Perjanjian Kredit Fasilitas Berjangka dengan ANZ, di mana ANZ setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pembiayaan dengan *limit* sebesar Rp150.000. Fasilitas ini bersifat tidak berulang (*non revolving*). Fasilitas dapat ditarik dalam beberapa kali penarikan dengan nominal minimal Rp50.000. Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 3 (tiga) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani. Fasilitas akan jatuh tempo dalam 36 bulan sejak tanggal pencairan. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat suku bunga sebesar 11,35% per tahun.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Nationalnobu Tbk (Bank Nobu) (continued)

Based Credit Agreement No. 103 and 105 dated August 25, 2014, Bank Nobu agreed to provide Fixed Loan Facility with a maximum amount of Rp75,000, respectively. This facility is on a non-revolving basis. The term of credit withdrawal is twelve (12) months since the signing of the agreement. The loan bears interest rate at 11.55% per annum.

The loan is secured by fiduciary transfer of consumer financing receivables which is equivalent to at least 100.00% of the total outstanding loan with day past due not more than 60 (sixty) days.

The loan has matured and has been paid on August 28, 2015.

PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (ANZ)

Based on Credit Agreement No. 504/FA/ANZ/NEW/XI/2013 on November 8, 2013, the subsidiary (WOM) entered into a Credit Agreement Term Facility with ANZ, whereby ANZ agreed to provide financing facility with a maximum amount of Rp150,000. This is a non-revolving facility. This facility can be withdrawn several times with minimum nominal amount of Rp50,000. The term of facility withdrawal is three (3) months since the signing of the agreement. The facility will mature in thirty six (36) months since the first drawdown date. This loan bears interest rate at 11.35% per annum.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (ANZ) (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 505/FA/ANZ/NEW/XI/2013 tanggal 8 Nopember 2013, entitas anak mengadakan Perjanjian Fasilitas Batas Kredit Dalam Pasar Uang dengan ANZ, dimana ANZ setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pembiayaan dengan *limit* sebesar Rp50.000. Fasilitas ini dapat ditarik selama jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas. Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 1 (satu) tahun sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit dan akan jatuh tempo dalam 1 (satu) bulan sejak tanggal pencairan.

Berdasarkan Perubahan atas Perjanjian Fasilitas Batas Kredit Dalam Pasar Uang (*Money Market Lines*) No. 670/FA/ANZ/AMN-I/IX/2014 tanggal 18 September 2014, entitas anak dan ANZ saling sepakat untuk mengubah ketentuan-ketentuan yang tercantum dalam ketentuan-ketentuan dan persyaratan-persyaratan standar ANZ.

Berdasarkan Perubahan Kedua atas Perjanjian Fasilitas Modal Kerja No. 700/FA/ANZ/AMN-II/IX/2014 tanggal 18 September 2014, entitas anak dan ANZ setuju untuk mengubah nama fasilitas dari Fasilitas Batas Kredit Dalam Pasar Uang (*Money Market Lines*) menjadi Fasilitas Modal Kerja serta memperpanjang jatuh tempo fasilitas menjadi 31 Agustus 2015.

Berdasarkan Perubahan Ketiga atas Perjanjian Fasilitas Modal Kerja No. 913/FA/ANZ/AMN-III/X/2015 tanggal 9 Oktober 2015, entitas anak dan ANZ telah setuju untuk memperpanjang jatuh tempo fasilitas menjadi 31 Agustus 2016.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan piutang pembiayaan konsumen dengan kolektibilitas lancar sebesar 110% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 hari. Entitas anak wajib menjaga ekuitas konsolidasi minimum sebesar Rp200.000, mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi tujuh kali serta mengupayakan agar PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, pada setiap saat, memiliki secara langsung 51% modal dengan hak suara sah atau hak kepemilikan serupa.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (ANZ) (continued)

Based on Credit Agreement No. 505/FA/ANZ/NEW/XI/2013 on November 8, 2013, the subsidiary entered into a Credit Limit Facility Agreement in Money Market with ANZ, whereby ANZ agreed to provide financing facility with a maximum amount of Rp50,000. This facility can be drawn in times of withdrawal period. The term of credit withdrawal is one (1) year since the signing of the agreement and will mature in one (1) month since the first drawdown date.

Based on Amendment to Credit Limit Facility Agreement in Money Market No. 670/FA/ANZ/AMN-I/IX/2014 dated September 18, 2014, the subsidiary and ANZ agreed to amend the terms set forth in the standard terms and conditions standard ANZ.

Based on the Second Amendment to Working Capital Facility Agreement No. 700/FA/ANZ/AMN-II/IX/2014 dated September 18, 2014, the subsidiary and ANZ agreed to change the name of the facility from Credit Limit Facility Agreement in Money Market into the Working Capital Facility and extend the maturity of the facility to August 31, 2015.

Based on the Third Amendment to Working Capital Facility Agreement No. 913/FA/ANZ/AMN-III/X/2015 dated October 9, 2015, the subsidiary and ANZ agreed to extend the maturity of the facility to August 31, 2016.

The loan is collateralized by consumer financing receivables with current collectibility rating equivalent to 110% of the total amount of the outstanding loan with category day past due not over than ninety (90) days. The subsidiary is required to maintain a minimum consolidated equity amounting to Rp200,000, maximum Gearing Ratio of 7 times and strive for PT Bank Maybank Indonesia, at any time, have a direct 51% equity with valid voting rights or similar rights of ownership.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Permata Tbk, Syariah

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Kredit No. 24 tanggal 18 Juni 2012, PT Bank Permata Tbk setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman kepada MIF dengan akad *Murabahah* dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp75.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman 48 (empat puluh delapan) bulan sejak tanggal pencairan pertama.

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit No. 03 tanggal 3 April 2013, maksimum *limit* fasilitas pinjaman *Murabahah* dinaikkan menjadi Rp125.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman 48 (empat puluh delapan) bulan sejak tanggal pencairan pertama.

Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak harus menjaga *Gearing Ratio* maksimal sebesar 10 (sepuluh) kali, memonitor komposisi piutang pembiayaan konsumen dengan tunggakan lebih dari 30 (tiga puluh) hari tidak lebih besar dari 4% dan piutang dengan tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari tidak lebih besar dari 2,5%, menjaga persentase *average net write-off* terhadap jumlah portofolio selama 12 (dua belas) bulan terakhir tidak melebihi 2% dan menjaga perbandingan saldo pinjaman tidak lebih dari 20% terhadap jumlah *service asset* yang dimiliki entitas anak atau menjaga saldo pinjaman tidak lebih dari 2 (dua) kali modal entitas anak, yang mana lebih tinggi.

Fasilitas ini dijaminkan dengan jaminan fidusia berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 100% dari jumlah utang fasilitas pinjaman.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Permata Tbk, Sharia

Based on the Credit Agreement No. 24 dated June 18, 2012, PT Bank Permata Tbk agreed to provide a loan facility to MIF with akad Murabahah with maximum amount of Rp75,000 with loan period of 48 (forty eight) months since the first withdrawal.

Based on notarial deed of Credit Agreement No. 03 dated April 3, 2013, the maximum facility limit of Murabahah was increased to Rp125,000 with 48 (forty eight) months loan period since the first withdrawal.

During the facility period, the subsidiary has to maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times, monitor consumer financing receivable composition with past due days above 30 (thirty) days not to be greater than 4% and receivables with past due days above 90 (ninety) days not to be greater than 2.5%, maintain the net write-off average percentage of portfolio total during the last 12 (twelve) months not to exceed 2% and maintain credit balance not more than 20% of service asset owned by the subsidiary or maintain the total credit of maximum 2 (two) times higher than the subsidiary's equity, whichever is higher.

The loan facilities are secured by fiduciary collateral in the form of consumer financing receivables given to third parties equal to 100% of total bank loan.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Bank Mandiri)

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit Modal Kerja No. 67 tanggal 21 November 2012, Bank Mandiri setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pinjaman kepada MIF dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp300.000. Jangka waktu pinjaman akan berakhir pada tanggal 20 Mei 2014, dengan jangka waktu angsuran kredit maksimal 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan sejak tanggal penarikan fasilitas kredit. Tingkat suku bunga dari fasilitas pinjaman ini adalah sebesar 8,50% - 9,00% per tahun.

Pinjaman ini diiamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa seluruh piutang lancar yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 105% dari limit kredit.

Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak memiliki kewajiban untuk memelihara *gearing ratio* sesuai Peraturan Pemerintah (Menteri Keuangan) yang berlaku. Apabila *gearing ratio* melampaui ketentuan yang berlaku, Bank Mandiri berhak untuk menangguhkan penarikan atas sisa limit kredit yang belum ditarik. Apabila *gearing ratio* telah mencapai 9 (sembilan) kali, maka entitas anak harus menyampaikan *action plan* berupa penambahan modal atas *gearing ratio* tersebut.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

Pada tanggal 26 Mei 2011, PT Bank BCA Syariah setuju memberikan fasilitas pinjaman kepada entitas anak (WOM) dengan akad *Al-Mudharabah* dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp50.000. Jangka waktu penarikan sebesar 12 (dua belas) bulan dan akan jatuh tempo dalam waktu 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat keuntungan yang setara dengan 10,50% sampai dengan 13,00% per tahun.

Berdasarkan perubahan pertama atas Perjanjian Kredit No. 156/PRBH-BCAS/VI/13 tanggal 27 Juni 2013, fasilitas pinjaman entitas anak berubah menjadi *revolving*.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Bank Mandiri)

PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Bank Mandiri) Based on Working Capital Credit Agreement No. 67 dated November 21, 2012, Bank Mandiri agreed to provide a loan facility to the MIF with maximum amount of Rp300,000. The term of loan will end on May 20, 2014, with loan installment period maximum 36 (thirty six) months from the date of facility withdrawal. Interest rate of credit facility is 8.50% - 9.00% per annum.

This loan was secured by fiduciary transfer of current receivables given to third party amounted to 105% of the credit limit.

During the loan period, the subsidiary has an obligation to maintain gearing ratio in accordance to Government Regulation (Ministry of Finance). If the gearing ratio exceeds the provision set, Bank Mandiri has the right to suspend the withdrawal of the remaining undrawn credit limit. If gearing ratio get to 9 (nine) times, the subsidiary is obliged to deliver an action plan in the form of additional paid in capital of the gearing ratio.

PT Bank BCA Syariah

On May 26, 2011, PT Bank BCA Syariah agreed to provide a loan agreement to the subsidiary (WOM) with akad Al-Mudharabah for a maximum amount of Rp50,000. The term of credit withdrawal is 12 (twelve) months since the signing of the agreement and will mature in 36 (thirty six) months. This loan has profit amount which is equivalent to 10.50% to 13.00% per annum.

Based on the first amendment of the Credit Agreement No. 156/PRBH-BCAS/VI/13 dated June 27, 2013, the subsidiary's loan facility is amended to become revolving.

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a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank BCA Syariah (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan Surat No. 004/SRT/SMH/IV/2014 tanggal 24 April 2014 serta Perubahan atas Akad Pembiayaan No. 243/PRBH-BCAS/VII/14 tanggal 25 Juli 2014, PT Bank BCA Syariah menyesuaikan nilai keuntungan menjadi setara dengan 12,25% per tahun untuk fasilitas yang telah cair dan 13,00% per tahun untuk pencairan baru.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan sebesar 100% dari total pokok pinjaman dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 60 (enam puluh) hari serta mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

Berdasarkan Akta Perjanjian Kredit No.10 tanggal 4 Juni 2013, entitas anak (MIF) memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman *Demand Loan* dengan batas maksimum *limit* fasilitas tidak melebihi Rp100.000 dengan jangka waktu pinjaman 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal 4 Juni 2013.

Berdasarkan Adendum Perjanjian Kredit No.102A/DL-1115/VI/2014 tanggal 4 Juni 2014, entitas anak memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman *Demand Loan* dengan batas maksimum *limit* fasilitas tidak melebihi Rp100.000 dan jangka waktu pinjaman 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal 4 Juni 2014.

Fasilitas ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia berupa piutang pembiayaan konsumen lancar yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga sebesar 50% dari jumlah utang pokok fasilitas pembiayaan. Selama periode pinjaman, entitas anak harus menjaga total *debt* terhadap *tangible net worth* tidak melebihi 8 kali dan piutang tidak lancar harus di bawah 3,5%.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank BCA Syariah (continued)

Based on the Letter No. 004/SRT/SMH/IV/2014 dated April 24, 2014 and the Amendment to Financing Agreement No. 243/PRBH-BCAS/VII/14 dated July 25, 2014, PT Bank BCA Syariah adjust the profit amount to be equivalent with 12.25% per annum for the facility that has been withdrawn and 13.00% per annum for new withdrawals.

This loan facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of the subsidiary's consumer financing receivables at 100% of the total outstanding loan category having day past due not more than 60 (sixty) days and maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times.

PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk

Based on Notarial Deed of Credit Agreement No. 10 dated June 4, 2013, the subsidiary (MIF) obtained Demand Loan facility with maximum facility limit of Rp100,000 for the loan period of 1 (one) year since June 4, 2013.

Based on Addendum of Credit Agreement No. 102A/DL-1115/VI/2014 dated June 4, 2014, the subsidiary obtained Demand Loan facility with maximum facility limit of Rp100,000 and one-year loan period since June 4, 2014.

The loan facilities are secured by fiduciary collateral in the form of current consumer financing receivables given to third parties which is equivalent to 50% of the total outstanding bank loan. The receivables pledged are classified as current receivable. During the loan period, the subsidiary has to maintain total debt to tangible net worth not higher than 8 times and non performing loan should be lower than 3.5%.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

a. Fasilitas Pembiayaan Pemilikan Kendaraan Bermotor Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PT Bank Panin Syariah

Pada tanggal 21 Juni 2012, entitas anak (WOM) mengadakan perjanjian kredit dengan akad *Wa'ad-Mudharabah* dengan PT Bank Panin Syariah. PT Bank Panin Syariah setuju untuk memberikan fasilitas pembiayaan kepada entitas anak dengan jumlah maksimum sebesar Rp80.000 untuk pembiayaan kendaraan bermotor dengan nilai keuntungan yang setara dengan 12,00% per tahun.

Jangka waktu penarikan fasilitas ditetapkan 6 (enam) bulan sejak tanggal perjanjian kredit ditandatangani dan akan jatuh tempo dalam 36 (tiga puluh enam) bulan sejak tanggal pencairan pertama.

Pinjaman ini dijamin dengan jaminan fidusia atas piutang pembiayaan konsumen entitas anak dengan jumlah minimal sebesar 110% dari total piutang dengan kategori piutang yang tidak memiliki tunggakan lebih dari 90 (sembilan puluh) hari serta mempertahankan *Gearing Ratio* tidak melebihi 10 (sepuluh) kali.

Per 31 Desember 2015, entitas anak memiliki sisa fasilitas pinjaman dari Bank Panin, BCA, UOB, Bank Victoria, BJB, HSBC dan PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk.

Per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, entitas anak telah mematuhi seluruh persyaratan perjanjian dengan bank-bank tersebut.

b. Pinjaman dari Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Bank memiliki transaksi pinjaman antar bank dengan Maybank sebesar USD74.387.754. Pinjaman ini memiliki tingkat bunga antara 0,93% - 3,43% per tahun dan akan jatuh tempo pada beragam tanggal antara tanggal 22 Januari 2016 sampai dengan 5 Maret 2025.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

a. Subsidiaries' Motor Vehicle Ownership Financing Facilities (continued)

PT Bank Panin Syariah

On June 21, 2012, the subsidiary (WOM) entered into a credit agreement with akad Wa'ad-Mudharabah with PT Bank Panin Syariah. PT Bank Panin Syariah agreed to provide a financing facility to the subsidiary with a maximum amount of Rp80,000 for motor vehicle financing with profit amount which is equivalent to 12.00% per annum.

The term of credit withdrawal is 6 (six) months since the signing of the agreement and will mature in 36 (thirty six) months since the first drawdown date.

This loan facility is secured by fiduciary transfer of the subsidiary's consumer financing receivables with a minimum of 110% of the amount outstanding loan with category past due not over than 90 (ninety) days and maintain maximum Gearing Ratio of 10 (ten) times.

As of December 31, 2015, the subsidiaries have unused loan facility from Bank Panin, BCA, UOB, Bank Victoria, BJB, HSBC and PT Bank OCBC NISP Tbk.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the subsidiaries have complied with all loan covenants, reassured by the banks.

b. Borrowing from Malayan Banking Berhad (Maybank)

As of December 31, 2015, the Bank has interbank borrowing transaction with Maybank amounting to USD74,387,754. This borrowing bears interest rates ranging from 0.93% - 3.43% per annum and will mature on various dates between January 22, 2016 and March 5, 2025.

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22. PINJAMAN DITERIMA (lanjutan)

c. Pinjaman dari Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

"Two-Step Loans" adalah pinjaman yang diterima dari *Japan International Cooperation Agency* untuk disalurkan kepada nasabah Bank (*PT. Japan Indonesia Economic Center (PT. JIAEC*)).

Akun ini merupakan fasilitas pinjaman dari JICA melalui PT Bank Maybank Indonesia untuk membiayai proyek di Indonesia sebagai berikut:

Fasilitas Kredit/ Credit Facilities	Tujuan/ Purpose
JICA	Program pembiayaan pembangunan gedung PT JIAEC/Construction building financing program for PT. JIAEC.

Pinjaman ini merupakan fasilitas pinjaman berjangka dengan plafon sebesar JPY80.000.000. Fasilitas ini memiliki jangka waktu 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 10 Maret 2024 dengan tingkat bunga sebesar 0,82% per tahun.

d. *Trade financing*

Akun ini merupakan pinjaman antar bank yang diperoleh dari bank di dalam dan luar negeri. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, saldo pinjaman ini adalah USD56.814.301, INR40.000.000, dan Rp10.000, dengan tingkat suku bunga tahunan masing-masing berkisar antara 0,69% - 8,00% dan 9,75% untuk mata uang asing dan Rupiah.

e. Pinjaman lainnya

Pinjaman lainnya dalam mata uang asing merupakan giro pada bank lain yang bersaldo negatif.

22. BORROWINGS (continued)

c. Loans received from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The "Two-Step Loans" are loans received from Japan International Cooperation Agency to be distributed to the Bank's customers (PT. Japan Indonesia Economic Center (PT. JIAEC)).

This account represents credit facilities from JICA through PT Bank Maybank Indonesia to finance the following project in Indonesia:

This loan is term loan facility with plafond of JPY80,000,000. Term of facility is 10 (ten) years and it will mature on March 10, 2024 with interest rate at 0.82% per annum.

d. Trade financing

This account represents interbank borrowings obtained from local and overseas banks. As of December 31, 2014, this outstanding borrowing amounted to USD56,814,301, INR40,000,000, and Rp10,000, with annual interest rates ranging from 0.69% - 8.00% and 9.75% for foreign currencies and Rupiah currency, respectively.

e. Other loans

Other loans in foreign currencies are negative current accounts with other banks.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN / *23. INCOME TAX*

a. Utang pajak / *a. Taxes payable*

Utang pajak terdiri dari: / *Taxes payable consist of:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Bank			***Bank***
Pajak penghasilan badan	-	3.562	*Corporate income tax*
Pajak penghasilan:			*Income tax:*
- Pasal 21	6.656	17.480	*Article 21* -
- Pasal 23/26	6.353	5.894	*Article 23/26* -
- Pasal 4(2)	97.210	98.986	*Article 4(2)* -
- Lainnya	5.687	4.215	*Others* -
Pajak pertambahan nilai	52.682	14.157	*Value added tax*
	168.588	144.294	
Entitas anak			***Subsidiaries***
Pajak Penghasilan badan dan Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 25	4.064	19.378	*Corporate income tax and income tax article 25*
Pajak penghasilan (pasal 21, 23/26, 4(2) dan lainnya)	3.936	6.152	*Other income tax (article 21, 23/26, 4(2) and others)*
Pajak pertambahan nilai	3.521	3.154	*Value added tax*
	11.521	28.684	
Konsolidasian			***Consolidated***
Pajak Penghasilan badan dan Pajak penghasilan pasal 25	4.064	22.940	*Corporate income tax and income tax article 25*
Pajak penghasilan (pasal 21, 23/26, 4(2) dan lainnya)	119.842	132.727	*Other income tax (article 21, 23/26, 4(2) and others)*
Pajak pertambahan nilai	56.203	17.311	*Value added tax*
	180.109	**172.978**	

b. Beban pajak penghasilan / *b. Income tax expense*

Beban pajak penghasilan Bank dan entitas anak terdiri dari: / *Income tax expenses of the Bank and subsidiaries consisted of the following:*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Bank			***Bank***
Kini	102.642	189.996	*Current*
Tangguhan	210.859	(39.842)	*Deferred*
	313.501	**150.154**	
Entitas anak			***Subsidiaries***
Kini	85.159	90.587	*Current*
Tangguhan	2.801	10.036	*Deferred*
	87.960	**100.623**	
Konsolidasian			***Consolidated***
Kini	187.801	280.583	*Current*
Tangguhan	213.660	(29.806)	*Deferred*
	401.461	**250.777**	

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan) / *23. INCOME TAX (continued)*

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan) / *b. Income tax expense (continued)*

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak Bank, seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan penghasilan kena pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

A reconciliation between the Bank's income before tax expense as shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and taxable income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Laba sebelum beban pajak dan kepentingan non-pengendali - konsolidasian	1.545.023	972.918	*Income before tax expense and non-controlling interest - consolidated*
Dikurangi: Penghasilan sebelum pajak - entitas anak	351.157	404.559	*Less: Income before tax expense - subsidiaries*
Laba sebelum beban pajak - Bank	1.193.866	568.359	*Income before tax expense - Bank*
Rugi neto cabang luar negeri	3.347	-	*Net loss of offshore branches*
Pendapatan yang dikenakan pajak final	(20)	(88)	*Income subject to final tax*
Laba Bank disesuaikan sebelum pajak penghasilan	1.197.193	568.271	*Adjusted income before tax of the Bank*
Perbedaan waktu			***Temporary differences***
Perbedaan antara komersial dan fiskal atas:			*Differences between commercial and tax amounts on:*
Penyisihan manfaat pensiun karyawan	27.927	123.501	*Provision for employee benefits*
Penyisihan bonus karyawan	31.989	(119.894)	*Provision for employee bonuses*
Penyisihan kerugian aset produktif dan non-produktif	(919.525)	484.568	*Provision for possible losses on earning and non-earning assets*
Lain-lain	16.174	(206.299)	*Others*
	(843.435)	281.876	
Perbedaan tetap			***Permanent differences***
Perbedaan antara komersial dan fiskal atas:			*Differences between commercial and tax amounts on:*
Asuransi kesehatan kepada karyawan	21.726	89.171	*Health insurance for employees*
(Penurunan)/kenaikan nilai efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	(964)	(2.752)	*(Decrease)/increase in value of trading securities*
Lain-lain	36.049	66.876	*Others*
	56.811	153.295	
Penghasilan kena pajak	**410.569**	**1.003.442**	***Taxable income***

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan) / *23. INCOME TAX (continued)*

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan) / *b. Income tax expense (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Beban pajak penghasilan kini - Bank	102.642	250.860	*Corporate income tax expenses - Bank*
Revisi pajak penghasilan tahun 2011 - Bank	-	(60.864)	*Revised corporate income tax year 2011 - Bank*
Beban pajak penghasilan kini - Bank	102.642	189.996	*Corporate income tax expenses - Bank*
Beban pajak penghasilan kini - entitas anak	85.159	90.587	*Corporate income tax expenses - subsidiaries*
	187.801	280.583	
Dikurangi:			***Less:***
Pajak dibayar dimuka pasal 25 - Bank	(290.831)	(247.298)	*Prepaid tax article 25 - Bank*
Pajak dibayar dimuka - entitas anak	(81.095)	(73.069)	*Prepaid tax - subsidiaries*
Piutang pajak penghasilan - konsolidasian sebelum revisi tahun 2011	(184.125)	(39.784)	*Corporate income tax receivables - consolidated before revision 2011*
Revisi pajak penghasilan tahun 2011 - Bank	-	60.864	*Revised corporate income tax year 2011 - Bank*
Koreksi beban pajak penghasilan tahun 2013 - entitas anak	-	1.860	*Adjustment on corporate income tax year 2013 - subsidiaries*
(Piutang)/utang pajak penghasilan - konsolidasian	**(184.125)**	**22.940**	***Corporate income tax (receivables) /payables - consolidated***

Rekonsiliasi atas beban pajak penghasilan Bank dengan perkalian laba akuntansi Bank sebelum beban pajak penghasilan dan tarif pajak yang berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliation between the Bank's income tax expense and the accounting income before tax expense and prevailing tax rate are as follow:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Laba sebelum beban pajak dan kepentingan non-pengendali - konsolidasian	1.545.023	972.918	*Income before tax expense and non-controlling interest consolidated*
Dikurangi: Laba sebelum beban pajak - entitas anak	351.157	404.559	*Less: Income before tax expense - subsidiaries*
Laba sebelum beban pajak - Bank	1.193.866	568.359	*Income before tax expense - Bank*
Dikurangi:			***Less:***
Rugi neto cabang luar negeri	3.347	-	*Net loss of offshore branches*
Pendapatan yang dikenakan pajak final	(20)	(88)	*Income subject to final tax*
	1.197.193	568.271	

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan) / *23. INCOME TAX (continued)*

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan) / *b. Income tax expense (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Beban pajak penghasilan yang dihitung dengan tarif pajak yang berlaku	299.298	142.068	*Corporate income tax based on the prevailing tax rate*
Efek revisi pajak penghasilan Tahun 2011	-	(30.237)	*Revision effect of income tax year 2011*
Pengaruh pajak atas beda tetap pada tarif pajak yang berlaku	14.203	38.323	*Effect of tax on permanent differences with prevailing tax rate*
Beban pajak penghasilan - Bank	313.501	150.154	*Income tax expense - Bank*
Beban pajak penghasilan - entitas anak	87.960	100.623	*Income tax expense - subsidiaries*
	401.461	**250.777**	

Bank

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun pajak 2012

Kantor Pajak telah mengeluarkan Surat Perintah Pemeriksaan Pajak kepada Bank untuk tahun pajak 2012 (semua jenis pajak). Sampai tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, Bank belum menerima hasil pemeriksaan pajak tersebut.

Di tahun 2014, Kantor Pelayanan Pajak Madya Pekanbaru juga telah melakukan pemeriksaan pajak Bank tahun 2012 (Pajak Penghasilan Final Pasal 4 Ayat 2) dan telah menerbitkan Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") atas PPh Pasal 4 ayat 2 sebesar Rp7.950 (termasuk bunga). Bank tidak menyetujui sebagian besar hasil keputusan di dalam SKPKB dan telah mengirimkan surat keberatan pada 2 Maret 2015. Bank tidak membayar SKPKB ini. Hingga tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada hasil keberatan yang telah dikomunikasikan kepada Bank.

Bank

Tax audit for fiscal year 2012

Tax Office has issued tax audit notification letter to the Bank for fiscal year 2012 (all taxes). Until the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the Bank has not yet received the audit result.

In 2014, Pekanbaru Middle Tax office had conducted tax audit of the Bank for fiscal year 2012 (Final Withholding Tax Article 4 Paragraph 2) and issued the Underpayment Tax Assessment Letters ("SKPKB") on Final Income Tax Article 4 paragraph 2 amounting to Rp7,950 (including interest). However, the Bank disputed most of the items contained in these SKPKBs and had already filed an objection letter on March 2, 2015. The Bank did not pay this SKPKB. Up to the date of this completion of these consolidated financial statements, no result of the objection has been communicated to the Bank.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Bank

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun pajak 2011

Kantor Pajak telah melakukan pemeriksaan pajak Bank tahun 2011 (Pajak Penghasilan Badan) dan telah menerbitkan Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") PPh Badan sebesar Rp470.862 (termasuk bunga). Bank tidak menyetujui seluruh hasil keputusan di dalam SKPKB dan telah menyampaikan Surat Keberatan pada tanggal 23 September 2015. Bank tidak melakukan pembayaran atas SKPKB tersebut. Hingga tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada hasil keberatan yang telah dikomunikasikan kepada Bank.

Kantor Pajak juga telah melakukan pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2011 (PPh Pasal 21 - Kantor pusat) dan menerbitkan SKPKB atas PPh Pasal 21 sebesar Rp96 (termasuk denda dan bunga). Bank telah menyetujui dan melakukan pembayaran atas seluruh nilai SKPKB tersebut dan telah mencatat kurang bayar tersebut dalam laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain tahun 2013.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Bank

Tax audit for fiscal year 2011

Tax Office had conducted tax audit for fiscal year 2011 (Corporate Income Tax) and issued the Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter ("SKPKB') Corporate Income Tax amounting to Rp470.862 (including interest). Bank disputed all of the items contained in the SKPKB and had already filed an objection letter on September 23, 2015. The Bank did not pay this SKPKB. Up to the date completion of these consolidated financial statements, no results of the objection has been communicated to the Bank.

Tax Office had conducted tax audit for fiscal year 2011 (Witholding tax article 21 - Head office) and issued the Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter on Income Tax Article 21 amounting to Rp96 (including penalties and interest). The Bank had agreed and paid all of the assessment and had recorded the underpayment in the 2013 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Bank (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun pajak 2008, 2009 dan 2010

Kantor Pajak telah melakukan pemeriksaan untuk tahun 2008, 2009 dan 2010 dan menerbitkan Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) atas Pajak Penghasilan (PPh) Badan, PPh Pasal 21, 23 dan 26, PPh Final Pasal 4(2) dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) tertanggal 30 Juli 2013 dan 31 Juli 2013 sebesar Rp371.094 untuk 2008, 16 Agustus 2013 dan 19 Agustus 2013 sebesar Rp274.398 untuk tahun 2009 dan 1 Agustus 2013 sebesar Rp264.538 untuk tahun 2010 (termasuk denda dan bunga). Bank telah melakukan pembayaran atas seluruh nilai SKPKB tersebut. Bank tidak menyetujui sebagian besar hasil keputusan di dalam SKPKB tersebut, dan telah menyampaikan 40 (empat puluh) Surat Keberatan sebesar Rp768.232 pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2013 dan 29 Oktober 2013, dan telah menerima kembali seluruh Surat Keputusan atas Keberatan dari kantor pajak terkait dengan Surat Keberatan Bank tersebut dimana Kantor Pajak menyetujui keberatan Bank sebesar Rp27.490. Saat ini Bank telah menyampaikan 37 (tiga puluh tujuh) Surat Banding pada tanggal 20 November 2014 dan 17 Desember 2014 untuk Surat Keputusan atas Keberatan tersebut. Jumlah kurang bayar pajak berdasarkan SKPKB tersebut disajikan di dalam bagian tagihan lainnya (Catatan 17). Hingga tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada hasil banding yang telah dikomunikasikan kepada Bank. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa Bank dapat memperoleh kembali jumlah yang tidak disetujui sesuai dengan Surat Banding 2008, 2009 dan 2010.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Bank (continued)

Tax audits for fiscal year 2008, 2009 and 2010

The Indonesian Tax Office had conducted a tax audit for the fiscal year 2008, 2009 and 2010 and issued the Tax Assessment Letter for Underpayment (SKPKB) on Corporate Income Tax, Income Taxes Articles 21, 23 and 26, Final Income Tax Article 4(2) and Value Added Tax dated July 30, 2013 and July 31, 2013 amounting to Rp371,094 for 2008, August 16, 2013 and August 19, 2013 amounting to Rp274,398 for year 2009 and August 1, 2013 amounting Rp264,538 for year 2010 (including penalties and interests). The Bank had paid all of the assessments. However, the Bank disputed most of the items contained in these SKPKBs and had already filed 40 (forty) Objection Letters against them amounting to Rp768,232 on October 28, 2013 and October 29, 2013 and has received all Decision Letter on Objection from the tax office in relation to all the Bank's Objection Letters where Tax Office has approved Bank's objection amounted to Rp27,490. Currently, the Bank had already filed 37 (thirty seven) Appeal Letters for those Decision Letter on Objection on November 20, 2014 and December 17, 2014. This tax underpayment based on SKPKBs is presented as part of other receivables (Note 17). Up to the date of these consolidated financial statements, no results of the appeal has been communicated to the Bank. The management believes that the Bank may recover the amounts disputed based on the Appeal Letters 2008, 2009 and 2010.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Bank (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2007

Kantor Pajak telah melakukan pemeriksaan untuk tahun 2007 dan menerbitkan Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) atas Pajak Penghasilan (PPh) Badan, PPh Pasal 21, 23 dan 26, PPh Final Pasal 4(2) dan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) tertanggal 10 Mei 2010 sebesar Rp355.380 (termasuk denda dan bunga). Bank telah melakukan pembayaran atas seluruh nilai SKPKB tersebut. Bank tidak menyetujui sebagian besar hasil keputusan di dalam SKPKB tersebut, dan telah menyampaikan 5 (lima) Surat Keberatan sebesar Rp345.291 pada tanggal 9 Agustus 2010. Jumlah kurang bayar pajak berdasarkan SKPKB tersebut disajikan di dalam bagian tagihan lainnya (Catatan 17).

5 (lima) Surat Keberatan yang telah disampaikan sudah dinyatakan memenuhi syarat formal. Bank telah menerima 5 (lima) Surat Keputusan Keberatan tertanggal 5 dan 8 Agustus 2011 dari Kantor Pajak sehubungan dengan Surat Keberatan Bank atas sebagian besar dari hasil pemeriksaan pajak tahun fiskal 2007. Berdasarkan surat-surat tersebut, Kantor Pajak menolak keberatan Bank. Bank telah mengajukan pemohonan banding ke Pengadilan Pajak melalui 5 (lima) surat Banding pada tanggal 4 November 2011.

Bank telah menerima 3 (tiga) putusan banding dari 5 (lima) permohonan banding yang diajukan dari Pengadilan Pajak tertanggal 19 Mei 2015, yaitu atas PPh Pasal 23, PPh Pasal 26 dan PPh Final Pasal 4(2). Pengadilan pajak mengabulkan sebagian permohonan Bank sejumlah total Rp 65.176 dan telah menerima pengembalian kelebihan pajak sesuai putusan pengadilan. Atas poin-poin yang belum dikabulkan oleh Pengadilan Pajak, Bank telah mengirimkan Permohonan Peninjauan Kembali ke Mahkamah Agung pada 18 Agustus 2015. Hingga tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada hasil peninjauan kembali yang telah dikomunikasikan kepada Bank. Manajemen berpendapat bahwa Bank dapat memperoleh kembali jumlah yang tidak disetujui.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Bank (continued)

Tax audits for fiscal year 2007

The Indonesian Tax Office had conducted a tax audit for the fiscal year 2007 and issued the Tax Assessment Letter for Underpayment (SKPKB) on Corporate Income Tax, Income Taxes Articles 21, 23 and 26, Final Income Tax Article 4(2) and Value Added Tax dated May 10, 2010 amounting to Rp355,380 (including penalties and interests). The Bank had paid all of the assessments. However, the Bank disputed most of the items contained in these SKPKBs and had already filed 5 (five) Objection Letters against them amounting to Rp345,291 on August 9, 2010. This tax underpayment based on SKPKBs is presented as part of other receivables (Note 17).

The 5 (five) Objection Letters submitted had already fulfilled the formal requirements. The Bank had received 5 (five) objection decree letters dated August 5 and 8, 2011 from Tax Office in relation to the Bank's objection letters against most of fiscal year 2007 tax assessment. Based on those letters, the Tax Office rejected the Bank's objection. The Bank then submitted 5 (five) appeal letters to the Tax Court on November 4, 2011.

The Bank has received 3 (three) of 5 (five) appeal decision letters from Tax Court dated May 19, 2015, for Income Tax Article 23, Income Tax Article 26 and for Final Income Tax Article 4 (2). Tax Court has approved part of Bank's appeal requests totaling Rp 65.176 and the Bank has received a refund according to these Tax Court decisions. As for the items that has not been approved yet by Tax Court, the Bank has sent reconsideration request to Supreme Court on August 18, 2015. Up to the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, no result of the reconsideration request has been communicated to the Bank. The management believes that the Bank may recover the disputed amounts.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Entitas anak (WOM)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2014

Pada tanggal 30 September 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan No. PRIN00394/WPJ.19/ KP.0105/RIK.SIS/2015 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2014. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan, hasil pemeriksaan belum dapat ditentukan.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2013

Pada tanggal 25 Maret 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan No. PRIN-00049/WPJ.19/KP.0105/RIK.SIS/ 2015 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2013.

Pada tanggal 16 November 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") No. 0012/206/13/091/15 tertanggal 12 November 2015 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2013. SKPKB tersebut menetapkan penghasilan kena pajak entitas anak menjadi sebesar Rp286.455 dari sebelumnya rugi fiskal neto sebesar Rp437.981. SKPKB tersebut juga menetapkan kurang bayar pajak entitas anak menjadi sebesar Rp61.531 dari sebelumnya lebih bayar pajak sebesar Rp29.469 sesuai dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan ("SPT"). Entitas anak mengajukan keberatan ke Kantor Pajak atas SKPKB tersebut.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2012

Pada tanggal 13 Januari 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan No. PRIN-000485/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2014 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2012. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan, hasil pemeriksaan belum dapat ditentukan.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Subsidiary (WOM)

Tax audit for fiscal year 2014

On September 30, 2015, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PRIN00394/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2015 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2014. Up to the completion date of the financial statements, the result of this examination cannot yet be determined.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2013

On March 25, 2015, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PRIN-00049/WPJ.19/KP.0105/RIK.SIS/ 2015 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2013.

On November 16, 2015, the subsidiary received Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPKB') No. 0012/206/13/091/15 dated November 12, 2015 regarding corporate income tax for fiscal year 2013. The SKPKB stated that the net taxable income of the subsidiary was amounting to Rp286.455 from the net fiscal loss reported previously amounted to Rp437.981. The SKPKB also stated that the subsidiary tax underpayment was amounted to Rp61.531 from the tax overpayment reported previously amounted to Rp29.469 according to the Annual Income Tax Return ("SPT'). The subsidiary filed an objection to the Tax Office for the SKPKB.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2012

On January 13, 2015, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PRIN-000485/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2014 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2012. Up to the completion date of the financial statements, the result of this examination cannot yet be determined.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Entitas anak (WOM) (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 13 Januari 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan No. PRIN-000484/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2014 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2011. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan keuangan, hasil pemeriksaan belum dapat ditentukan.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2010

Pada tanggal 8 Juni 2015, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan No. PRIN-00192/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2015 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2010. Pada tanggal 4 Januari 2016, entitas anak menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") No. 90001/206/10/091/15 tertanggal 29 Desember 2015 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2010. SKPKB tersebut menetapkan penghasilan kena pajak entitas anak menjadi sebesar Rp25.982 dari sebelumnya sebesar RpNil. SKPKB tersebut juga menetapkan kurang bayar pajak entitas anak menjadi sebesar Rp9.613 dari sebelumnya sebesar RpNil sesuai dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan ("SPT"). Entitas anak mengajukan keberatan ke Kantor Pajak atas SKPKB tersebut.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2009

Pada tanggal 17 Maret 2014, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan Lapangan No.Pemb 00096/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2014 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2009. Pada tanggal 11 Desember 2014, Entitas anak menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil (“SKPN”) No. 0014/506/09/091/14 tanggal 10 Desember 2014 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2009. SKPN tersebut juga menetapkan rugi fiskal neto entitas anak menjadi sebesar RpNil dari sebelumnya sebesar Rp16.119 sesuai dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (“SPT”).

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Subsidiary (WOM) (continued)

Tax audit for fiscal year 2011

On January 13, 2015, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PRIN-000484/WPJ.19/KP.0105/ RIK.SIS/2014 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2011. Up to the completion of the financial statements, the result of this examination cannot yet be determined.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2010

On June 8, 2015, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PRI N-00192/WPJ.19/KP. 0105/RIK.SIS/2015 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2010. On January 4, 2016, the subsidiary received Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPKB') No. 9000112061101091115 dated December 29, 2015 regarding corporate income tax for fiscal year 2010. The SKPKB stated that the net taxable income of the subsidiary was amounted to Rp25.982 from the previously reported amount of RpNil. The SKPKB also stated that the underpayment of taxes the subsidiary was amounted to Rp9.613 from the previously reported amount of RpNil according to the Annual Income Tax Return ("SPT'). The subsidiary filed an objection to the Tax Office for the SKPKB.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2009

On March 17, 2014,the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No.Pemb-00096/WPJ.19/KP.0105/RIK.SIS/2014 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2009. On December 11, 2014, the subsidiary received Nil Tax Assessment Letter (“SKPN”) No. 00014/506/09/091/14 dated December 10, 2014 regarding corporate income tax for fiscal year 2009. The SKPN also stated that the net fiscal loss of the subsidiary was reduced to RpNil from the previously reported amount of Rp16,119, according to the Annual Notification Letter (“SPT”).

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b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Entitas anak (WOM) (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2009 (lanjutan)

Dari jumlah tersebut, jumlah yang disetujui entitas anak adalah sebesar Rp167. Entitas anak mengajukan keberatan ke Kantor Pajak atas SKPN tersebut. Di samping itu, entitas anak juga menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai No. 00104/207/09/091/14 sejumlah Rp4.824 dan Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") No. 00060/107/09/091/14 atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") sejumlah Rp516. Dari jumlah tersebut, jumlah yang disetujui entitas anak yaitu sebesar Rp7. Untuk sisa SKPKB atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) yaitu sebesar Rp4.333 sedang diajukan proses keberatan ke Kantor Pajak. Pada tanggal 10 September 2015, entitas anak telah melakukan pembayaran ke Kas Negara sejumlah Rp516 atas Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") No. 00060/107/09/091/14.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2008

Pada tanggal 27 Januari 2012, entitas anak menerima Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil ("SKPN") No. 00001/506/08/091/12 tanggal 17 Januari 2012 atas pajak penghasilan badan tahun pajak 2008. SKPN tersebut juga menetapkan rugi fiskal neto entitas anak menjadi sebesar Rp108 dari sebelumnya sebesar Rp42.681 sesuai dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan ("SPT"). Di samping itu, entitas anak juga menerima beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") dan Surat Tagihan Pajak ("STP") atas Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 dan 23, Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") dan Pajak Penghasilan Final Pasal 4 (2) sejumlah Rp32.213.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Subsidiary (WOM) (continued)

Tax audit for fiscal year 2009 (continued)

From these amounts, the subsidiary has agreed with assessment amount of Rp167. The subsidiary filed an objection to the Tax Office for the SKPN. In addition, the Subsidiary also received Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter ("SKPKB") on Value Added Tax No. 00104/207/09/091/14 amounting to Rp4,824 and Tax Collection Letter ("STP") No. 00060/107/09/091/14 of Value Added Tax ("VAT") amounting to Rp516. From these amounts, the subsidiary has agreed with assessment amount of Rp7. As for the rest of SKPKB of Value Added Tax ("VAT") amounted to Rp4,333, the subsidiary is filing an objection to the Tax Office. On September 10, 2015, the subsidiary has paid to the State Treasury amounting to Rp516 on Tax Collection Letter ("STP") No. 00060/107/09/091/14.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2008

On January 27, 2012, the subsidiary received Nil Tax Assessment Letter ("SKPN") No. 00001/506/08/091/12 dated January 17, 2012 regarding corporate income tax for fiscal year 2008. The SKPN also stated that the net fiscal loss of the subsidiary was reduced to Rp108 from the previously reported amount in the tax return of Rp42,681 according to the Annual Notification Letter ("SPT"). In addition, the subsidiary also received several Tax Underpayment Assessment Letters on Corporate Income Tax ("SKPKB") and Tax Collection Letter ("STP") of Income Tax Articles 21 and 23, Value Added Tax ("VAT") and Final Income Tax Article 4 (2) totaling to Rp32,213.

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b. Beban pajak penghasilan (lanjutan)

Entitas anak (WOM) (lanjutan)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2008 (lanjutan)

Dari jumlah tersebut, jumlah yang disetujui entitas anak yaitu sebesar Rp206 atas SKPKB pajak penghasilan pasal 21, 23 dan 4(2) telah dibayar entitas anak ke Kas Negara pada tanggal 16 Februari 2012. Entitas anak juga telah melakukan pembayaran ke Kas Negara atas STP PPN masa Januari sampai dengan Desember 2008 sebesar Rp3.812 dengan proses pemindahbukuan ("PBK") pada tanggal 7 November 2012 dan 12 Desember 2012. Sedangkan sisa SKPKB yaitu sebesar Rp28.195 tidak dibayar karena entitas anak mengajukan proses keberatan ke Kantor Pajak.

Entitas anak mengajukan permohonan keberatan atas SKPN PPh Badan tahun pajak 2008 sebesar Rp1.150 dan SKPKB PPN untuk masa pajak Januari sampai dengan Desember 2008 dengan jumlah keseluruhan keberatan yang diajukan adalah sebesar Rp28.195 dan untuk STP masa Januari sampai dengan Desember 2008 dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp3.812. Atas permohonan keberatan tersebut, Direktorat Jendral Pajak ("DJP") telah menolak seluruh permohonan keberatan atas SKPKB PPN entitas anak.

Atas surat penolakan dari DJP tersebut, pada tanggal 25 Maret 2013, entitas anak mengajukan permohonan banding ke Pengadilan Pajak. Pada tanggal 17 Maret 2014, entitas anak menerima Surat Putusan Banding Pengadilan Pajak untuk masa Pajak Januari sampai dengan Desember 2008, yang mengabulkan seluruhnya permohonan banding entitas anak sebesar Rp28.195. Entitas anak menerima Surat Keputusan Dirjen Pajak tanggal 13 Juni 2014 yang memutuskan untuk membatalkan sanksi administrasi secara jabatan atas STP masa pajak Januari sampai dengan Desember 2008 dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar Rp3.812.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

b. Income tax expense (continued)

Subsidiary (WOM) (continued)

Tax audit for fiscal year 2008 (continued)

From these amounts, the subsidiary has paid the agreed amount of Rp206 for SKPKB for income tax art 21, 23 and 4(2) to the State Treasury on February 16, 2012. The subsidiary also paid the STP PPN to the State Treasury for January to December 2008 amounting to Rp3,812 by overbooking process ("PBK") on November 7, 2012 and December 12, 2012. While the rest of SKPKB Rp28,195 was not aid because the subsidiary filed an objection to the Tax Office.

The subsidiary filed an objection letter for SKPN Corporate Income Tax for fiscal year 2008 amounting to Rp1,150 and SKPKB of VAT for the tax period January to December 2008 totaling to Rp28,195 while STP for period January to December 2008 totaling to Rp3,812. For those objections, the Directorate General of Taxation ("DGT") has rejected the subsidiary's entire objections of SKPKB of VAT.

Based on the rejection from DGT, on March 25, 2013, the subsidiary filed an appeal to the Tax Court. On March 17, 2014, the subsidiary received Tax Court Appeal Decision Letter for the tax period January to December 2008, which accepted full of subsidiary's appeals totaling to Rp28,195. The subsidiary received the DGT Decision Letter dated June 13, 2014 which decided to cancel the administration penalty on the STP tax period of January to December 2008 with total amount Rp3,812.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

Entitas anak (MIF)

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 22 Agustus 2014, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan Lapangan No. PEMB-00265/WPJ.04/KP.1105/RIK.SIS/2014 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2011.

Pada tanggal 23 Desember 2015, entitas anak menerima beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar (SKPKB) atas Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) untuk masa pajak Januari – Desember 2011 dengan total sebesar Rp30.446.

Disamping itu, entitas anak juga menerima beberapa SKPKB atas Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21, 23, 25 dan Pajak Penghasilan Final Pasal 4 (2) dengan total sebesar Rp1.618.

Atas temuan pajak ini, entitas anak telah melakukan seluruh pembayaran pada tanggal 20 Januari 2016. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, entitas anak sedang mengajukan proses keberatan ke Kantor Pajak atas SKPKB atas PPN yang telah dbayarkan sebesar Rp30.446.

Pemeriksaan pajak tahun 2012

Pada tanggal 22 Agustus 2014, entitas anak menerima Surat Pemberitahuan Pemeriksaan Lapangan No. PEMB-00264/WPJ.04/KP.1105/RIK.SIS/2014 tentang pemeriksaan lapangan untuk tahun pajak 2012. Hingga tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan, belum ada hasil dari pemeriksaan pajak yang diterbitkan.

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

Subsidiary (MIF)

Tax audit for fiscal year 2011

On August 22, 2014, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PEMB-00265/WPJ.04/KP.1105/RIK.SIS/2014 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2011.

On December 23, 2105, the subsidiary received several Tax Underpayment Assessment Letter (SKPKB) of Value Added tax (VAT) for fiscal period January – December 2011 with total tax Rp30,446.

In addition, the subsidiary also received several SKPKB for Income Tax Article 21, 23, 25 and Final Income Tax Article 4 (2) totaling to Rp1,618.

For these tax findings, the subsidiary has paid all the tax payable on January 20, 2016. Up to the completion date of these financial statements, the subsidiary filed an objection to the Tax Office for the rest SKPKB of VAT which has been paid Rp30,446.

Tax audit for fiscal year 2012

On August 22, 2014, the subsidiary received Field Examination Notification Letter No. PEMB-00264/WPJ.04/KP.1105/RIK.SIS/2014 regarding field examination for fiscal year 2012. Up to the completion date of these financial statements, no tax audit results have been issued.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan) / *23. INCOME TAX (continued)*

c. Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan / *c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities*

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, rincian aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan Bank dan entitas anaknya sebagai berikut:

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the details of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Bank and subsidiaries are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015				
	1 Januari/ *January*	(Dibebankan)/ dikreditkan ke laporan laba rugi konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ credited to consolidated statements of income*	(Dibebankan)/ *dikreditkan* ke ekuitas konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ credited to consolidated statements of changes in equity*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Aset pajak tangguhan:					***Deferred tax assets:***
Bank					***Bank***
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - neto	21.552	-	15.383	36.935	*Unrealized losses/(gains) on changes in fair value of available-for -sale financial investments - net*
Cadangan kerugian atas aset produktif dan non-produktif	25.744	(229.881)	-	(204.137)	*Allowance for possible losses on earning and non-earning assets*
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	293.543	25.392	(27.984)	290.951	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Cadangan bonus karyawan	39.568	7.997		47.565	*Allowance for employee bonuses*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(38.657)	49		(38.608)	*Fixed assets depreciation*
Lain-lain	119.806	(14.416)		105.390	*Others*
	461.556	**(210.859)**	**(12.601)**	**238.096**	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015				
	1 Januari/ *January*	(Dibebankan)/ dikreditkan ke laporan laba rugi konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ credited to consolidated statements of income*	(Dibebankan)/ *Dikreditkan* ke ekuitas konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ Credited to consolidated statements of changes in equity*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Entitas anak					***Subsidiary***
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	3.041	631	(49)	3.623	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Cadangan bonus karyawan	10.603	(4.080)		6.523	*Allowance for employee bonuses*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(2.216)	712		(1.504)	*Fixed assets depreciation*
Lain-lain	2.313	3.017		5.330	*Others*
	13.741	**280**	**(49)**	**13.972**	
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan	**475.297**	**(210.579)**	**(12.650)**	**252.068**	***Total deferred tax assets***
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan:					***Deferred tax liabilities:***
Entitas anak					***Subsidiary***
Akumulasi kerugian fiskal	147.156	(96.445)	-	50.711	*Accumulated tax losses*
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	25.378	3.838	(3.231)	25.985	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Pendapatan tangguhan	(284.947)	89.507	-	(195.440)	*Deferred income*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	539	(51)	-	488	*Allowances for impairment losses*
Lain-lain	84	70	-	154	*Others*
Jumlah liabilitas pajak tangguhan	**(111.790)**	**(3.081)**	**(3.231)**	**(118.102)**	***Total deferred tax liabilities***

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan)

c. Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	1 Januari/ *January*	Dampak atas penerapan PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) yang dibebankan ke laba ditahan/ *Effects of the adoption of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) charge to retained earning*	(Dibebankan)/ dikreditkan ke laporan laba rugi konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ credited to consolidated statements of income*	(Dibebankan)/ Dikreditkan ke ekuitas konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ Credited to consolidated statements of changes in equity*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Aset pajak tangguhan:						***Deferred tax assets:***
Bank						***Bank***
Kerugian/(keuntungan) yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - neto	35.247	-	-	(13.695)	21.552	*Unrealized losses/(gains) on changes in fair value of available-for -sale financial investments - net*
Cadangan kerugian atas aset produktif dan non-produktif	(18.899)	-	44.643	-	25.744	*Allowance for possible losses on earning and non-earning assets*
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	213.506	53.859	30.875	(4.697)	293.543	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Cadangan bonus karyawan	69.542	-	(29.974)	-	39.568	*Allowance for employee bonuses*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(35.353)	-	(3.304)	-	(38.657)	*Fixed assets depreciation*
Lain-lain	122.204	-	(2.398)	-	119.806	*Others*
	386.247	53.859	39.842	(18.392)	461.556	
Entitas anak						***Subsidiary***
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	1.664	253	808	316	3.041	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Cadangan bonus karyawan	6.667	-	3.936	-	10.603	*Allowance for employee bonuses*
Penyusutan aset tetap	(1.146)	-	(1.070)	-	(2.216)	*Fixed assets depreciation*
Lain-lain	2.086	-	227	-	2.313	*Others*
	9.271	253	3.901	316	13.741	
Jumlah aset pajak tangguhan	**395.518**	**54.112**	**43.743**	**(18.076)**	**475.297**	***Total deferred tax assets***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	1 Januari/ *January*	Dampak atas penerapan PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) yang dibebankan ke laba ditahan/ *Effects of the adoption of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) charge to retained earning*	(Dibebankan)/ dikreditkan ke laporan laba rugi konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ credited to consolidated statements of income*	(Dibebankan)/ Dikreditkan ke ekuitas konsolidasian/ *(Charged)/ Credited to consolidated statements of changes in equity*	31 Desember/ *December*	
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan:						***Deferred tax liabilities:***
Entitas anak						***Subsidiary***
Akumulasi kerugian fiskal	109.496	-	37.660	-	147.156	*Accumulated tax losses*
Penyisihan imbalan kerja karyawan	15.761	5.071	4.444	102	25.378	*Allowance for employee benefits*
Pendapatan tangguhan	(228.948)	-	(55.999)	-	(284.947)	*Deferred income*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	665	-	(126)	-	539	*Allowances for impairment losses*
Lain-lain	-	-	84	-	84	*Others*
Jumlah liabilitas pajak tangguhan	**(103.026)**	**5.071**	**(13.937)**	**102**	**(111.790)**	***Total deferred tax liabilities***

Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa aset pajak tangguhan yang timbul dari perbedaan temporer dapat direalisasikan pada periode mendatang.

The management believes that the deferred tax assets that resulted from the temporary differences are realizable in future periods.

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23. PAJAK PENGHASILAN (lanjutan) / *23. INCOME TAX (continued)*

d. Administrasi / *d. Administration*

Berdasarkan Undang-undang Perpajakan yang berlaku di Indonesia, Bank dan entitas anak menghitung, menetapkan dan membayar sendiri besarnya jumlah pajak yang terutang. Direktur Jenderal Pajak ("DJP") dapat menetapkan atau mengubah liabilitas pajak dalam batas waktu lima tahun sejak saat terutangnya pajak untuk tahun pajak 2008 dan tahun-tahun selanjutnya.

Under the prevailing Taxation Laws of Indonesia, the Bank and subsidiaries calculates, determines and pays tax payable based on self-assessment. The Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) may assess or amend taxes within five years from the time the tax becomes due for the fiscal year 2008 and subsequent years.

Perhitungan pajak penghasilan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 23b akan menjadi dasar dalam pengisian surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan (SPT) Pajak Penghasilan Badan.

The income tax calculation for the year ended December 31, 2015 as disclosed in Note 23b will be the basis in filing Annual Corporate Income Tax Return.

24. BEBAN YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN / *24. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Rupiah			***Rupiah***
Penyisihan imbalan kerja (Catatan 46b)	1.281.695	1.287.849	*Provision for employee benefits (Note 46b)*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar	607.903	483.731	*Accrued expenses*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	542.788	467.428	*Accrued interests*
Cadangan kerugian risiko operasional	365.797	346.644	*Provision for operational risk losses*
Pendapatan diterima dimuka - *bancassurance*	109.091	109.091	*Deferred income - bancassurance*
Pendapatan diterima dimuka	51.030	55.005	*Deferred income*
Setoran jaminan	36.819	34.797	*Margin deposits*
Utang atas transaksi *joint financing*	1.132	2.073	*Payables on joint financing transactions*
Lain-lain	352.466	84.682	*Others*
	3.348.721	2.871.300	
Mata uang asing			***Foreign currencies***
Beban yang masih harus dibayar	71.108	67.326	*Accrued expenses*
Setoran jaminan	51.851	43.157	*Margin deposits*
Bunga yang masih harus dibayar	36.495	64.472	*Accrued interests*
Pendapatan diterima dimuka	6.116	20.991	*Deferred income*
Lain-lain	10.058	6.235	*Others*
	175.628	202.181	
	3.524.349	**3.073.481**	

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain dengan pihak berelasi masing-masing sebesar Rp72.712 dan Rp56.289 (Catatan 43).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, accrued expenses and other liabilities with related parties amounted to Rp72,712 and Rp56,289, respectively (Note 43).

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24. BEBAN YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR DAN LIABILITAS LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Informasi mengenai jatuh tempo diungkapkan pada Catatan 53.

Pendapatan diterima dimuka-*bancassurance* merupakan uang muka dari PT Prudential Life Assurance (Prudential) (pihak ketiga) sehubungan dengan perjanjian aliansi strategis antara Bank dengan Prudential untuk memasarkan produk-produk *bancassurance* Prudential kepada nasabah Bank.

Utang atas transaksi *joint financing* merupakan utang entitas anak dalam rangka perjanjian kerjasama pembiayaan bersama, penerusan pinjaman dan pengambilalihan piutang dengan beberapa bank dengan menggunakan dasar jaminan *(with recourse)*.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, liabilitas lain-lain termasuk penyisihan liabilitas kontinjensi masing-masing sebesar Rp75.615 dan Rp75.319.

24. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

Information on maturities is disclosed in Note 53.

Deferred income-bancassurance represent cash advance received from PT Prudential Life Assurance (Prudential) (a third party) in relation to the Strategic Alliance Agreement between the Bank and Prudential to market bancassurance products of Prudential to customers of the Bank.

Payables on joint financing transactions represent the subsidiaries' payables in relation to joint financing, loan channeling and receivable transfer transactions with several banks with recourse basis.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, other liabilities included a provision for contingent liabilities amounting to Rp75,615 and Rp75,319, respectively.

25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI

25. SUBORDINATED BONDS

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee*)*	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	19 Mei/ *May 19*, 2018	84	10,75%	309.500	*Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July* 8, 2021	84	11,35%	1.280.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak berelasi						1.589.500	*Sub-total nominal amount - Related parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(6.107)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak berelasi						1.583.393	*Sub-total carrying amount - Related parties*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	19 Mei/ *May 19*, 2018	84	10,75%	1.190.500	*Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2018	84	10,00%	500.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2019	84	9,25%	1.000.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July* 8, 2021	84	11,35%	220.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						2.910.500	*Sub-total nominal amount - Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(6.925)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak ketiga						2.903.575	*Sub-total carrying amount - Third parties*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**4.486.968**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

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25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan) / *25. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Wali amanat/ *Trustee*)*	Peringkat/ *Rating*	Jatuh tempo/ *Maturity*	Jangka waktu (bulan)/ *Tenor (in months)*	Suku bunga per tahun/ *Interest rate per annum*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Pihak berelasi (Catatan 43)							***Related parties (Note 43)***
Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	19 Mei/ *May 19*, 2018	84	10,75%	309.000	*Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July* 8, 2021	84	11,35%	1.280.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak berelasi						1.589.000	*Sub-total nominal amount - Related parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(7.014)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak berelasi						1.581.986	*Sub-total carrying amount - Related parties*
Pihak ketiga							***Third parties***
Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	19 Mei/ *May 19*, 2018	84	10,75%	1.191.000	*Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	6 Desember/ *December 6*, 2018	84	10,00%	500.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA+ (Pefindo)	31 Oktober/ *October 31*, 2019	84	9,25%	1.000.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012*
Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	idAA (Pefindo)	8 Juli/ *July* 8, 2021	84	11,35%	220.000	*Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014*
Sub-jumlah nominal - Pihak ketiga						2.911.000	*Sub-total nominal amount - Third parties*
Dikurangi: Beban emisi obligasi yang belum diamortisasi						(8.849)	*Less: Unamortized bonds' issuance cost*
Sub-jumlah nilai tercatat - Pihak ketiga						2.902.151	*Sub-total carrying amount - Third parties*
Jumlah nilai tercatat						**4.484.137**	***Total carrying amount***

*) Pihak ketiga/*Third party*

a. Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 19 Mei 2011, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 10,75% per tahun dengan nilai nominal sebesar Rp1.500.000.

Bunga obligasi subordinasi dibayarkan setiap triwulan. Pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi pertama telah dilakukan pada tanggal 19 Agustus 2011, sedangkan pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo akan dilakukan pada saat jatuh tempo obligasi subordinasi pada tanggal 19 Mei 2018.

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, peringkat obligasi subordinasi adalah "idAA+" dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia ("Pefindo"), dan "AA(idn)" dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia ("Fitch").

a. Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011

On May 19, 2011, the Bank issued Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011 that bears fixed interest rate at 10.75% per annum with a nominal value of Rp1,500,000.

The interest of the subordinated bonds is paid on a quarterly basis. The first interest payment was fully paid on August 19, 2011, while the last payment of subordinated bonds interest and due date of the subordinated bonds will be paid on maturity date, which is on May 19, 2018.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the rating of the subordinated bonds is "idAA+" from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia ("Pefindo") and "AA(idn)" from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia ("Fitch").

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25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

a. Obligasi Subordinasi I Bank BII Tahun 2011 (lanjutan)

Untuk keperluan perhitungan rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), obligasi subordinasi di atas diperhitungkan sebagai modal pelengkap setelah Bank menerima surat persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia No. 13/99/DPB2/TPB2-5 tanggal 23 Juni 2011.

b. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia

Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011

Pada tanggal 6 Desember 2011, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2011 sebesar Rp500.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap 10,00% per tahun, berjangka waktu 7 (tujuh) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi.

Bunga obligasi subordinasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi. Pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi pertama telah dilakukan pada tanggal 6 Maret 2012, sedangkan pembayaran bunga obligasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok obligasi akan dilakukan pada tanggal 6 Desember 2018.

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, peringkat obligasi subordinasi adalah "idAA+" dari PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia ("Pefindo") dan "AA(idn)" dari PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia ("Fitch").

Untuk keperluan perhitungan rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), obligasi subordinasi di atas diperhitungkan sebagai modal pelengkap setelah Bank menerima surat persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia No. 14/3/DPB2/TPB2-5 tanggal 31 Januari 2012.

25. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

a. Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Year 2011 (continued)

For the purpose of calculating the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the subordinated bonds are included as supplementary capital after the Bank receives approval letter from Bank Indonesia No 13/99/DPB2/TPB2-5 dated June 23, 2011.

b. Shelf Subordinated Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia

Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011

On December 6, 2011, the Bank issued Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche I Year 2011 amounting to Rp500,000 bearing fixed interest rate at 10.00% per annum, with 7 (seven) years tenor since Issuance Date.

The interest of the subordinated bonds is paid on quarterly basis based on interest payment date of the subordinated bonds. The first interest payment of subordinated bonds were fully paid on March 6, 2012, while the last interest payment date, which will be made on maturity is on December 6, 2018.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, rating of the subordinated bonds is "idAA+" from PT Pemeringkat Efek Indonesia ("Pefindo") and "AA(idn)" from PT Fitch Ratings Indonesia ("Fitch").

For the purpose of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation, the subordinated bonds have been included as supplementary capital after the Bank receives approval letter from Bank Indonesia No. 14/3/DPB2/TPB2-5 dated January 31, 2012.

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25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

b. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012

Pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2012, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan I Bank BII Tahap II Tahun 2012 sebesar Rp1.000.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 9,25% per tahun, berjangka waktu 7 (tujuh) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi.

Bunga obligasi subordinasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi. Pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi pertama akan dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Januari 2013, sedangkan pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok obligasi subordinasi akan dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Oktober 2019.

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, peringkat yang diberikan untuk obligasi subordinasi adalah "idAA+" dari Pefindo dan "AA(idn)" dari Fitch.

Untuk keperluan perhitungan rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), obligasi subordinasi di atas diperhitungkan sebagai modal pelengkap setelah Bank menerima surat persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia No. 14/119/DPB2/PB2-5 tanggal 4 Desember 2012.

Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014

Pada tanggal 8 Juli 2014, Bank menerbitkan Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 sebesar Rp1.500.000 dengan tingkat bunga tetap sebesar 11,35% per tahun, berjangka waktu 7 (tujuh) tahun sejak Tanggal Emisi.

Bunga obligasi subordinasi dibayarkan setiap 3 (tiga) bulan sesuai dengan tanggal pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi. Pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi pertama akan dilakukan pada tanggal 8 Oktober 2014, sedangkan pembayaran bunga obligasi subordinasi terakhir sekaligus jatuh tempo pokok obligasi subordinasi akan dilakukan pada tanggal 8 Juli 2021.

25. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

b. Shelf Subordinated Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012

On October 31, 2012, the Bank issued Shelf Subordinated Bonds I Bank BII Tranche II Year 2012 amounting to Rp1,000,000 bearing fixed interest rate at 9.25% per annum, with 7 (seven) years tenor since Issuance Date.

The interest of the subordinated bonds will be paid on quarterly basis based on interest payment date of the subordinated bonds. The first interest payment of the subordinated bonds will be made on January 31, 2013, while the last interest payment of the subordinated bonds and due date will be made on October 31, 2019.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, rating assigned for the subordinated bonds is "idAA+" from Pefindo and "AA(idn)" from Fitch.

For the purpose of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation, the subordinated bonds have been included as supplementary capital after the Bank received approval letter from Bank Indonesia No. 14/119/DPB2/PB2-5 dated December 4, 2012.

Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014

On July 8, 2014, the Bank issued Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 amounting to Rp1,500,000 bearing fixed interest rate at 11.35% per annum, with 7 (seven) years tenor since Issuance Date.

The interest of the subordinated bonds will be paid on quarterly basis based on interest payment date of the subordinated bonds. The first interest payment of the subordinated bonds will be made on October 8, 2014, while the last interest payment of the subordinated bonds and due date will be made on July 8, 2021.

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25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

b. Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan Bank Maybank Indonesia (lanjutan)

Obligasi Subordinasi Berkelanjutan II Bank BII Tahap I Tahun 2014 (lanjutan)

Dalam rangka memenuhi ketentuan PBI No. 15/12/PBI/2013 Pasal 19 (1) c tanggal 12 Desember 2013, tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) Bank Umum, maka obligasi subordinasi diterbitkan dengan memiliki fitur mekanisme *write down*. Sehubungan dengan adanya fitur mekanisme *write down* tersebut, maka dalam hal telah terjadi Peristiwa Terganggu Kelangsungan Usaha sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh OJK, Bank secara tidak dapat ditarik kembali, tanpa memerlukan persetujuan dari pemegang obligasi subordinasi atau tanpa memanggil Rapat Umum Pemegang Obligasi Subordinasi (RUPOS), akan melakukan *write down*.

Walaupun Bank akan senantiasa menjaga kelangsungan usahanya, namun di masa yang akan datang Bank dapat dinyatakan terganggu kelangsungan usahanya oleh OJK, dimana kondisi ini akan mengharuskan Bank untuk melakukan *write down* atas obligasi subordinasi yang telah diterbitkan.

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, peringkat yang diberikan untuk obligasi subordinasi adalah "idAA" dari Pefindo dan "AA(idn)" dari Fitch.

Untuk keperluan perhitungan rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM), obligasi subordinasi di atas diperhitungkan sebagai modal pelengkap setelah Bank menerima surat persetujuan dari Bank Indonesia No. S-87/PB.32/2014 tanggal 11 September 2014.

Obligasi-obligasi subordinasi tersebut tidak dijamin dengan jaminan khusus, tetapi dijamin dengan seluruh harta kekayaan Bank baik barang bergerak maupun barang tidak bergerak sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam pasal 1131 dan 1132 Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Perdata.

25. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

b. Shelf Subordinated Bonds Bank Maybank Indonesia (continued)

Shelf Subordinated Bonds II Bank BII Tranche I Year 2014 (continued)

In compliance with PBI No 15/12/PBI/2013 Article 19 (1) c dated December 12, 2013 on Commercial Bank Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the subordinated bond was issued with write down mechanism feature. In relation to that write down mechanism feature, if there is any Non Viability Event as stipulated by FSA, the Bank irrevocably, without approval from the subordinated bond holders or calling Subordinated Bond Holders General Meeting (RUPOS), will conduct write down.

Although the Bank will always maintain its viability, in the future the Bank may be stated as non viable by FSA, in which the Bank has to conduct write down of subordinated bonds issued.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, rating assigned for the subordinated bonds is "idAA" from Pefindo and "AA(idn)" from Fitch.

For the purpose of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) calculation, the subordinated bonds have been included as supplementary capital after the Bank received approval letter from Bank Indonesia No. S-87/PB.32/2014 dated September 11, 2014.

The subordinated bonds are not guaranteed with specific guarantee, but guaranteed with all assets of the Bank, whether present or future fixed or non-fixed assets in accordance with the provisions of Article 1131 and 1132 of the Civil Laws.

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25. OBLIGASI SUBORDINASI (lanjutan)

Selama berlakunya jangka waktu obligasi-obligasi subordinasi dan sebelum semua pokok dan bunganya dilunasi, Bank berjanji dan mengikatkan diri, tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari Wali Amanat tidak akan melakukan hal-hal sebagai berikut: (i) mengagunkan sebagian maupun seluruh pendapatan atau harta kekayaan Bank yang ada pada saat ini maupun di masa yang akan datang, di luar kegiatan usaha Bank; (ii) melaksanakan perubahan bidang usaha utama; (iii) mengurangi modal dasar dan modal disetor, kecuali jika pengurangan tersebut dilakukan atas dasar permintaan/perintah dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas yang berwenang (termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada Bank Indonesia, Menteri Keuangan Negara Republik Indonesia dan/atau otoritas moneter maupun otoritas penyehatan di bidang perbankan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku); (iv) mengadakan penggabungan, konsolidasi, akuisisi dengan perusahaan lain yang menyebabkan bubarnya Bank.

Obligasi subordinasi ini tidak mempunyai opsi untuk pembelian kembali (*buy back*) sampai dengan jatuh tempo.

Bank menerbitkan obligasi subordinasi untuk meningkatkan aset produktif dalam rangka pengembangan usaha, terutama untuk penyaluran kredit, serta untuk memperkuat struktur pendanaan jangka panjang.

Selama tahun 2015 dan 2014, Bank telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang pembatasan-pembatasan dan kewajiban-kewajiban sebagaimana disepakati dalam Perjanjian Perwaliamanatan.

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 14/18/PBI/2012 tanggal 28 November 2012 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Bank Umum menyatakan bahwa pembayaran pokok dan atau imbal hasil ditangguhkan dan diakumulasikan antar periode (*cummulative*) apabila pembayaran dimaksud dapat menyebabkan rasio KPMM secara individual atau rasio KPMM secara konsolidasi tidak memenuhi ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam peraturan tersebut.

25. SUBORDINATED BONDS (continued)

During the validity period of subordinated bonds and prior to the redemption of all subordinated bonds principal and interest, the Bank represents and binds itself, without written approval from the Trustee shall not perform the following actions: (i) securing part or all of the income or asset of the Bank that exist in the present or in the future, other than for the Bank's business activity; (ii) changing the main business activity; (iii) reducing the authorized capital and paid up capital, unless such reduction is conducted based on request/instruction from the government of the Republic of Indonesia and/or competent authority (including but not limited to Bank Indonesia, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and/or monetary authority or remedial authority in the banking sector in accordance with the prevailing regulation); (iv) conducting merger, consolidation, acquisition with other company which led to the dissolution of the Bank.

The subordinated bonds have no buy back option until its maturity date.

The Bank issued subordinated bonds to increase earning assets to support business growth, mainly for lending, as well as to strengthen long-term funding structure.

During the years 2015 and 2014, the Bank has fulfilled the clauses related to the covenants and obligations according to the Bonds Trustee Agreements.

According to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/18/PBI/2012 dated November 28, 2012 regarding Minimum Capital Adequacy for Public Bank stated that the principal payment and or profit sharing are deferred and accumulated on the cummulative period, if the aforementioned payment will cause the individual or consolidated CAR ratio to not comply with the requirement described in the regulation.

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26. MODAL SAHAM / *26. SHARE CAPITAL*

Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank's issued and fully paid capital as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Jenis saham	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015 dan/*and* 31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014 Jumlah saham/ *Number of shares*	Nilai nominal (nilai penuh)/ *Nominal amount (full amount)*	Rp	*Types of shares*
Saham Seri A	388.146.231	900,00	349.332	*Series A Shares*
Saham Seri B	8.891.200.000	225,00	2.000.520	*Series B Shares*
Saham Seri D	58.467.494.499	22,50	1.315.518	*Series D Shares*
Jumlah	**67.746.840.730**		**3.665.370**	***Total***

Susunan pemegang saham Bank pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 berdasarkan laporan dari Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE) - PT Sinartama Gunita adalah sebagai berikut:

The Bank's shareholders as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 based on the statement of PT Sinartama Gunita, the shares registration bureau (Biro Administrasi Efek (BAE)) are as follows:

Pemegang saham	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015 %	Jumlah saham/ *Number of shares*	*Name of shareholder*
Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.	45,02	30.499.981.823	*Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.*
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd	33,96	23.006.572.441	*Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd*
UBS AG London	18,31	12.402.816.699	*UBS AG London*
Masyarakat (masing-masing kurang dari 5%)	2,71	1.837.469.767	*Public (individually less than 5%)*
	100,00	**67.746.840.730**	

Pemegang saham	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014 %	Jumlah saham/ *Number of shares*	*Name of shareholder*
Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.	45,02	30.499.981.823	*Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.*
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd	33,96	23.006.572.441	*Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd*
UBS AG London	18,31	12.402.816.666	*UBS AG London*
Masyarakat (masing-masing kurang dari 5%)	2,71	1.837.469.800	*Public (individually less than 5%)*
	100,00	**67.746.840.730**	

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26. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Semua saham yang diterbitkan oleh Bank, seperti Seri A, Seri B, Seri C, dan Seri D adalah saham biasa, kecuali untuk saham Seri C yang memiliki hak tambahan. Di antara hak tambahan tersebut ialah hak untuk menerima sisa likuidasi Bank lebih dahulu.

Sejak tahun 2001, saham Bank telah diperdagangkan dengan mekanisme "*scripless*".

Saham Seri C hanya dapat dimiliki oleh Negara Republik Indonesia atau badan hukum yang seluruh sahamnya dimiliki oleh Negara Republik Indonesia atau badan hukum publik. Jika saham Seri C dijual atau dialihkan ke pihak lain yang bukan merupakan badan hukum Pemerintah, saham tersebut akan berubah dengan sendirinya menjadi saham Seri B.

Sejak tahun 2002, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia telah mencadangkan sejumlah tertentu saham Seri C yang dimilikinya untuk dialihkan kepada pemegang Sertifikat Bukti Hak-SBH berdasarkan pengumuman Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional tanggal 21 Desember 2002. SBH ini diberikan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia kepada pihak yang telah mengambil bagian dalam pembelian saham Seri B sehubungan dengan proses rekapitalisasi Bank di tahun 1999, di mana pemegang SBH berhak untuk menerima pembayaran pinjaman yang diklasifikasikan sebagai "macet", yang sebelumnya telah dialihkan ke Badan Penyehatan Perbankan Nasional.

Berdasarkan hasil pelaksanaan penawaran umum terbatas V dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD), Bank telah menambah 6.253.554.529 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal seluruhnya sebesar Rp140.705 pada tanggal 26 April 2010 dan dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor Bank meningkat menjadi 56.281.990.760 lembar saham.

26. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

All shares issued by the Bank, i.e. Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are common shares, except for Series C, which have additional rights. Among those additional rights is that of preferential treatment if the Bank is liquidated.

Since 2001, the Bank's shares have been traded on a scripless mechanism.

Series C shares may only be owned by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, companies wholly-owned by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia or public legal entity. If any Series C shares are sold or transferred to another party that is a non-Government entity then such Series C shares will be converted automatically into Series B shares.

*Since 2002, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has provided certain of its Series C shares owned to be transferred to the holders of Right Certificate (*Sertifikat Bukti Hak - *SBH) based on an announcement by the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency on December 21, 2002. The SBH were provided by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to parties that took a part of the purchase of Series B shares related to the Bank's recapitalization process in 1999, wherein the holders of SBH have a right to receive the proceeds from loans classified as "loss", which were transferred to the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency.*

Based on the results of Limited Public Offering V with pre-emptive rights to the Bank's shareholders, The Bank has added 6,253,554,529 shares with nominal value totaling Rp140,705 on April 26, 2010 and thus the total share capital issued and paid up increased to become 56,281,990,760 shares.

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26. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Dengan dilaksanakannya PUT V dimaksud maka susunan permodalan dan pemegang saham Bank per tanggal 21 April 2010 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 42 tanggal 14 Mei 2010 yang dibuat dihadapan Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah diberitahukan kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, serta telah diterima dan dicatat dibawah bukti penerimaan dan pemberitahuan No. AHU-AH.01.10-30430 tanggal 26 November 2010 dan telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan No. AHU-0085986.AH.01.09. Tahun 2010, tanggal 26 November 2010. Struktur modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank mengalami perubahan menjadi sebesar Rp3.407.411 yang terdiri dari 56.281.990.760 saham.

Pada tanggal 23 Mei 2011 sampai dengan 26 Mei 2011, Mayban Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd selaku pemegang saham pengendali, melakukan penjualan saham sejumlah 695.500 saham atau sebesar 0,00127% dan sejumlah 5.239.500 saham atau sebesar 0,0093% pada tanggal 7 Juni 2011 sampai dengan 8 Juni 2011 dan sejumlah 500 saham pada tanggal 3 Mei 2012, dalam rangka memenuhi peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan ("BAPEPAM-LK") No. IX.H.1 tentang Pengambilalihan Perusahaan Terbuka, Lampiran Keputusan Ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. Kep-259/BL/2008.

Berdasarkan hasil pelaksanaan penawaran umum terbatas VI dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD), Bank telah menambah 4.690.165.897 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal seluruhnya sebesar Rp105.529 pada tanggal 23 Juli 2013 dalam rangka ekspansi kredit dan dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor Bank meningkat menjadi 60.972.156.657 lembar saham.

26. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

With the implementation of PUT V the capital structure and composition of shareholders have been changed as of April 21, 2010 as stated in Minutes of Meeting Notarial Deed No. 42 dated May 14, 2010, notarized by Notary Poerbaningsih Adi Warsito, S.H., in Jakarta and notified to Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and has been acknowledged and registered under approval and acknowledgement notice No. AHU-AH.01.10-30430 dated November 26, 2010 and has been recorded in Company List Record No. AHU-0085986.AH.01.09. Tahun 2010 dated November 26, 2010. Bank's issued and fully paid capital structure changed to Rp3,407,411 which consists of 56,281,990,760 shares.

On May 23, 2011 up to May 26, 2011, Mayban Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn Bhd as a shareholder, sold 695,500 shares or 0.00127% and 5,239,500 shares or 0.0093% on June 7, 2011 up to June 8, 2011, and 500 shares on May 3, 2012 in order to fulfill Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM-LK") rule No. IX.H.1 on Takeover of Public Company, Attachment of Decision Letter BAPEPAM-LK Head No. KEP-259/BL/2008.

Based on the results of Limited Public Offering VI with pre-emptive rights to the Bank's shareholders, The Bank has added 4,690,165,897 shares with nominal value totaling Rp105,529 on July 23, 2013 in order to expand the loan and thus the total share capital issued and paid up increased to become 60,972,156,657 shares.

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26. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Dengan dilaksanakannya PUT VI dimaksud maka susunan permodalan dan pemegang saham Bank telah berubah per tanggal 23 Juli 2013 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 34 tanggal 27 Agustus 2013 yang dibuat di hadapan Ir. Nanette Cahyanie Handari Adi Warsito, S.H., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah diberitahukan kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, serta telah diterima dan dicatat di bawah bukti penerimaan dan pemberitahuan No. AHU-AH.01.10-44438 tanggal 28 Oktober 2013 dan telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan No. AHU-0098911.AH.01.09.Tahun 2013, tanggal 28 Oktober 2013. Struktur modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank mengalami perubahan menjadi sebesar Rp3.512.940 yang terdiri dari 60.972.156.657 saham.

Pada tanggal 22 November 2013, Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd. selaku pemegang saham pengendali, melakukan penjualan saham sejumlah 5.675.040.000 saham atau sebesar 9,31%, dalam rangka memenuhi peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan ("BAPEPAM-LK") No. IX.H.1 tentang Pengambilalihan Perusahaan Terbuka, Lampiran Keputusan Ketua BAPEPAM-LK No. Kep-259/BL/2008.

Berdasarkan hasil pelaksanaan penawaran umum terbatas VII dengan Hak Memesan Efek Terlebih Dahulu (HMETD), Bank telah menambah 6.774.684.073 lembar saham dengan nilai nominal seluruhnya sebesar Rp152.430 pada tanggal 24 Desember 2014 dalam rangka ekspansi kredit dan dengan demikian jumlah seluruh saham ditempatkan dan disetor Bank meningkat menjadi 67.746.840.730 lembar saham.

Dengan dilaksanakannya PUT VII dimaksud maka susunan permodalan dan pemegang saham Bank telah berubah per tanggal 24 Desember 2014 sebagaimana termuat dalam Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat No. 4 tanggal 5 Februari 2015 yang dibuat di hadapan Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn., Notaris di Jakarta dan telah diberitahukan kepada Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, serta telah diterima dan dicatat di bawah bukti penerimaan dan pemberitahuan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0008501 tanggal 9 Februari 2015 dan telah didaftarkan dalam Daftar Perseroan No. AHU-0016899.AH.01.11.Tahun 2015, tanggal 9 Februari 2015. Struktur modal ditempatkan dan disetor Bank mengalami perubahan menjadi sebesar Rp3.665.370 yang terdiri dari 67.746.840.730 saham.

26. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

With the implementation of PUT VI the capital structure and composition of shareholders have been changed as of July 23, 2013 as stated in Minutes of Meeting Notarial Deed No. 34 dated August 27, 2013 notarized by Notary Ir. Nanette Cahyanie Handari Adi Warsito, S.H., in Jakarta and notified to Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and has been acknowledged and registered under approval and acknowledgement notice No. AHU-AH.01.10-44438 dated October 28, 2013 and has been recorded in Company List Record No. AHU-0098911.AH.01.09.Tahun 2013 dated October 28, 2013. The Bank's issued and fully paid capital structure changed to Rp3,512,940 which consists of 60,972,156,657 shares.

On November 22, 2013, Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd. as a shareholder, sold 5,675,040,000 shares or 9.31% in order to fulfill Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM-LK") rule No. IX.H.1 on Takeover of Public Company, Attachment of Decision Letter BAPEPAM-LK Head No. KEP-259/BL/2008.

Based on the results of Limited Public Offering VI with pre-emptive rights to the Bank's shareholders, The Bank has added 6,774,684,073 shares with nominal value totaling Rp152,430 on December 24, 2014 in order to expand the loan and thus the total share capital issued and paid up increased to become 67,746,840,730 shares.

With the implementation of PUT VII the capital structure and composition of shareholders have been changed as of December 24,2014 as stated in Minutes of Meeting Notarial Deed No. 4 dated February 5, 2015 notarized by Notary Aryanti Artisari, S.H., M.Kn., in Jakarta and notified to Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia and has been acknowledged and registered under approval and acknowledgement notice No. AHU-AH.01.03-0008501 dated February 9, 2015 and has been recorded in Company List Record No. AHU-0016899.AH.01.11.Tahun 2015 dated February 9, 2015. The Bank's issued and fully paid capital structure changed to Rp3,665,370 which consists of 67,746,840,730 shares.

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26. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan) / *26. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)*

Mutasi atas perubahan modal saham Bank adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the Bank's share capital are as follows:

	Jumlah saham/*Number of shares*		
	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Saldo awal	67.746.840.730	60.972.156.657	*Beginning balance*
Penerbitan saham melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII	-	6.774.684.073	*Issuance of shares through Limited Public Offering VII*
Saldo akhir	**67.746.840.730**	**67.746.840.730**	***Ending balance***

	Jumlah modal disetor/*Total paid-in capital*		
	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Saldo awal	3.665.370	3.512.940	*Beginning balance*
Penerbitan saham melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII	-	152.430	*Issuance of shares through Limited Public Offering VII*
Saldo akhir	**3.665.370**	**3.665.370**	***Ending balance***

27. TAMBAHAN MODAL DISETOR / *27. ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL*

a. Tambahan modal disetor terdiri dari: / ***a. Additional paid-in capital consist of:***

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Agio saham	4.563.825	4.563.825	*Additional paid-in capital*
Biaya emisi efek ekuitas	(8.238)	(8.238)	*Share issuance costs*
	4.555.587	**4.555.587**	

b. Mutasi atas tambahan modal disetor Bank adalah sebagai berikut: / ***b. Changes in the Bank's additional paid-in capital are as follows:***

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Saldo awal	4.555.587	3.219.051	*Beginning balance*
Penerbitan saham melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII	-	1.336.536	*Issuance of shares through Limited Public Offering VII*
Saldo akhir	**4.555.587**	**4.555.587**	***Ending balance***

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28. PENGGUNAAN LABA NETO

Pada tanggal 24 April 2015, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan dimana pemegang saham menyetujui alokasi sebesar Rp34.926 ke cadangan umum yang berasal dari laba neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk tahun 2014 sebesar Rp698.519.

Pada tanggal 28 April 2014, Bank mengadakan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan dimana pemegang saham menyetujui alokasi sebesar Rp77.255 ke cadangan umum yang berasal dari laba neto yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk tahun 2013 sebesar Rp1.545.101.

28. APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME

On April 24, 2015, the Bank held an annual Shareholders' General Meeting whereby the shareholders approved the allocation of Rp34,926 to the general reserve from the 2014 net income attributable to equity holders of the parent company of Rp698,519.

On April 28, 2014, the Bank held an annual Shareholders' General Meeting whereby the shareholders approved the allocation of Rp77,255 to the general reserve from the 2013 net income attributable to equity holders of the parent company of Rp1,545,101.

29. CADANGAN UMUM

Bank telah membentuk penyisihan cadangan umum dengan jumlah sebesar Rp376.656 dan Rp341.730 per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, sesuai dengan Undang-undang No. 40 tahun 2007 mengenai Perseroan Terbatas, yang mengharuskan perusahaan-perusahaan untuk membuat penyisihan cadangan umum sebesar sekurang-kurangnya 20% dari jumlah modal yang ditempatkan dan disetor penuh. Undang-undang tersebut tidak mengatur jangka waktu untuk pembentukan penyisihan tersebut.

29. GENERAL RESERVE

The Bank has set-up a general reserve totalling Rp376,656 and Rp341,730 as of December 31, 2015 dan 2014, respectively, in accordance with the Indonesian Limited Company Law No. 40, year 2007 which requires companies to set up a general reserve amounting to at least 20% of the issued and fully paid share capital. The law does not set period of time over which this amount should be provided.

30. SELISIH KURS KARENA PENJABARAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN DALAM MATA UANG ASING

30. DIFFERENCES ARISING FROM THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31 Desember/*December 31*	
	2015	**2014**
Selisih kurs penjabaran laporan keuangan cabang Bank di luar negeri / *Differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements of overseas branches*	34.541	21.071

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31. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI / *31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*

Bank memiliki tagihan dan liabilitas komitmen dan kontinjensi, sebagai berikut:

The Bank has commitment and contingent receivables and liabilities, which are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
KOMITMEN			***COMMITMENTS***
Tagihan Komitmen			*Commitment Receivables*
Lainnya	**69.955**	**247.632**	*Others*
Liabilitas Komitmen			*Commitment Liabilities*
Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	1.802.311	1.197.932	*Unused loan commitments granted to customers*
L/C *irrevocable* yang masih berjalan	584.830	1.202.247	*Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs*
Lainnya	70.632	204.920	*Others*
Jumlah Liabilitas Komitmen	**2.457.773**	**2.605.099**	***Total Commitment Liabilities***
KONTINJENSI			***CONTINGENCIES***
Tagihan Kontinjensi			*Contingent Receivables*
Pendapatan bunga dalam penyelesaian	615.195	422.700	*Past due interest revenues*
Garansi yang diterima	286.204	190.535	*Guarantees received*
Jumlah Tagihan Kontinjensi	**901.399**	**613.235**	***Total Contingent Receivables***
Liabilitas Kontinjensi			*Contingent Liabilities*
Garansi yang diberikan:			*Guarantees issued in the form of:*
Bank garansi	3.465.737	3.049.324	*Bank guarantees*
Standby L/Cs	235.881	1.247.500	*Standby L/Cs*
Shipping guarantees		-	*Shipping guarantees*
Lainnya	1.626	-	*Others*
Jumlah Liabilitas Kontinjensi	**3.703.244**	**4.296.824**	***Total Contingent Liabilities***

Tagihan komitmen - lainnya dan liabilitas komitmen - lainnya timbul akibat penjualan dan pembelian aset keuangan reguler yang akan diakui pada tanggal penyelesaian.

Commitment receivables - others and commitment liabilities - others resulted from regular way sales and purchases of financial assets which will be recognized on the settlement date.

Liabilitas komitmen dan liabilitas kontinjensi konsolidasian kepada pihak berelasi per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp46.746 dan RpNihil (Catatan 43).

Outstanding consolidated commitment liabilities and contingent liabilities to related parties as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 were Rp46,746 and RpNil, respectively (Note 43).

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31. KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Tagihan dan kewajiban komitmen dan kontinjensi berdasarkan kolektibilitas adalah sebagai berikut:

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The commitment and contingent receivables and liabilities based on collectibility are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
KOMITMEN						***COMMITMENTS***
Liabilitas Komitmen	2.457.756	17	-	-	2.457.773	*Commitment Liabilities*
Tagihan Komitmen	69.955	-	-	-	69.955	*Commitment Receivables*
	2.527.711	17	-	-	2.527.728	
KONTINJENSI						***CONTINGENCIES***
Liabilitas Kontinjensi	3.336.581	7.862	8.186	350.615	3.703.244	*Contingent Liabilities*
Tagihan Kontinjensi	901.399	-	-	-	901.399	*Contingent Receivables*
	4.237.980	7.862	8.186	350.615	4.604.643	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	Lancar/ *Current*	Dalam perhatian khusus/ *Special mention*	Kurang lancar/ *Substandard*	Macet/ *Loss*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
KOMITMEN						***COMMITMENTS***
Liabilitas Komitmen	2.605.079	20	-	-	2.605.099	*Commitment Liabilities*
Tagihan Komitmen	247.632	-	-	-	247.632	*Commitment Receivables*
	2.852.711	20	-	-	2.852.731	
KONTINJENSI						***CONTINGENCIES***
Liabilitas Kontinjensi	4.021.168	275.656	-	-	4.296.824	*Contingent Liabilities*
Tagihan Kontinjensi	613.235	-	-	-	613.235	*Contingent Receivables*
	4.634.403	275.656	-	-	4.910.059	

32. PENDAPATAN BUNGA DAN SYARIAH

32. INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Kredit yang diberikan	11.069.126	10.934.310	*Loans*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - neto	1.248.408	920.330	*Consumer financing receivables - net*
Syariah	810.461	533.276	*Sharia*
Efek-efek	360.705	633.038	*Marketable securities*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	218.879	214.991	*Government recapitalization bonds*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	197.309	160.343	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Lain-lain	587	3.526	*Others*
	13.905.475	**13.399.814**	

Berikut adalah rincian pendapatan bunga dan Syariah menurut klasifikasi instrumen keuangan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

This is a breakdown of interest income and Sharia according to the classification of financial instrument for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

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32. PENDAPATAN BUNGA DAN SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *32. INTEREST AND SHARIA INCOME (continued)*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang			***Loans and receivables***
Kredit yang diberikan	11.069.126	10.934.310	*Loans*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen - neto	1.248.408	920.330	*Consumer financing receivables - net*
Syariah	810.461	533.276	*Sharia*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	197.309	160.343	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	10.844	11.763	*Securities purchased under resale agreement*
Efek-efek	8.371	6.402	*Marketable securities*
Lain-lain	587	3.526	*Others*
Nilai wajar melalui laporan laba rugi			***Fair value through profit or loss***
Efek-efek	47.296	114.102	*Marketable securities*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	2.527	2.628	*Government recapitalization bonds*
Tersedia untuk dijual			***Available-for-sale***
Efek-efek	267.878	500.617	*Marketable securities*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	216.352	212.363	*Government recapitalization bonds*
Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo			***Held-to maturity***
Efek-efek	26.316	-	*Marketable securities*
Sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*			***Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah***
Obligasi sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	-	154	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah bonds*
Jumlah	**13.905.475**	**13.399.814**	***Total***

Jumlah pendapatan bunga yang berasal dari aset keuangan yang mengalami penurunan nilai untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp131.022 dan Rp72.256.

Total interest income from impaired financial assets for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp131,022 and Rp72,256, respectively

33. BEBAN BUNGA DAN SYARIAH / *33. INTEREST AND SHARIA EXPENSE*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Deposito berjangka	4.209.614	4.512.355	*Time deposits*
Tabungan	816.085	866.932	*Savings deposits*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	660.036	621.138	*Securities issued*
Obligasi subordinasi	476.831	388.465	*Subordinated bonds*
Pinjaman diterima	340.109	343.364	*Borrowings*
Giro	310.681	278.832	*Demand deposits*
Premi penjaminan dana pihak ketiga	220.024	214.267	*Premium on third party fund guarantees*
Syariah	197.854	163.514	*Sharia*
Call money	97.935	70.739	*Call money*
Sertifikat deposito	88.068	8.497	*Certificate deposits*
Lain-lain	-	15	*Others*
	7.417.237	**7.468.118**	

Jumlah beban bunga yang berasal dari amortisasi biaya provisi dan komisi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing adalah Rp18.278 dan Rp16.857.

Total interest expenses from the amortization of provision and commissions and transaction costs for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted Rp18,278 and Rp16,857, respectively.

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34. KEUNTUNGAN PENJUALAN EFEK-EFEK YANG DIPERDAGANGKAN DAN INVESTASI KEUANGAN - NETO / *34. GAINS ON SALE OF TRADING SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT - NET*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Efek-efek	22.673	114.545	*Marketable securities*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	(8.077)	(9.170)	*Government recapitalization bonds*
	14.596	**105.375**	

35. KENAIKAN NILAI EFEK-EFEK YANG DIPERDAGANGKAN - NETO / *35. INCREASE IN VALUE OF TRADING SECURITIES - NET*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Efek-efek	469	4.088	*Marketable securities*
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	173	(356)	*Government recapitalization bonds*
	642	**3.732**	

36. PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA - PENDAPATAN LAINNYA / *36. OTHER OPERATING INCOME - OTHER FEE INCOME*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Administrasi piutang pembiayaan konsumen	560.960	596.708	*Consumer financing receivables administration*
Administrasi ritel	214.688	170.207	*Retail administration*
Administrasi kredit yang diberikan	196.063	142.550	*Loan administration*
Pendapatan jasa konsultasi	141.624	52.700	*Advisory fees*
Administrasi kartu kredit	105.079	127.594	*Credit card administration*
Pendapatan kembali piutang yang telah dihapusbukukan	69.293	111.105	*Collection of receivables previously written-off*
Jasa perbankan	50.995	44.526	*Banking services*
Pendapatan transfer	43.084	47.529	*Transfer fees*
Komisi reksadana	8.610	5.745	*Mutual funds commissions and fees*
Investasi Perbankan	8.471	7.658	*Investment Banking*
Pendapatan klaim asuransi	6.377	5.602	*Insurance claim income*
Komisi *Western Union*	5.633	6.152	*Western Union commissions*
Administrasi impor dan ekspor	4.363	4.081	*Import and export administration*
Lain-lain	173.746	109.261	*Others*
	1.588.986	**1.431.418**	

Lain-lain termasuk pendapatan peragenan dan pendapatan jasa perbankan lainnya.

Others include revenues from agency fees and other income from banking operations.

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37. PENYISIHAN KERUGIAN PENURUNAN NILAI ATAS INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN - NETO / *37. PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - NET*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	697	(66)	*Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)*
Penempatan pada bank lain (Catatan 7)	210	400	*Placement with other banks (Note 7)*
Investasi keuangan (Catatan 9)	147.053	2.029	*Financial investments (Note 9)*
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 11)	3.286	519	*Derivative receivables (Note 11)*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah (Catatan 12)	1.829.876	1.533.997	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing (Note 12)*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen (Catatan 13)	334.812	237.736	*Consumer financing receivables (Note 13)*
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 14a)	(28.736)	15.536	*Acceptances receivable (Note 14a)*
Tagihan lainnya (Catatan 17)	2.349	1.847	*Other receivables (Note 17)*
	2.289.547	**1.791.998**	

38. PENYISIHAN/(PEMULIHAN) KERUGIAN ATAS ASET NON-PRODUKTIF / *38. PROVISION/(REVERSAL) FOR POSSIBLE LOSSES ON NON-EARNING ASSETS*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Agunan yang diambil alih (Catatan 17)	12.132	(2.572)	*Foreclosed assets (Note 17)*
Aset lain-lain (Catatan 17)	68	27	*Others assets (Note 17)*
Properti terbengkalai (Catatan 17)	(5.575)	-	*Abandoned properties (Note 17)*
	6.625	**(2.545)**	

39. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI / *39. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Umum	1.308.037	1.255.395	*General*
Sewa	477.452	438.916	*Rental*
Penyusutan dan amortisasi	431.285	380.522	*Depreciation and amortization*
Promosi	162.168	165.466	*Promotions*
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan aset tetap	151.781	147.888	*Repairs and maintenance fixed assets*
Komunikasi perbankan	105.477	87.246	*Banking communications*
Pendidikan, penelitian dan pengembangan	88.076	67.862	*Education, research and development*
Listrik dan air	78.124	82.768	*Electricity and water*
Telepon, telex dan kawat	60.283	58.231	*Telephone, telex and wires*
Beban profesional	57.625	44.933	*Professional fees*
Cetakan dan alat tulis	49.086	44.731	*Printing and stationery*
Transportasi dan rumah tangga	48.363	64.815	*Transportation and housing*
	3.017.757	**2.838.773**	

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40. BEBAN TENAGA KERJA / *40. PERSONNEL EXPENSES*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Gaji, upah, tunjangan pensiun dan pajak	1.309.529	1.263.337	*Salaries, wages, pension and tax allowances*
Tunjangan lainnya	350.826	425.366	*Other allowances*
Bonus	266.706	173.451	*Bonuses*
Lain-lain	403.470	280.410	*Others*
	2.330.531	**2.142.564**	

Remunerasi untuk tahun-tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

Remuneration packages for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Dewan Komisaris	14.413	15.463	*The Board of Commissioners*
Direksi	58.314	58.004	*Directors*
Komite Audit	1.412	1.309	*Audit Committee*
Pejabat Eksekutif	153.981	178.793	*Executive Officers*
Dewan Pengawas Syariah	1.085	921	*Sharia Supervisory Board*
	229.205	**254.490**	

41. PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) NON-OPERASIONAL - NETO / *41. NON-OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES) - NET*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Laba dari penjualan properti terbengkalai	73.170	-	*Gain on sale of abandoned properties*
Laba dari penjualan aset tetap	2.569	5.798	*Gains on sale of fixed assets*
Pendapatan insentif Master Card	77	6.003	*Income from Master Card incentive*
Beban kegiatan karyawan	(4.895)	(6.601)	*Employee activities expenses*
Denda dan sumbangan	(2.891)	(6.956)	*Penalties and donations*
Lain-lain - bersih	19.276	(2.922)	*Others - net*
	87.306	**(4.678)**	

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42. LABA PER SAHAM DASAR

Laba per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang didistribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk dengan rata-rata tertimbang jumlah saham biasa yang beredar pada tahun bersangkutan.

42. BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Laba tahun berjalan diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk	1.139.070	708.008	*Income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent company*
Jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar (nilai penuh)	67.746.840.730	61.102.082.105	*Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (full amount)*
Laba per saham dasar (nilai penuh)	**17**	**12**	***Basic earnings per share (full amount)***

43. INFORMASI MENGENAI TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI

43. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION

Pihak berelasi/ *Related parties*	Sifat dari hubungan/ *Nature of relationship*	Sifat dari transaksi/ *Nature of transaction*
Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan pejabat eksekutif/*Board of Commissioners, Directors and executive officer*	Karyawan kunci/*Key management personnel,* Pengurus/*Management*	Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah/*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing,* Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Beban tenaga kerja/*Personnel expenses*
Malayan Banking Berhad	Pemegang saham akhir/*Ultimate Shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*, Tagihan derivatif/*Derivatives receivable*, Tagihan akseptasi/*Acceptance receivables,* Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain/*Prepayments and other assets,* Simpanan dari bank lain/*Deposits from other banks,* Pinjaman diterima/*Borrowings,* Liabilitas derivatif/*Derivatives payable*, Liabilitas akseptasi/*Acceptances payable,* Surat berharga yang diterbitkan/*Securities issued*, Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*, Obligasi subordinasi/*Subordinated bonds,* Bank garansi/*Bank guarantee,* Pendapatan bunga/*Interest income,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
Sorak Financial Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Pemegang saham/*Shareholder*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Pendapatan bunga/*Interest income,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
Maybank Offshore Corporate Services (Labuan) Sdn.Bhd.	Pemegang saham/*Shareholder*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Pendapatan bunga/*Interest income,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia	Mempunyai induk yang sama/*Owned by the same shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*Current accounts with other banks*, Simpanan dari bank lain/*Deposits from other banks,* Pinjaman yang diterima/*Borrowings*, Beban yang harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain/*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
PT Maybank Kim Eng Securities	Mempunyai induk yang sama/*Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
PT Maybank GMT Asset Management	Mempunyai induk yang sama/*Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
Kim Eng Securities India Private Limited	Mempunyai induk yang sama/*Owned by the same shareholder*	Simpanan nasabah/*Deposits from customers,* Beban bunga/*Interest expenses*
UBS AG	Pemegang saham/*Shareholder*	Giro pada bank lain/*current accounts with other bank*, Pendapatan bunga/*Interest income*

Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usahanya, Bank melakukan transaksi-transaksi tertentu dengan pihak berelasi dengan persyaratan dan kondisi yang sama dengan yang berlaku bagi pihak ketiga, kecuali kredit yang diberikan kepada para karyawan kunci.

In the normal course of business, the Bank entered into certain transactions with related parties under similar terms and conditions as those with third parties, except for loans to key management personnel.

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43. INFORMASI MENGENAI TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Saldo aset produktif, simpanan, pinjaman yang diterima dan komitmen dan kontinjensi dari pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

The outstanding balances of earning assets, deposits, borrowings and commitments and contingencies with related parties are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
ASET			***ASSETS***
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	4.985	266	*Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)*
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 11)	12.237	4.710	*Derivatives receivable (Note 11)*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah (Catatan 12)	120.669	114.578	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing (Note 12)*
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 14)	-	338	*Acceptance receivables (Note 14)*
Beban yang dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain (Catatan 17)	1.053	1.897	*Prepayments and other assets (Note 17)*
Persentase terhadap jumlah aset			***Percentage to total assets***
Giro pada bank lain	0,00%	0,00%	*Current accounts with other banks*
Tagihan derivatif	0,01%	0,00%	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah	0,08%	0,10%	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	0,00%	*Acceptance receivables*
Beban yang dibayar di muka dan aset lain-lain	0,00%	0,00%	*Prepayments and other assets*
LIABILITAS			***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera (Catatan 18)	-	472	*Obligations due immediately (Note 18)*
Simpanan nasabah (Catatan 19)	97.197	71.832	*Deposits from customers (Note 19)*
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 20)	458.837	551.449	*Deposits from other banks (Note 20)*
Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 11)	3.933	6.780	*Derivatives payable (Note 11)*
Liabilitas akseptasi (Catatan 14b)	837	9.948	*Acceptances payable (Note 14b)*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan (Catatan 21)	652.422	1.598.935	*Securities issued (Note 21)*
Pinjaman yang diterima (Catatan 22)	1.038.814	36.460	*Borrowings (Note 22)*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24)	72.712	56.289	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24)*
Obligasi subordinasi (Catatan 25)	1.583.393	1.581.986	*Subordinated bonds (Note 25)*
Persentase terhadap jumlah liabilitas			***Percentage to total liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	-	0,00%	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	0,07%	0,06%	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	0,32%	0,43%	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	0,00%	0,01%	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	0,00%	0,01%	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	0,46%	1,24%	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman yang diterima	0,73%	0,03%	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	0,05%	0,04%	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Obligasi subordinasi	1,12%	1,23%	*Subordinated bonds*
KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI			***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***
Liabilities kontijensi			*Contingent liabilities*
Garansi yang diberikan:			*Guarantee issued in from of:*
Bank garansi	46.746	-	*Bank guarantee*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN			***INCOME AND EXPENSE***
Pendapatan bunga dan Syariah	9	15	*Interest and Sharia income*
Beban bunga dan Syariah	242.003	164.010	*Interest and Sharia expenses*
Persentase terhadap jumlah pendapatan bunga dan beban bunga			***Percentage to total interest income and interest expenses***
Pendapatan bunga dan Syariah	0,00%	0,00%	*Interest and Sharia income*
Beban bunga dan Syariah	3,26%	2,20%	*Interest and Sharia expenses*

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43. INFORMASI MENGENAI TRANSAKSI DENGAN PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)

Kompensasi atas karyawan kunci adalah sebagai berikut:

43. RELATED PARTIES INFORMATION (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel were as follows:

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Imbalan jangka pendek	226.182	234.994	*Short-term benefits*
Imbalan paska kerja	526	17.266	*Post-employment benefits*
Kompensasi berbasis saham	3.340	1.520	*Share-based payment*
Jumlah	**230.048**	**253.780**	***Total***

44. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

a. Posisi aset (sebelum dikurangi dengan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut:

44. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

a. The balances of monetary assets (before deducting allowance for impairment losses) and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of the consolidated statement of financial position dates are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Aset			***Assets***
Kas (Catatan 4)	254.519	377.611	*Cash (Note 4)*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia (Catatan 5)	2.824.500	2.606.393	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia (Note 5)*
Giro pada bank lain (Catatan 6)	1.602.644	907.431	*Current accounts with other banks (Note 6)*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain (Catatan 7)	9.735.342	3.987.965	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks (Note 7)*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan (Catatan 8)	4.937	3.148	*Trading securities (Note 8)*
Investasi keuangan (Catatan 9)	2.371.483	1.992.098	*Financial investments (Note 9)*
Tagihan derivatif (Catatan 11)	353.341	205.996	*Derivatives receivable (Note 11)*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah (Catatan 12)	17.667.533	18.382.115	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing (Note 12)*
Tagihan akseptasi (Catatan 14a)	1.338.387	2.527.164	*Acceptances receivable (Note 14a)*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain	188.096	148.715	*Prepayments and other asset*
	36.340.782	31.138.636	
Liabilitas			***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera (Catatan 18)	140.744	139.815	*Obligations due immediately (Note 18)*
Simpanan nasabah (Catatan 19)	30.826.618	26.196.858	*Deposits from customers (Note 19)*
Simpanan dari bank lain (Catatan 20)	476.075	1.065.740	*Deposits from other banks (Note 21)*
Liabilitas derivatif (Catatan 11)	378.005	224.098	*Derivatives payable (Note 11)*
Liabilitas akseptasi (Catatan 14b)	1.333.635	2.523.281	*Acceptances payable (Note 14b)*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan (Catatan 21)	-	619.250	*Securities issued (Note 21)*
Pinjaman diterima (Catatan 22)	1.058.276	888.735	*Borrowings (Note 22)*
Utang pajak	5.670	4.186	*Taxes payable*

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44. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING

44. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain (Catatan 24)	175.628	202.181	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 24)*
	34.394.651	31.864.144	
Posisi aset/(liabilitas) - neto	**1.946.131**	**(725.508)**	***Assets/(liabilities) position - net***

b. Posisi devisa neto

Pengelolaan posisi devisa neto Bank dilakukan untuk selalu memenuhi ketentuan Bank Indonesia yang mensyaratkan Bank untuk memelihara Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN) keseluruhan untuk seluruh valuta asing tidak melebihi 20,00% dari modal Bank (Tier I dan II).

Berikut ini adalah posisi devisa neto Bank per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

b. Net open position

The Bank's foreign currency position is being managed meet the Bank Indonesia regulation that require the Bank to maintain aggregate net open position for all foreign currencies not exceeding 20.00% of the Bank's capital (Tier I and II).

Following is the Bank's foreign currency net open position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015			
Mata uang	**Aset/*Assets* Laporan Posisi Keuangan dan Rekening Administratif/ *Statement of Financial Position and Off-Balance Sheet***	**Liabilitas/*Liabilities* Laporan Posisi Keuangan dan Rekening Administratif/ *Statement of Financial Position and Off-Balance Sheet***	**Nilai neto absolut/ *Net absolute value***	***Currency***
Dolar Amerika Serikat	74.444.385	75.069.159	624.774	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Australia	595.319	589.884	5.435	*Australian Dollar*
Dolar Kanada	4.621	5.762	1.141	*Canadian Dollar*
Frank Swiss	2.298	3.120	822	*Swiss Franc*
Euro Eropa	681.796	709.618	27.822	*European Euro*
Poundsterling Inggris	131.810	127.746	4.064	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Hong Kong	29.177	29.352	175	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Rupee India	677.224	639.672	37.552	*Indian Rupee*
Yen Jepang	153.449	154.358	909	*Japanese Yen*
Rupee Mauritius	896	203	693	*Mauritius Rupee*
Ringgit Malaysia	2.058	1.497	561	*Ringgit Malaysia*
Dolar Selandia Baru	689	2.229	1.540	*New Zealand Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	1.129.410	1.077.340	52.070	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan China	105.317	105.997	680	*Chinese Yuan*
Rand Afrika Selatan	36	30	6	*South African Rand*
Jumlah			**758.244**	***Total***
Modal (Catatan 52)			**16.154.399**	***Capital (Note 52)***
Rasio Posisi Devisa Neto (Laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)			**4,69%**	***Net Open Position Ratio (Statement of financial position and off-balance sheet)***

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44. ASET DAN LIABILITAS MONETER DALAM MATA UANG ASING (lanjutan)

44. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

b. Posisi devisa neto (lanjutan)

b. Net open position (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014			
Mata uang	**Aset/*Assets* Laporan Posisi Keuangan dan Rekening Administratif/ *Statement of Financial Position and Off-Balance Sheet***	**Liabilitas/*Liabilities* Laporan Posisi Keuangan dan Rekening Administratif/ *Statement of Financial Position and Off-Balance Sheet***	**Nilai neto absolut/ *Net absolute value***	***Currency***
Dolar Amerika Serikat	60.128.550	60.164.170	35.620	*United States Dollar*
Dolar Australia	655.516	651.357	4.159	*Australian Dollar*
Dolar Kanada	2.484	4.060	1.576	*Canadian Dollar*
Frank Swiss	5.032	4.660	372	*Swiss Franc*
Euro Eropa	948.737	933.058	15.679	*European Euro*
Poundsterling Inggris	198.305	192.275	6.030	*Great Britain Poundsterling*
Dolar Hong Kong	6.723	6.790	67	*Hong Kong Dollar*
Rupee India	540.543	490.645	49.898	*Indian Rupee*
Yen Jepang	141.800	149.842	8.042	*Japanese Yen*
Rupee Mauritius	1.016	7	1.009	*Mauritius Rupee*
Dolar Selandia Baru	1.466	3.041	1.575	*New Zealand Dollar*
Dolar Singapura	1.066.632	1.043.053	23.579	*Singapore Dollar*
Yuan China	26.502	27.069	567	*Chinese Yuan*
Rand Afrika Selatan	295	415	120	*South African Rand*
Jumlah			**148.293**	***Total***
Modal (Catatan 52)			**16.936.903**	***Capital (Note 52)***
Rasio Posisi Devisa Neto (Laporan posisi keuangan dan rekening administratif)			**0,88%**	***Net Open Position Ratio (Statement of financial position and off-balance sheet)***

45. KEPENTINGAN NON-PENGENDALI

Mutasi kepentingan non-pengendali atas kekayaan neto entitas anak adalah sebagai berikut:

45. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The movements of the non-controlling interest's share in the net assets of the subsidiaries are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	202.277	194.042	*Beginning balance*
Dampak atas penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)	-	(5.782)	*Effect of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*
	202.277	188.260	
Bagian kepentingan non-pengendali atas laba neto entitas anak tahun berjalan	4.492	14.133	*Net income of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interest for the current year*
Keuntungan/(kerugian) aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	4.086	(116)	*Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan*
Bagian kepentingan non-pengendali atas penerbitan saham entitas anak	26.758	-	*Shares issuance of a subsidiary attributable to non-controlling interest*
Saldo akhir	**237.613**	**202.277**	***Ending balance***

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46. DANA PENSIUN DAN MANFAAT KARYAWAN

Berdasarkan kebijakan Bank, karyawan memperoleh tunjangan dan manfaat selain gaji, yang antara lain berupa Tunjangan Hari Raya (THR), santunan kematian, tunjangan cuti, dana pensiun, bonus, asuransi, jaminan sosial ketenagakerjaan (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)), dan manfaat lainnya berdasarkan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003.

a. Dana Pensiun

Dana pensiun iuran pasti Bank dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan AIA (DPLK - AIA) yang merupakan pihak ketiga Bank.

Syarat untuk menjadi peserta program pensiun adalah pegawai tetap Bank yang ingin menjadi peserta program pensiun dan berumur di atas 18 tahun atau telah menikah.

Iuran pensiun DPLK - AIA sampai dengan Juni 2015 ditetapkan sebesar 8,76% dari gaji karyawan peserta dana pensiun, di mana 5,76% ditanggung Bank dan sisanya sebesar 3,00% ditanggung oleh karyawan. Sehubungan dengan pelaksanaan program BPJS Pensiun dari Pemerintah (PP No. 45/2015), maka mulai Juli 2015, program pensiun akan terintegrasi antara Iuran Dana Pensiun DPLK - AIA dengan Iuran BPJS Pensiun. Iuran pensiun DPLK - AIA ditetapkan menjadi 3,76% ditanggung oleh Bank dan 2,00% ditanggung oleh karyawan. Ditambah dengan kontribusi ke program BPJS Pensiun sebesar 2,00% ditanggung oleh Bank dan 1,00% akan ditanggung oleh karyawan. Beban pensiun Bank selama periode yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing berjumlah Rp12.291 dan Rp15.507, yang termasuk dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

46. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Under the Bank's policy, in addition to salaries, the employees are entitled to allowances and benefits, such as yearly allowances (THR), death benefit, leave allowances, pension plan, bonus, insurance, employee social security (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)), and benefits based on Labor Law No. 13/2003.

a. Pension Plan

The Bank's defined contribution pension plan is managed by Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan AIA (DPLK - AIA) which is the Bank's third party.

The requirements to become participants of the pension plan are permanent employees who are interested to become participants of the pension plan and above 18 years of age or are married.

The contribution for DPLK - AIA until June 2015 is determined at 8.76% of the employees' salary who join the pension plan, of which 5.76% is contributed by the Bank and the remaining 3.00% is contributed by the employee. With regards to the implementation of new BPJS Pension program from Government (PP No.45/2015), starting July 2015, the Bank decided to integrate pension plan, consisting of DPLK - AIA contribution and BPJS Pension contribution. The contribution for DPLK - AIA is determined at 3.76% contributed by the Bank and 2.00% contributed by the employee. These contributions will be added with BPJS Pension's contribution which consists of 2.00% contribution from the Bank and 1.00% contribution from the employee. The Bank's pension expense for the periods ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp12,291 and Rp15,507, respectively, included under the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

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46. DANA PENSIUN DAN MANFAAT KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

46. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

b. Penyisihan Imbalan Karyawan

b. Provision for Employee Benefits

Aktuaria dan tanggal laporan aktuaria Bank dan entitas anak adalah sebagai berikut:

The actuaries and actuarial reports dates of the Bank and subsidiaries are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		2014		
	Aktuaris/ *Actuary*	Tanggal Laporan Aktuaris/ *Actuarial Report Date*	Aktuaris/ *Actuary*	Tanggal Laporan Aktuaris/ *Actuarial Report Date*	
Bank	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro Pusat Aktuaria)	13 Januari/ *January 13,* 2016	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro Pusat Aktuaria)	5 Januari/ *January 5,* 2015	*Bank*
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro *Pusat Aktuaria)*	11 Januari/ *January 11,* 2016	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro *Pusat Aktuaria)*	5 Januari/ *January 5,* 2015	*PT Maybank Indonesia Finance*
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro Pusat Aktuaria)	6 Januari/ *January 6,* 2016	PT Sentra Jasa Aktuaria (Biro Pusat Aktuaria)	10 Januari/ *January 10,* 2015	*PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk*

Kewajiban imbalan karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

The employees' benefit obligations are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti diakui dalam tahun berjalan	(1.281.695)	(1.287.849)	(1.160.461)	(1.318.913)	(997.746)	*Present value of defined benefit obligations recognized during the year*
Nilai wajar aset keuangan	-	-	-	25	1.013	*Fair value of plan assets*
Jumlah	**(1.281.695)**	**(1.287.849)**	**(1.160.461)**	**(1.318.888)**	**(996.733)**	***Total***

Perubahan nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti adalah sebagai berikut :

The changes in the present value of benefit obligation are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	2014	
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti pada awal tahun	1.287.849	1.160.461	*Present value of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year*
Biaya jasa kini	121.756	126.298	*Current service cost*
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	(103.893)	(76.908)	*Benefit paid*
Biaya bunga	103.028	98.639	*Interest cost*
Beban jasa lalu	2.813	1.311	*Past service cost*
Keuntungan aktuaria	(129.858)	(21.952)	*Actuarial gains*
Jumlah	**1.281.695**	**1.287.849**	***Total***

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46. DANA PENSIUN DAN MANFAAT KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

46. *PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)*

b. Penyisihan Imbalan Karyawan (lanjutan)

b. *Provision for Employee Benefits (continued)*

Mutasi kewajiban imbalan karyawan adalah sebagai berikut:

Changes in the employee benefits obligations are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Saldo awal	(1.287.849)	(1.160.461)	*Beginning balance*
Beban manfaat karyawan selama tahun berjalan	(223.335)	(221.411)	*Employee benefit expense during the year*
Jumlah yang diakui di pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	125.058	17.115	*Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income*
Manfaat yang dibayarkan	103.893	76.908	*Benefits paid*
Lainnya	538	-	*Others*
Saldo akhir	**(1.281.695)**	**(1.287.849)**	***Ending balance***

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan komponen beban manfaat karyawan sesuai dengan perjanjian kesepakatan antara Bank, entitas anak dan karyawan yang telah sesuai dengan Undang-undang No. 13/2003 yang didasarkan pada laporan aktuaris pada tabel di atas.

The following table summarizes the components of employee benefit costs in accordance with agreements between the Bank, subsidiaries and their employees which had complied with Labor Law No. 13/2003 that were based on the actuarial reports listed in the table above.

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Biaya jasa kini	121.756	126.298	*Current service cost*
Beban bunga	103.028	98.639	*Interest cost*
Beban jasa masa lalu	2.813	1.311	*Past service cost*
Kerugian aktuaria neto diakui dalam tahun berjalan	(4.262)	(4.837)	*Net actuarial losses recognized during the year*
	223.335	**221.411**	

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46. DANA PENSIUN DAN MANFAAT KARYAWAN (lanjutan) / *46. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)*

b. Penyisihan Imbalan Karyawan (lanjutan) / *b. Provision for Employee Benefits (continued)*

Jumlah yang diakui pada pendapatan komprehensif lainnya ditunjukkan pada tabel di bawah ini:

The total amount recognised in other comprehensive income is shown in table below:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Pengukuran Kembali Kewajiban Imbalan Pasti Neto:			***Remeasurement of The Net Defined Benefit Obligation:***
(Keuntungan)/kerugian aktuarial dari perubahan asumsi keuangan	(74.393)	49.211	*Actuarial (gains) losses from changes in financial assumption*
Keuntungan aktuarial dari penyesuaian pengalaman	(51.203)	(66.326)	*Actuarial gains from experience adjustment*
Lainnya	538	-	*Others*
Jumlah yang diakui pada pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	**(125.058)**	**(17.115)**	***Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income***
Rekonsiliasi Pendapatan Komprehensif Lainnya			***Reconciliation of Other Comprehensive Income***
Saldo awal	273.401	290.671	*Beginning balance*
Jumlah yang diakui pada pendapatan komprehensif lainnya selama tahun berjalan	(125.058)	(17.115)	*Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income during the year*
Lainnya	5.448	(155)	*Others*
Saldo akhir	**153.791**	**273.401**	***Ending balance***

Asumsi utama yang digunakan untuk menghitung estimasi beban dan kewajiban pada 31 Desember 2015 tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

The principal assumptions used to determine the estimated costs and obligations for December 31, 2015 are as follows:

		Bank	WOM	Maybank Indonesia Finance	
Tingkat mortalita		TMI'11	TMI'11	TMI'11	*Mortality rate*
Tingkat pengunduran diri					*Resignation rate*
Usia kurang dari 30 tahun	:	11% per tahun/ *annum*	10% per tahun/ *annum*	11% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age less than 30 years:*
Usia 30 - 34 tahun	:	6% per tahun/ *annum*	5% per tahun/ *annum*	6% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 30 - 34 years:*
Usia 35 - 39 tahun	:	3% per tahun/ *annum*	3% per tahun/ *annum*	3% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 35 - 39 years:*
Usia 40 - 44 tahun	:	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 40 - 44 years:*
Usia 45 - 50 tahun	:	0%	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 45 - 50 years:*
Usia 51 - 52 tahun	:	0%	1% per tahun/ *annum*	1% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 51 - 52 years:*
Usia 53 tahun ke atas	:	0%	0%	0%	*Age 53 years and over:*
Kenaikan gaji		7,5% per tahun/ *annum*	7% per tahun/ *annum*	7,5% per tahun/ *annum*	*Salary increase rate*
Tingkat diskonto		8,75% per tahun/ *annum*	8,75% per tahun/ *annum*	8,75% per tahun/ *annum*	*Discount rate*
Sisa masa kerja karyawan		13 tahun/ *years*	12 tahun/ *years*	12 tahun/ *years*	*Remaining years of service of employee*

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46. DANA PENSIUN DAN MANFAAT KARYAWAN (lanjutan)

b. Penyisihan Imbalan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Asumsi utama yang digunakan untuk menghitung estimasi beban dan kewajiban pada 31 Desember 2014 tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

46. PENSION PLAN AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

b. Provision for Employee Benefits (continued)

The principal assumptions used to determine the estimated costs and obligations for December 31, 2014 are as follows:

		Bank	WOM	Maybank Indonesia Finance	
Tingkat mortalita		TMI'11	TMI'11	TMI'11	*Mortality rate*
Tingkat pengunduran diri					*Resignation rate*
Usia kurang dari 30 tahun	:	11% per tahun/ *annum*	10% per tahun/ *annum*	11% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age less than 30 years:*
Usia 30 - 34 tahun	:	6% per tahun/ *annum*	5% per tahun/ *annum*	6% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 30 - 34 years:*
Usia 35 - 39 tahun	:	3% per tahun/ *annum*	3% per tahun/ *annum*	3% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 35 - 39 years:*
Usia 40 - 44 tahun	:	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 40 - 44 years:*
Usia 45 - 50 tahun	:	0%	2% per tahun/ *annum*	2% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 45 - 50 years:*
Usia 51 - 52 tahun	:	0%	1% per tahun/ *annum*	1% per tahun/ *annum*	*Age 51 - 52 years:*
Usia 53 tahun ke atas	:	0%	0%	0%	*Age 53 years and over:*
Kenaikan gaji		7,5% per tahun/ *annum*	7% per tahun/ *annum*	7% per tahun/ *annum*	*Salary increase rate*
Tingkat diskonto		8,5% per tahun/ *annum*	8,5% per tahun/ *annum*	8,5% per tahun/ *annum*	*Discount rate*
Sisa masa kerja karyawan		13 tahun/ *years*	12 tahun/ *years*	15 tahun/ *years*	*Remaining years of service of employee*

Analisa sensitivitas untuk risiko tingkat diskonto:

Sensitivity analysis for discount rate risk:

Perubahan satu poin persentase dalam tingkat diskonto yang diasumsikan akan memiliki dampak sebagai berikut:

A one percentage point change in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

	31 Desember/*December 31*				
	2015		2014		
	Kenaikan/ *Increase*	Penurunan/ *Decrease*	Kenaikan/ *Increase*	Penurunan/ *Decrease*	
Dampak biaya jasa kini	(11.992)	14.020	(13.091)	15.375	*Effect on current service cost*
Dampak kewajiban imbalan pasti	(103.450)	118.011	(16.027)	18.618	*Effect on the defined benefit obligations*

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47. JASA KUSTODIAN

Bank telah memberikan jasa kustodian dan telah memperoleh Izin Jasa Kustodian dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan ("BAPEPAM-LK") berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No. KEP-67/PM/1991 tanggal 21 Juli 1991 dan juga telah memperoleh Sertifikat Kesesuaian Syariah Bank Kustodian dengan No. U-158/DSN-MUI/V/2009 tanggal 7 Mei 2009 yang dikeluarkan Dewan Syariah Nasional - MUI.

Bank menyediakan jasa kustodian termasuk penyelesaian transaksi jual beli dengan atau tanpa warkat (dalam dan luar negri), pendaftaran efek-efek dan pemecahan serta penggabungan efek-efek, penyimpanan surat berharga/aset berharga lainnya, pelayanan aksi korporasi, jasa layanan penyelesaian dan pembayaran, jasa sub *registry,* Jasa layanan pengadministrasian dana/reksa dana dan jasa *Agency (Facility, Escrow, Security, Monitoring, Paying* dan *Receiving Agent).*

Bank memiliki 18.163 dan 10.693 nasabah (termasuk individu dan ORI serta sub-rekening nasabah) masing-masing per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014. Nasabah kustodian sebagian besar adalah individu, perusahaan swasta, sekuritas, dana pensiun, bank, perusahaan asuransi dan reksadana (tidak diaudit).

Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, bagian kustodian Bank masing-masing memiliki 19 orang pegawai tetap (tidak diaudit).

Jumlah pendapatan *fee* dan komisi kustodian yang diperoleh untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah masing-masing sebesar Rp17.768 dan Rp20.585.

47. CUSTODIAN SERVICE

The Bank provides a full range of custodian services and obtained a license from the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM-LK") under its Decision Letter No. KEP-67/PM/1991 dated July 21, 1991 and also obtained the Compliance Certificate Sharia Custodian Bank from the National Sharia Board - Indonesian Council of Ulama under No. U-158/DSN-MUI/V/2009 dated May 7, 2009.

The custodian service of the Bank provides a full range of custodian services including settlement of script and scripless trading transactions (domestic and offshore transactions), registration of securities and splitting and merging of securities, safekeeping of securities and other valuable assets, corporate action services, settlement services and payment agent, sub-registry services, fund/mutual fund administration services and Agency services (Facility, Escrow, Security, Monitoring, Paying and Receiving Agent).

The Bank had 18,163 and 10,693 customers (including individual and ORI, also sub-account customers) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The customers are primarily individual, private companies, securities companies, pension funds, banks, insurance companies and mutual funds (unaudited).

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the custodian services of the Bank had 19 permanent employees, respectively (unaudited).

Total custodian fees and commissions earned for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were Rp17,768 and Rp20,585, respectively.

48. SEGMEN OPERASI

Berikut adalah informasi keuangan tertentu untuk Bank dan entitas anak:

a. Bidang usaha

Bidang Usaha		*Business Activities*
Perbankan konvensional dan perbankan syariah	Bank	*Conventional banking and sharia banking*
Usaha Pembiayaan	PT Maybank Indonesia Finance	*Multi-financing*
Usaha Pembiayaan	PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	*Multi-financing*

48. OPERATING SEGMENT

The following sets forth certain financial information for the Bank and subsidiaries:

a. Business activities

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48. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan)

b. Segmen usaha

Segmen operasi

Segmen operasi dilaporkan sesuai dengan laporan internal Bank yang disiapkan untuk mengambil keputusan operasional yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke segmen tertentu dan penilaian atas performanya.

Untuk kepentingan manajemen, Bank diorganisasikan kedalam empat segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa sebagai berikut:

- Segmen Perbankan Global (sebelumnya *Wholesale*)
- Segmen Perbankan Bisnis (sebelumnya UKM dan Komersial)
- Segmen Ritel (sebelumnya Konsumen)
- Segmen Lain-lain

Tidak ada pendapatan dari satu konsumen eksternal atau pihak lain yang mencapai 10% atau lebih dari total pendapatan Bank untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Bank dan entitas anak membagi segmen berdasarkan unit bisnis.

Berikut ini adalah informasi segmen Bank dan entitas anak berdasarkan segmen operasi:

48. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)

b. Business segment

Operating segment

Operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker which is responsible for allocating resources to certain segments and performance assessments.

For management purposes, the Bank is organized into four operating segments based on products and services as follows:

- *Global Banking segment (previously wholesale)*
- *Businees Banking segment (previously SME and Commercial)*
- *Retail segment (previously Consumer)*
- *Other segment*

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank and subsidiaries divided the segment based on business unit.

Following is the business segment information of the Bank and subsidiaries, which are based on operating segment:

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48. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan) / *48. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)*

b. Segmen usaha (lanjutan) / *b. Business segment (continued)*

Segmen operasi (lanjutan) / ***Operating segment (continued)***

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015/
Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Perbankan Global/ *Global Banking*[1]	Perbankan Bisnis/ *Business Banking*[2]	Ritel/ *Retail*[3]	Jumlah/ *Total*	Eliminasi/ *Elimination*	Setelah eliminasi/ *After elimination*	
LAPORAN LABA RUGI KOMPREHENSIVE KONSOLIDASIAN							***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***
Pendapatan bunga - bersih	299.695	3.335.960	2.853.886	6.489.541	(1.303)	6.488.238	*Net interest income*
Pendapatan/(beban) bunga antar segmen	934.808	(1.635.035)	700.227	-	-	-	*Inter-segment interest income/(expenses)*
Pendapatan bunga setelah bunga antar segmen - bersih	1.234.503	1.700.925	3.554.113	6.489.541	(1.303)	6.488.238	*Net interest income after inter-segment interest*
Pendapatan operasional - kotor	541.577	349.034	2.124.006	3.014.617	(400.678)	2.613.939	*Operating income - gross*
Beban operasi	386.887	274.703	2.458.356	3.119.946	-	3.119.946	*Operating expenses*
Pendapatan operasional sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - bersih	1.389.193	1.775.256	3.219.763	6.384.212	(401.981)	5.982.231	*Net operating income before allowance for impairment losses*
Pendapatan operasional-bersih	114.761	1.674.460	2.380.548	4.169.769	(401.981)	3.767.788	*Net operating income*
Pendapatan non-operasional	75.392	72	11.842	87.306	-	87.306	*Non-operating profit*
Laba sebelum alokasi beban tidak langsung	190.153	1.674.532	2.392.390	4.257.075	(401.981)	3.855.094	*Profit before allocation indirect costs*
Beban tidak langsung						2.310.071	*Indirect costs*
Laba sebelum beban pajak						1.545.023	*Income before tax expenses*
Beban pajak						(401.461)	*Tax expenses*
Laba tahun berjalan						**1.143.562**	***Income for the year***
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN							***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION***
Jumlah aset	66.773.846	46.589.510	46.875.653	160.239.009	(2.619.996)	157.619.013	*Total asset*
Jumlah liabilitas	42.243.588	31.342.581	69.278.545	142.864.714	(988.969)	141.875.745	*Total liabilities*

1) Perbankan Global terdiri dari *corporate banking*, tresuri dan cabang luar negeri
2) Perbankan Bisnis terdiri dari usaha kecil menengah (UKM), komersial dan syariah
3) Ritel terdiri dari *consumer banking* dan entitas anak

1) Global Banking consist of corporate banking, treasury and overseas branches
2) Business Banking consist of small medium enterprise, commercial and sharia
3) Retail consist of consumer banking and subsidiaries

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48. SEGMEN OPERASI (lanjutan) / *48. OPERATING SEGMENT (continued)*

b. Segmen usaha (lanjutan) / *b. Business segment (continued)*

Segmen operasi (lanjutan) / ***Operating segment (continued)***

Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2014/ *Year Ended December 31, 2014*

	Perbankan Global/ *Global Banking*[1]	Perbankan Bisnis/ *Business Banking*[2]	Ritel/ *Retail*[3]	Jumlah/ *Total*	Eliminasi/ *Elimination*	Setelah eliminasi/ *After elimination*	
LAPORAN LABA RUGI KOMPREHENSIVE KONSOLIDASIAN							***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME***
Pendapatan bunga - neto	1.324.924	2.737.945	1.866.092	5.928.961	2.735	5.931.696	*Net interest income*
Pendapatan/(beban) bunga antar segmen	(347.503)	(1.036.429)	1.383.932	-	-	-	*Inter-segment interest income/(expenses)*
Pendapatan bunga setelah bunga antar segmen - neto	977.421	1.701.516	3.250.024	5.928.961	2.735	5.931.696	*Net interest income after inter-segment interest*
Pendapatan operasional - kotor	696.380	197.433	1.293.727	2.187.540	(370.850)	1.816.690	*Operating income - gross*
Beban operasi	348.539	272.817	2.174.131	2.795.487	-	2.795.487	*Operating expenses*
Pendapatan operasional sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai - neto	1.325.262	1.626.132	2.369.620	5.321.014	(368.115)	4.952.899	*Net operating income before allowance for impairment losses*
Pendapatan operasional-neto	485.441	1.524.100	1.587.578	3.597.119	(368.115)	3.229.004	*Net operating income*
Pendapatan non-operasional	(9.212)	(1.162)	5.696	(4.678)	-	(4.678)	*Non-operating profit*
Laba sebelum alokasi beban tidak langsung	476.229	1.522.938	1.593.274	3.592.441	(368.115)	3.224.326	*Profit before allocation indirect costs*
Beban tidak langsung						2.251.408	*Indirect costs*
Laba sebelum beban pajak						972.918	*Income before tax expenses*
Beban pajak						(250.777)	*Tax expenses*
Laba tahun berjalan						**722.141**	***Income for the year***
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN							***CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION***
Jumlah aset	61.448.817	40.978.145	43.055.539	145.482.501	(2.117.290)	143.365.211	*Total asset*
Jumlah liabilitas	37.149.773	30.795.085	61.824.651	129.769.509	(899.445)	128.870.064	*Total liabilities*

1) Perbankan Global terdiri dari *corporate banking*, tresuri dan cabang luar negeri
2) Perbankan Bisnis terdiri dari usaha kecil menengah (UKM), komersial dan syariah
3) Ritel terdiri dari *consumer banking* dan entitas anak

1) Global Banking consist of corporate banking, treasury and overseas branches
2) Business Banking consist of small medium enterprise, commercial and sharia
3) Retail consist of consumer banking and subsidiaries

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b. Segmen usaha (lanjutan) / ***b. Business segment (continued)***

Segmen geografis / ***Geographic segment***

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015			
	Indonesia/ *Indonesia*	Luar negeri/ *Outside Indonesia*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Jumlah aset tidak lancar	1.588.828	15.538	1.604.366	*Total non-current assets*
Pendapatan bunga	13.854.780	50.695	13.905.475	*Interest income*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014			
	Indonesia/ *Indonesia*	Luar negeri/ *Outside Indonesia*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Jumlah aset tidak lancar	1.579.022	17.167	1.596.189	*Total non-current assets*
Pendapatan bunga	13.345.329	54.485	13.399.814	*Interest income*

49. JAMINAN LEMBAGA PENJAMIN SIMPANAN TERHADAP LIABILITAS PEMBAYARAN BANK UMUM / *49. INDONESIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION GUARANTEE ON OBLIGATIONS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS*

Sejak tahun 1998, Pemerintah menjamin liabilitas bank umum meliputi giro, tabungan, deposito berjangka dan deposito *on call*, obligasi, surat berharga, pinjaman antar bank, pinjaman yang diterima, *letters of credit*, akseptasi, *swap* mata uang dan liabilitas kontinjensi lainnya seperti bank garansi, *standby letters of credit*, *performance bonds* dan liabilitas sejenis selain yang dikecualikan dalam keputusan ini seperti obligasi subordinasi dan liabilitas kepada direktur, komisaris dan pihak berelasi dengan Bank.

Since 1998, the Government guarantees the obligations of private banks including demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits and deposits on call, bonds, marketable securities, interbank borrowings, fund borrowings, letters of credit, acceptances, currency swap and other contingent liabilities such as bank guarantees, standby letters of credit, performance bonds and other kinds of liabilities other than those excluded in this regulation such as subordinated bonds, liabilities to directors, commissioners and related parties of the Bank.

Pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2008, Presiden Republik Indonesia menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 66 Tahun 2008 tentang besaran nilai simpanan yang dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS). Berdasarkan Peraturan tersebut, nilai simpanan yang dijamin untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank yang semula berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 ditetapkan maksimum Rp100 diubah menjadi maksimum Rp2.000.

On October 13, 2008, the President of the Republic of Indonesia approved Government Regulation No. 66 year 2008 regarding the amount of deposits guaranteed by Indonesia Deposit Guarantee Corporation (LPS). Based on such Regulation, the guaranteed deposit amount for each customer in a bank which previously according to Law No. 24 year 2004 amounted to a maximum of Rp100 was amended to a maximum amount of Rp2,000.

Berdasarkan Undang-undang Republik Indonesia No. 7 Tahun 2009, Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-undang tentang Lembaga Penjaminan Simpanan telah ditetapkan menjadi Undang-undang sejak tanggal 13 Januari 2009.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 year 2009, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) has been set into law since January 13, 2009.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Penerapan Manajemen Risiko berdasarkan 4 (empat) pilar yang mencakup:
1. Pengawasan aktif Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi;
2. Kecukupan kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit manajemen risiko;
3. Kecukupan proses identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan dan pengendalian risiko serta Sistem Informasi Manajemen Risiko; dan
4. Sistem pengendalian internal yang menyeluruh.

Untuk mewujudkan keempat pilar, skema 3 (tiga) Lini Pertahanan diterapkan dan Organisasi Manajemen Risiko dibentuk agar mengikuti Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik.

Sesuai dengan Pedoman Penerapan Manajemen Risiko (PPMR) yang Bank miliki, bahwa Organisasi Manajemen Risiko memiliki beberapa Komite dan Satuan Kerja yang terdiri dari:

1. Pada tingkat Dewan Komisaris, yaitu:
   a. Komite Audit
   b. Komite Pemantau Risiko
   c. Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi

2. Pada Tingkat Direksi, yaitu:
   a. Komite Manajemen Risiko
   b. Komite Assets & Liabilities Management
   c. Komite Kredit
   d. Komite Restrukturisasi Kredit
   e. Komite Pengarah Teknologi Informasi

3. Satuan Kerja Manajemen Risiko (SKMR)

Profil Risiko

Secara berkala, Bank membuat profil risiko yang mencerminkan tingkat risiko yang dimiliki Bank berdasarkan 8 (delapan) jenis risiko yang ditetapkan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, yaitu: risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko likuiditas, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko kepatuhan, risiko reputasi, dan risiko stratejik.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management implementation is based on 4 (four) pillars that covers:
1. *Board of Commissioners and Director's active supervision;*
2. *Sufficiency of policy, procedure and limit setting of risk management;*
3. *Sufficiency of identification process, measurement, monitoring & risk control, also Risk Management Information System; and*
4. *The comprehensive of internal control system.*

In the implementation of these four pillars, the 3 (three) lines of defense scheme is applied and Risk Management Organization is created following the principle of Good Corporate Governance.

In accordance with Guideline for Risk Management Implementation, current Bank's Risk Management Organization has several committees and units that consist of:

1. *At Board of Commissioners level, there are:*
   a. Audit Committee (AC)
   b. Risk Oversight Committee (ROC)
   c. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

2. *At Board of Directors level, there are:*
   a. Risk Management Committee (RMC)
   b. Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)
   c. Credit Committee (CC)
   d. Credit Restructuring Committee (CRC)
   e. Information Technology Steering Committee (ITSC)

3. *Risk Management Unit (SKMR)*

Risk Profile

On a regular basis, the Bank prepares a risk profile that reflects the Bank's risk in accordance with Financial Services Authority's 8 (eight) types of risks, that are: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk and strategic risk.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Profil Risiko (lanjutan)

Sesuai Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 8/POJK.03/2014 tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum Syariah dan Unit Usaha Syariah, dalam penilaian profil risiko secara konsolidasi, Bank telah memperhitungkan tambahan 2 jenis risiko baru dari Profil Risiko Bank Umum Syariah, yaitu Risiko Imbal Hasil (*rate of return risk)* dan Risiko Investasi (*equity investment risk*).

Sesuai Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (POJK) No. 17/POJK.03/2014 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi Bagi Konglomerasi Keuangan, Bank telah ditunjuk sebagai Entitas Utama dalam Konglomerasi Keuangan Maybank. Sebagai tindak lanjut atas penunjukkan tersebut, Bank telah secara aktif melakukan persiapan-persiapan yang diperlukan, termasuk membentuk Komite Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi yang telah melaksanakan pertemuan sebanyak 3 kali sejak September 2015, dan menyusun Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi.

Sejalan dengan Surat Edaran (SE) Bank Indonesia No. 13/6/DPNP tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Perhitungan Aset Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit Menggunakan Pendekatan Standar, Bank telah mengimplementasikan sistem perhitungan kecukupan modal berdasarkan kredit risiko sesuai dengan arahan SE Bank Indonesia tersebut. Mulai Februari 2015, Unit Usaha Syariah juga telah memperhitungkan ATMR Risiko Kredit dengan menggunakan Pendekatan Standar.

Sebagai bagian dari implementasi Basel II risiko kredit, untuk kepentingan internal Bank juga telah menggunakan metode Pendekatan Internal Rating (*Internal Rating Based Approach*/IRBA), baik dalam bentuk penggunaan Model Kredit untuk segmen Ritel dan Non-Ritel, maupun dalam bentuk perhitungan ATMR. Inisiatif ini mendapatkan dukungan penuh dari Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

Terhadap rencana penerapan Basel III, khususnya dalam hal permodalan dan likuiditas, Bank telah berpartisipasi aktif dalam diskusi kelompok kerja yang dibentuk oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan termasuk terlibat di dalam penyusunan *consultative paper*, dan melakukan *Quantitative Impact Study* (QIS). Pada tahun 2015, Bank telah melakukan uji coba pelaporan *Leverage Ratio* dan *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* sebagaimana dituangkan dalam *Consultative Paper* yang dikeluarkan oleh OJK.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risk Profile (continued)

In accordance with Regulation of Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 8/POJK.03/2014 on Sharia Commercial Bank and Sharia Business Unit Soundness Assessment, in relation to the consolidated risk profile assessment, the Bank has accounted for additional 2 new risk types of Sharia Commercial Bank's Risk Profile, namely rate of return risk and equity investment risk.

In accordance with Regulation of Financial Services Authority (POJK) No. 17/POJK.03/2014 on Integrated Risk Management Implementation for Financial Conglomeration, the Bank has been appointed as Primary Entity in Maybank Financial Conglomeration. As follow up to the appointment, the Bank has been actively undertaking the required preparations, which includes the establishment of Integrated Risk Management Committee that has been conducted three times since September 2015, and the formulation of Integrated Risk Management Policy.

In line with Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/6/DPNP year 2011 regarding the Guidance on Risk Weighted Asset Calculation for Credit Risk under Standardized Approach, the Bank has implemented system to calculate capital adequacy for credit risk to be complied with the said Circular Letter. Starting February 2015, Sharia Business Unit has also accounted for Credit Risk RWA using Standardized Approach.

As a part of Basel II implementation on credit risk, for the internal use purpose the Bank has also already implemented Internal Rating Based Approach in the form of Credit Model usage for Retail and Non-Retail segments, and in the form of RWA calculation. This initiative has been fully supported by Financial Services Authority.

To plan the implementation of Basel III, especially in terms of capital and liquidity, the Bank has participated actively in the working group discussion established by the Financial Services Authority, and engaged in the preparation of the consultative paper, and perform the Quantitative Impact Study (QIS). Within the year 2015, the Bank has participated in the reporting trial of Leverage Ratio and the Liquidity Coverage Ratio as set forth in the Consultative Paper issued by the Regulator.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko yang terjadi akibat kegagalan pihak lawan (*counterparty*) dalam memenuhi liabilitasnya. Risiko kredit dikelola baik pada tingkat transaksi maupun portofolio. Pengelolaan risiko kredit dirancang untuk menjaga independensi dan integritas proses penilaian risiko, serta diversifikasi risiko kredit.

a) Risiko kredit maksimum

Untuk aset keuangan yang diakui di laporan posisi keuangan, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit sama dengan nilai tercatat. Untuk bank garansi dan *irrevocable L/C*, eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit adalah nilai maksimum yang harus dibayarkan oleh Bank jika liabilitas atas bank garansi dan *irrevocable L/C* tersebut terjadi.

Analisa eksposur maksimum terhadap risiko kredit setelah memperhitungkan dampak agunan dan mitigasi risiko kredit lainnya adalah sebagai berikut:

a) Nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan Bank selain kredit dan piutang pembiayaan konsumen menggambarkan eksposur maksimum atas risiko kredit.

b) Untuk kredit yang diberikan dan piutang pembiayaan konsumen, Bank menggunakan agunan untuk meminimalkan risiko kredit. Berikut adalah kebijakan Bank terkait dengan jaminan dan perlindungan kredit lainnya:

Nilai dan jenis jaminan yang dibutuhkan tergantung pada penilaian risiko kredit dari pihak lawan. Panduan tentang jenis jaminan dan parameter penilaian yang bisa diterima telah diimplementasikan.

Umumnya agunan diperlukan dalam setiap pemberian kredit sebagai sumber terakhir pelunasan kredit ('*secondary source of repayment*') dan sebagai salah satu bentuk mitigasi risiko kredit. Sumber utama pelunasan kredit adalah dari hasil usaha debitur.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from defaulting obligor or counterparty in fulfilling their obligations. This risk is managed both at the transaction and portfolio levels. Credit risk management practices are designed to preserve the independence and integrity of the risk assessment process, and also to diversify the credit risk.

a) Maximum credit risk

For financial assets recognized on the statements of financial position, the maximum exposure to credit risk equals with their carrying amount. For bank guarantees and irrevocable L/C, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the obligations of the bank guarantees and irrevocable L/C issued are called upon.

Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk after taking into account the impact of collaterals and other credit risk mitigations are as follows:

a) The carrying amount of Bank's financial assets other than loan and consumer financing receivables represent the maximum exposure of credit risk.

b) For loans and consumer financing receivables, Bank uses collaterals to minimize the credit risk. The following is the Bank's policy regarding collateral and other credit enhancement:

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Generally, collateral is required for all credits extended as a second source of credit repayment and also as a form of credit risk mitigation. The primary source of credit repayment is the funds generated from business operations of the borrowers.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

a) Risiko kredit maksimum (lanjutan)

Agunan yang dapat diterima oleh Bank dibagi atas 2 (dua) kelompok besar yaitu:

a) Agunan tunai, yaitu deposito/tabungan/ rekening giro/setoran margin/dana tunai yang diblokir atau dibukukan pada rekening penampungan yang disimpan serta dicatat pada Bank dan *Stand-By Letters of Credit (SBLC)*;

b) Agunan non-tunai yaitu agunan yang tidak termasuk dalam jenis jaminan seperti pada agunan tunai di atas.

b) Risiko kredit konsentrasi

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan kategori portofolio adalah sebagai berikut:

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

a) Maximum credit risk (continued)

Collaterals acceptable by the Bank are divided into 2 (two) categories, as follows:

a) Cash collateral, such as time deposit/saving account/current account/ margin deposit/cash blocked or booked as escrow account which are kept and recorded by the bank and Stand-By Letters of Credit (SBLC);

b) Non-cash collaterals are collateral not included in collateral as mentioned on cash collateral above.

b) Concentration credit risk

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by portfolio category is as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015						
	Pemerintah/ *Government*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ *Financial institution non-Banks*	Perusahaan lainnya/ *Other company*	Perorangan/ *Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian							***Consolidated statements of financial position***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	10.329.997	-	-	-	-	10.329.997	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	1.852.052	-	-	-	1.852.052	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	11.254.876	2.694.017	-	-	-	13.948.893	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	451.475	-	-	-	-	451.475	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	7.617.581	612.206	333.841	1.108.035	-	9.671.663	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	380.716	266.547	-	-	-	647.263	*Securities purchased under resale agreement*
Tagihan derivatif	9.276	120.069	-	223.952	44	353.341	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	3.463.898	1.144.637	49.816.590	49.776.582	104.201.707	*Loans and Sharia financing/receivables*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	-	8.327.056	8.327.056	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	12.646	-	2.103.567	-	2.116.213	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	25.932	44.675	396.758	372.643	840.008	*Prepayments and other assets*)
	30.043.921	**9.047.367**	**1.523.153**	**53.648.902**	**58.476.325**	**152.739.668**	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(2.249.043)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
						150.490.625	
Rekening administratif							***Off balance sheets***
Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	-	10.068	-	1.473.516	318.727	1.802.311	*Unused loan commitments granted to customers*
L/C irrevocable yang masih berjalan	-		-	584.830	-	584.830	*Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs*
Garansi yang diberikan:							*Guarantees issued in the form of:*
Bank garansi	-	314.311	-	2.897.331	254.095	3.465.737	*Bank guarantees*
	-	**324.379**	**-**	**4.955.677**	**572.822**	**5.852.878**	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Credit Risk (continued)

b) Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

b) Concentration credit risk (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014						
	Pemerintah/ *Government*	Bank/ *Bank*	Lembaga keuangan bukan Bank/ *Financial institution non-Banks*	Perusahaan lainnya/ *Other company*	Perorangan/ *Individual*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian							***Consolidated statements of financial position***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.850.805	-	-	-	-	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	1.313.223	-	-	-	1.313.223	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	4.467.868	1.115.565	-	-	-	5.583.433	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	58.612	-	-	-	-	58.612	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	8.288.241	755.090	688.297	1.381.251	-	11.112.879	*Financial investments*
Tagihan derivatif	16.639	42.047	14	147.076	220	205.996	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	2.684.475	646.586	48.830.101	45.869.508	98.030.670	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	-	8.270.897	8.270.897	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	36.346	-	2.777.031	-	2.813.377	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	19.092	53.785	381.108	326.223	780.208	*Prepayments and other assets*)*
	22.682.165	**5.965.838**	**1.388.682**	**53.516.567**	**54.466.848**	**138.020.100**	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai						(1.667.445)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
						136.352.655	
Rekening administratif							***Off balance sheets***
Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	-	4.510	-	696.850	496.572	1.197.932	*Unused loan commitments* granted to customers
L/C irrevocable yang masih berjalan	-	-	-	1.202.247	-	1.202.247	*Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs*
Garansi yang diberikan:							*Guarantees issued in the form of:*
Bank garansi	-	111.956	-	2.682.677	254.691	3.049.324	*Bank guarantees*
	-	**116.466**	**-**	**4.581.774**	**751.263**	**5.449.503**	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

Pengungkapan konsentrasi risiko kredit maksimum berdasarkan letak geografis adalah sebagai berikut:

The disclosure on the maximum credit risk concentration by geography is as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015								
	Jakarta/ *Jakarta*	Sumatera/ *Sumatera*	Jawa Barat/ *West Java*	Jawa Tengah dan Yogyakarta/ *Central Java and Yogyakarta*	Jawa Timur dan Bali/ *East Java and Bali*	Indonesia Timur/ *East Indonesia*	Lain-lain/ *Others*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian									***Consolidated statements of financial position***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	10.021.621	-	-	-	-	-	308.376	10.329.997	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	1.632.194	6.221	-	11	-	728	212.898	1.852.052	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	7.944.768	-	-	-	-	-	6.004.125	13.948.893	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	451.475	-	-	-	-	-	-	451.475	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	8.347.756	-	-	-	-	14.311	1.309.596	9.671.663	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	647.263	-	-	-	-	-	-	647.263	*Securities purchased under resale agreement*
Tagihan derivatif	353.341	-	-	-	-	-	-	353.341	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	56.435.778	9.735.643	4.687.086	4.389.928	10.349.811	8.920.888	9.682.573	104.201.707	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.327.056	8.327.056	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	948.222	-	89.241	347.499	586.561	144.690	-	2.116.213	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	474.313	65.216	31.750	29.800	66.773	63.558	108.598	840.008	*Prepayments and other assets*)*
	87.256.731	**9.807.080**	**4.808.077**	**4.767.238**	**11.003.145**	**9.144.175**	**25.953.222**	**152.739.668**	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai								(2.249.043)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
								150.490.625	

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Credit Risk (continued)

b) Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

b) Concentration credit risk (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2015								
	Jakarta/ *Jakarta*	Sumatera/ *Sumatera*	Jawa Barat/ *West Java*	Jawa Tengah dan Yogyakarta/ *Central Java and Yogyakarta*	Jawa Timur dan Bali/ *East Java and Bali*	Indonesia Timur/ *East Indonesia*	Lain-lain/ *Others*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Rekening administratif									***Off balance sheets***
Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	804.491	31.114	95.700	206.442	585.778	77.631	1.155	1.802.311	*Unused loan commitments granted to customers*
L/C irrevocable yang masih berjalan	307.381	1.095	23.241	36.486	174.535	2.960	39.132	584.830	*Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs*
Garansi yang diberikan:									*Guarantees issued in the form of:*
Bank garansi	2.071.257	116.783	151.628	106.070	261.257	370.372	388.370	3.465.737	*Bank guarantees*
	3.183.129	**148.992**	**270.569**	**348.998**	**1.021.570**	**450.963**	**428.657**	**5.852.878**	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

	31 Desember/*December 31*, 2014								
	Jakarta/ *Jakarta*	Sumatera/ *Sumatera*	Jawa Barat/ *West Java*	Jawa Tengah dan Yogyakarta/ *Central Java and Yogyakarta*	Jawa Timur dan Bali/ *East Java and Bali*	Indonesia Timur/ *East Indonesia*	Lain-lain/ *Others*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian									***Consolidated statements of financial position***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	9.629.189	-	-	6	15	-	221.595	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	942.874	3.419	-	2	-	484	366.444	1.313.223	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	4.739.469	-	-	-	-	-	843.964	5.583.433	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	58.612	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.612	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	10.335.941	1.130	-	-	-	14.235	761.573	11.112.879	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali									*Securities purchased under resale agreement*
Tagihan derivatif	205.996	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.996	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	55.873.209	9.632.816	4.641.891	5.132.847	8.447.416	8.640.086	5.662.405	98.030.670	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.270.897	8.270.897	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	1.690.353	531	115.125	343.165	385.339	278.864	-	2.813.377	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	475.956	63.576	29.899	31.187	55.632	59.842	64.116	780.208	*Prepayments and other assets*)*
	83.951.599	**9.701.472**	**4.786.915**	**5.507.207**	**8.888.402**	**8.993.511**	**16.190.994**	**138.020.100**	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai								(1.667.445)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
								136.352.655	
Rekening administratif									***Off balance sheets***
Fasilitas pinjaman kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	680.345	21.108	106.631	70.422	286.686	29.858	2.882	1.197.932	*Unused loan commitments granted to customers*
L/C irrevocable yang masih berjalan	714.172	1.351	29.481	98.123	292.973	33.392	32.755	1.202.247	*Outstanding irrevocable L/Cs*
Garansi yang diberikan:									*Guarantees issued in the form of:*
Bank garansi	1.749.231	123.292	153.933	95.825	280.094	337.324	309.625	3.049.324	*Bank guarantees*
	3.143.748	**145.751**	**290.045**	**264.370**	**859.753**	**400.574**	**345.262**	**5.449.503**	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

Pengungkapan risiko kredit maksimum tersebut adalah sebelum efek mitigasi melalui penggunaan *master netting* dan perjanjian jaminan. Apabila instrumen keuangan dicatat berdasarkan nilai wajar, angka yang ditunjukkan mencerminkan pengungkapan risiko kredit saat ini tetapi bukan pengungkapan risiko maksimal yang dapat timbul di masa yang akan datang sebagai akibat perubahan nilai.

The disclosures of maximum credit risks are before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in value.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

b) Risiko kredit konsentrasi (lanjutan)

Mitigasi Risiko Kredit

Bank telah mengimplementasikan *credit risk management* yang mencakup penetapan prosedur dan kebijakan kredit, pengaturan limit dan mengevaluasinya secara berkala, penggunaan *Credit Risk Rating* untuk kredit UKM/komersial/korporasi, *Credit Scoring* untuk kredit konsumen, mengevaluasi kebijakan dan prosedur kredit untuk memastikan bahwa seluruh risiko yang mungkin timbul dari kegiatan pemberian kredit telah tercakup, serta menerapkan prinsip "*Four Eyes Principle*" secara konsisten. Bank telah melaksanakan pengelolaan portofolio kredit secara konsisten dan berkelanjutan serta melaporkannya kepada manajemen senior dan Dewan Komisaris secara berkala (bulanan).

Dalam rangka memitigasi risiko kredit Bank, berikut ini adalah upaya yang dilakukan secara berkala:

1. Menentukan batas eksposur pada industri yang menjadi target pasar;
2. Meninjau kredit berdasarkan jenis industri tertentu/limit industri;
3. Melakukan tes validasi dengan menerapkan skenario terburuk untuk portofolio dan untuk beberapa debitur besar.

Metode pemberian kredit Bank meliputi:

1. Pengembangan pagu kredit secara keseluruhan pada tingkat debitur/ *counterparty* dan kelompok debitur/ *counterparties* terkait untuk eksposur *on-statement of financial position* dan *off-balance sheet*;
2. Kemampuan untuk membayar kembali dan integritas debitur/*counterparty*;
3. Persyaratan dan kondisi yang mengikat;
4. Penggunaan agunan; dan
5. Penilaian kondisi makro ekonomi dan industri.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

b) Concentration credit risk (continued)

Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank has implemented credit risk management which covers setting up procedures and credit policies, stipulates a limit and conduct regular evaluation, implement Credit Risk Rating for SME/commercial/ corporate, Credit Scoring for Consumer, evaluates credit policies and procedures to ensure that all potential risks have been covered, and apply the "Four Eyes Principle" consistently. The Bank has managed its credit portfolio continuously in a consistent manner and reports to the senior management and Board of Commissioners regularly (monthly).

In order to mitigate the Bank's credit risk, the following efforts are periodically performed:

1. *Determining exposure limits on target market industries;*
2. *Reviewing credit based on certain industry type/industry limit;*
3. *Performing validation on tests by implementing worst-case scenario to the portfolio and to some large debtors.*

The Bank's credit granting process includes:

1. *Development of overall credit limits at borrowers and counterparty level, and a group of related borrowers and counterparties for both on-statement of financial position and off-balance sheet exposures;*
2. *Repayment capacity and integrity of the borrowers/counterparty;*
3. *Requirements for terms and conditions;*
4. *Use of collateral; and*
5. *Assessment of macro economic and industry conditions.*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Bank juga mengembangkan serta menerapkan prinsip *Risk Governance* sebagai bagian dalam pengendalian internal perkreditan:

1. Lini pertama (Pilar Bisnis dan Pendukung) terutama bertanggung jawab mengelola risiko spesifik yang merupakan bagian dari aktivitas mereka sehari-hari.

2. Lini kedua menyediakan sumber daya yang diperlukan untuk mengembangkan kerangka kerja risiko, kebijakan, metodologi dan perangkat risiko dalam pengelolaan risiko yang bersifat material terhadap Bank secara keseluruhan.

3. Lini ketiga melibatkan audit internal, yang secara independen bertugas untuk melakukan *review* kecukupan dan efektivitas proses manajemen risiko.

Untuk memfasilitasi penilaian risiko dari debitur korporasi, komersial dan UKM, Bank melakukan pemantauan terhadap seluruh aspek dari debitur dan sektor industrinya. Unit-unit Manajemen Risiko melakukan pemantauan portofolio yang dimiliki Bank secara berkesinambungan. Informasi yang relevan disampaikan kepada unit bisnis untuk mendukung pelaksanaan penilaian risiko.

Bank mengukur dan memantau risiko untuk setiap debitur baik secara individual maupun obligor, sektor ekonomi maupun seluruh portofolio kredit. Bank telah menetapkan standar dan prosedur untuk mendukung terciptanya suatu proses pemberian kredit yang mempertimbangkan risiko dan perolehan hasil.

Kualitas kredit aset keuangan dikelola oleh Bank dengan menggunakan panduan dari Bank Indonesia. Kualitas kredit berdasarkan golongan aset untuk beberapa aset keuangan yang memiliki risiko kredit, berdasarkan sistem *credit rating* Bank dijelaskan di Catatan 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 dan 13 dalam laporan keuangan.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

The Bank also develops and implements Risk Governance principle as part of credit internal control:

1. *The first Line of Defense (Business and Support Pillars) is primarily responsible for managing specific risks assumed by them in their day-to-day activities.*

2. *The second Line of Defense provides the specialized resources for developing risk frameworks, policies, methodologies and tools for the management of material risks taken by the Bank as a whole.*

3. *The third Line of Defense involves internal audit, whose task would be to independently review the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management process.*

To facilitate risk assessment of corporate, commercial and SME debtors, the Bank monitors all aspects of debtors and their industry sector. The Risk Management Units monitor the portfolio continuously. All relevant information is shared to the business unit to support the conduct of risk assessment.

The Bank measures and monitors risk for each debtor, on individual and obligor basis, by economic sector and credit portfolios. The Bank has set up standards and procedures to support a process of granting credit by considering risk and return.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Bank using guidance from Bank Indonesia. The credit quality by class of asset for certain financial assets exposed to credit risk, based on the Bank's credit rating system are disclosed in Notes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 to the financial statements.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

Bank memiliki kebijakan untuk mempertahankan akurasi dan konsistensi peringkat risiko di seluruh portofolio kredit. Hal ini akan memudahkan fokus manajemen risiko yang berlaku dan perbandingan eksposur kredit di seluruh lini bisnis, daerah geografis dan produk. Sistem peringkat ini didukung oleh berbagai analisis keuangan, dikombinasikan dengan informasi pasar yang telah diproses untuk menyediakan masukan utama untuk pengukuran risiko *counterparty*. Semua peringkat risiko internal yang disesuaikan dengan berbagai kategori dan diturunkan sesuai dengan kebijakan penilaian Bank. Peringkat risiko yang timbul dinilai dan diperbaharui secara berkala.

Agunan yang diambil alih

Selama tahun berjalan, Bank telah mengambil alih kepemilikan jaminan sebanyak 139 unit tanah dan bangunan dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp130.162 dan telah dijual sebanyak 49 unit tanah dan bangunan dengan nilai buku sebesar Rp47.644 sedangkan sisanya dalam proses dilakukan penjualan oleh Bank.

Penilaian penurunan nilai

Pertimbangan utama untuk penilaian penurunan nilai kredit yang diberikan termasuk pembayaran-pembayaran pokok atau bunga yang menunggak lebih dari 90 hari atau ada kesulitan atau pelanggaran yang diketahui dari persyaratan yang terdapat dalam kontrak. Bank melakukan penilaian penurunan nilai dalam dua area: penilaian cadangan penurunan nilai individual dan penilaian cadangan penurunan nilai kolektif.

Bank menentukan cadangan secara individual untuk masing-masing aset keuangan kredit diberikan individu yang signifikan. Beberapa hal yang dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan jumlah cadangan antara lain mencakup kemungkinan rencana bisnis debitur, kemampuan untuk memperbaiki kinerja setelah adanya kesulitan keuangan, proyeksi penerimaan dan pembayaran apabila terjadi kebangkrutan, kemungkinan adanya sumber pembayaran lainnya, jumlah yang dapat direalisasikan atas jaminan dan ekspektasi waktu arus kas. Cadangan penurunan nilai dievaluasi setiap tanggal pelaporan, kecuali bila terdapat beberapa kondisi-kondisi yang mengharuskan adanya pemantauan yang lebih berhati-hati. Metodologi atas penilaian cadangan penurunan nilai secara individual untuk aset keuangan telah diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2o.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

It is the Bank's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This enable management to focus on the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analysis, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Bank's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly.

Foreclosed assets

During the year, the Bank took possession of 139 units of land and buildings with book value of Rp130,162 and sold 49 units of land and building with book value of Rp47,644 , while the remaining are still in the process of being sold.

Impairment assessment

The main justifications for the loan impairment includes any principal or interest payments overdue by more than 90 days or any breach by the original terms and conditions of the contract. The Bank addresses impairment assessment in two methods: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

The Bank determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant financial assets on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the debtors' business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support, the realizable value of collateral and the timing of expected cash flows. Impairment allowances are evaluated at each reporting date, unless foreseen circumstances require more careful attention. The methodology of individually assessed allowances for financial assets has been disclosed in Note 2o.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Penilaian cadangan penurunan nilai kolektif / *Collectively assessed allowances*

Penilaian cadangan kerugian secara kolektif dilakukan atas aset keuangan yang tidak signifikan secara individu. Metodologi atas penilaian cadangan penurunan nilai secara kolektif ini telah diungkapkan pada Catatan 2o.

Allowances are assessed collectively for losses on financial assets that are not individually significant. The methodology of collectively assessed allowances has been disclosed in Note 2o.

Evaluasi penurunan nilai / *Impairment assessment*

Berikut ini adalah risiko kredit berdasarkan klasifikasi evaluasi penurunan nilai untuk pos-pos aset keuangan tertentu pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

Below are credit risk based on impairment assesment classification for certain financial asset as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Giro pada bank lain / *Current accounts with other banks*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah	249.408	-	249.408	405.792	-	405.792	***Rupiah***
Mata uang asing	1.602.497	147	1.602.644	907.284	147	907.431	***Foreign currencies***
Jumlah	1.851.905	147	1.852.052	1.313.076	147	1.313.223	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4)	(147)	(151)	(2)	(147)	(149)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	1.851.901	**-**	**1.851.901**	**1.313.074**	**-**	**1.313.074**	

Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain / *Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	2.363.551	-	2.363.551	1.495.468	-	1.495.468	*Placement with Bank Indonesia*
Call money	1.710.000	-	1.710.000	-	-	-	*Call money*
Sertifikat deposito	120.000	-	120.000	100.000	-	100.000	*Certificate deposits*
Deposito berjangka	20.000	-	20.000	-	-	-	*Time deposits*
	4.213.551	-	4.213.551	1.595.468	-	1.595.468	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	4.480.125	-	4.480.125	-	-	-	*Placement with Bank Indonesia*
Deposito berjangka	4.411.200	-	4.411.200	3.050.764	-	3.050.764	*Time deposits*
Call money	844.017	-	844.017	937.201	-	937.201	*Call money*
	9.735.342	-	9.735.342	3.987.965	-	3.987.965	
Jumlah	13.948.893	-	13.948.893	5.583.433	-	5.583.433	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.200)	-	(1.200)	(1.000)	-	(1.000)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	13.947.693	**-**	**13.947.693**	**5.582.433**	**-**	**5.582.433**	

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Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Impairment assessment (continued)*

Efek-efek dan obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah / *Marketable securities and government recapitalization bonds*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah	3.579.368	-	3.579.368	3.580.884	-	3.580.884	*Government recapitalization bonds*
Surat Utang Negara	1.205.497	-	1.205.497	778.579	-	778.579	*Government Promissory Notes*
Obligasi korporasi	1.192.652	18.000	1.210.652	1.756.215	18.000	1.774.215	*Corporate bonds*
Surat Berharga Syariah Negara	522.527	-	522.527	-	-	-	*Sovereign Shariah Securities*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia Syariah	300.000	-	300.000	480.645	-	480.645	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia Sharia*
Surat Perbendaharaan Negara	245.930	-	245.930	-	-	-	*State Treasury Notes*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia	126.313	-	126.313	2.345.537	-	2.345.537	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia*
Medium-term notes	84.848	-	84.848	136.369	-	136.369	*Medium-term notes*
Obligasi sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	10.000	10.000	20.000	10.000	10.000	20.000	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah bonds*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor	493	-	493	-	-	-	*Export bills receivables*
	7.267.628	28.000	7.295.628	9.088.229	28.000	9.116.229	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Surat Utang Negara	1.392.326	-	1.392.326	1.102.596	-	1.102.596	*Government Promissory Notes*
Obligasi korporasi	383.157	206.131	589.288	300.195	371.591	671.786	*Corporate Bonds*
Surat Berharga Syariah Negara	245.621	-	245.621	-	-	-	*Sovereign Sharia Securities*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor	144.248	-	144.248	217.716	-	217.716	*Export bills receivables*
	2.165.352	206.131	2.371.483	1.620.507	371.591	1.992.098	
Jumlah	9.432.980	234.131	9.667.111	10.708.736	399.591	11.108.327	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(759)	(200.898)	(201.657)	(311)	(236.232)	(236.543)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	9.432.221	**33.233**	**9.465.454**	**10.708.425**	**163.359**	**10.871.784**	

Penyertaan saham / *Investment in shares*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah	1.320	3.232	4.552	1.320	3.232	4.552	***Rupiah***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(3.132)	(3.132)	(100)	(3.132)	(3.232)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	1.320	**100**	**1.420**	**1.220**	**100**	**1.320**	

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Impairment assessment (continued)*

Tagihan derivatif / *Derivative receivables*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Mata uang asing	349.294	4.047	353.341	202.180	3.816	205.996	***Foreign currencies***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(4.047)	(4.047)	(326)	(191)	(517)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	349.294	**-**	**349.294**	**201.854**	**3.625**	**205.479**	

Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah / *Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah							***Rupiah***
Korporasi	8.238.837	472.459	8.711.296	9.163.910	819.982	9.983.892	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	37.877.661	452.013	38.329.674	34.261.872	538.678	34.800.550	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	33.372.022	293.701	33.665.723	30.564.816	234.480	30.799.296	*Consumer*
Syariah	5.729.103	98.378	5.827.481	4.015.189	49.628	4.064.817	*Sharia*
	85.217.623	1.316.551	86.534.174	78.005.787	1.642.768	79.648.555	
Mata uang asing							***Foreign currencies***
Korporasi	8.158.522	2.317.913	10.476.435	10.724.421	1.663.496	12.387.917	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	4.236.657	83.419	4.320.076	4.300.854	54.222	4.355.076	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	26.107	-	26.107	26.811	-	26.811	*Consumer*
Syariah	2.443.578	401.337	2.844.915	1.612.311	-	1.612.311	*Sharia*
	14.864.864	2.802.669	17.667.533	16.664.397	1.717.718	18.382.115	
Jumlah	100.082.487	4.119.220	104.201.707	94.670.184	3.360.486	98.030.670	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(575.669)	(1.295.792)	(1.871.461)	(403.671)	(871.302)	(1.274.973)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	99.506.818	**2.823.428**	**102.330.246**	**94.266.513**	**2.489.184**	**96.755.697**	

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Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Impairment assessment (continued)*

Piutang pembiayaan konsumen / *Consumer financing receivables*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah	8.140.717	186.339	8.327.056	8.085.616	185.281	8.270.897	***Rupiah***
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(71.057)	(96.338)	(167.395)	(44.639)	(78.258)	(122.897)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	8.069.660	**90.001**	**8.159.661**	**8.040.977**	**107.023**	**8.148.000**	

Tagihan akseptasi / *Acceptances receivable*

	31 Desember/*December 31*						
	2015			2014			
	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Non-impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/*Total*	
Rupiah	777.826	-	777.826	286.213	-	286.213	***Rupiah***
Mata uang asing	1.338.387	-	1.338.387	2.527.164	-	2.527.164	***Foreign currencies***
Jumlah	2.116.213	-	2.116.213	2.813.377	-	2.813.377	*Total*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	-	(28.134)	-	(28.134)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
	2.116.213	**-**	**2.116.213**	**2.785.243**	**-**	**2.785.243**	

Tabel di bawah menunjukkan kualitas kredit per jenis instrumen (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai):

The tables below show credit quality per class of financial assets (gross of allowance for impairment losses):

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015							
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due nor impaired*				Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Past-due but not impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*	Tingkat rendah/ *Low grade*	Tanpa peringkat/ *Unrated*				
Aset keuangan								***Financial assets***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-		10.329.997	-	-	10.329.997	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	749.174	153.130	150.601	799.000	-	147	1.852.052	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	2.504.018	-	-	11.444.875	-	-	13.948.893	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	4.937	-	446.538	-	-	451.475	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	1.287.502	1.775.483	-	6.371.315	-	237.363	9.671.663	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	266.548	-	-	380.715	-	-	647.263	*Securities purchased under resale agrements*
Tagihan derivatif	113.030	39.703	-	196.561		4.047	353.341	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan/piutang pembiayaan shariah	30.705.180	30.039.463	3.624.646	31.579.456	4.133.742	4.119.220	104.201.707	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	6.994.108	1.146.608	186.340	8.327.056	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	2.116.213	-	-	2.116.213	*Acceptances receivables*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	-	-	840.008	-	-	840.008	*Prepayment and other assets*)
Jumlah	**35.625.452**	**32.012.716**	**3.775.247**	**71.498.786**	**5.280.350**	**4.547.117**	152.739.668	***Total***
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai							(2.249.043)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
							150.490.625	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Impairment assessment (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014							
	Belum jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Neither past due nor impaired*				Jatuh tempo dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/*Past-due but not impaired*	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ *Impaired*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
	Tingkat tinggi/ *High grade*	Tingkat standar/ *Standard grade*	Tingkat rendah/ *Low grade*	Tanpa peringkat/ *Unrated*				
Aset keuangan								***Financial assets***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	9.850.805	-	-	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	788.436	237.140	219.749	67.751	-	147	1.313.223	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	937.202	78.364	-	4.567.867	-	-	5.583.433	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	3.148	-	55.464	-	-	58.612	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	1.902.587	1.402.788	-	7.404.681	-	402.823	11.112.879	*Financial investments*
Tagihan derivatif	42.061	-	-	160.119	-	3.816	205.996	*Derivative receivables*
Kredit yang diberikan dan Piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	27.360.824	30.165.633	5.070.916	28.784.966	3.287.845	3.360.486	98.030.670	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	7.100.988	984.628	185.281	8.270.897	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	2.813.377	-	-	2.813.377	*Acceptances receivables*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	-	-	780.208	-	-	780.208	*Prepayment and other assets*)*
Jumlah	**31.031.110**	**31.887.073**	**5.290.665**	**61.586.226**	**4.272.473**	**3.952.553**	**138.020.100**	*Total*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai							(1.667.445)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
							136.352.655	

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

Kualitas kredit didefinisikan sebagai berikut:

a) Tingkat tinggi: Peringkat dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas sangat baik dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sangat rendah.

b) Tingkat sedang: Peringkat dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas yang baik dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sangat rendah.

c) Tingkat rendah: Peringkat dalam kategori ini memiliki kapasitas yang cukup dalam memenuhi komitmen keuangan dengan risiko kredit sedang.

d) Tanpa peringkat: Kategori ini tidak menyediakan peringkat dikarenakan ketidaktersediaan dari model-model peringkat atau risiko pada lembaga pemerintah dan/atau agen-agen yang berhubungan dengan pemerintah.

The credit qualities are defined as follows:

a) High grade: Rating in this category have an excellent capacity to meet financial commitments with very low credit risk.

b) Standard grade: Rating in this category have a good capacity to meet financial commitments with very low credit risk.

c) Low grade: Rating in this category have fairly acceptable capacity to meet financial commitments with standard credit risk.

d) Unrated: This category are currently not assigned with any ratings due to unavailability of rating models or exposure and/or government-related-agencies.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Risiko Kredit (lanjutan) / *Credit Risk (continued)*

Evaluasi penurunan nilai (lanjutan) / *Impairment assessment (continued)*

Analisis umur kredit yang diberikan dan piutang pembiayaan konsumen yang jatuh tempo tetapi tidak mengalami penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, sebagai berikut:

The aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans and consumer financing receivables as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015				
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 30 hari/ *Up to 30 days*	31 - 60 hari/ *days*	61 - 90 hari/ *days*	
Korporasi	758.147	29.785	-	728.362	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	221.662	96.886	62.683	62.093	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	2.865.790	2.363.444	372.476	129.870	*Consumer*
Syariah	288.143	204.040	64.205	19.898	*Sharia*
	4.133.742	**2.694.155**	**499.364**	**940.223**	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014				
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 30 hari/ *Up to 30 days*	31 - 60 hari/ *days*	61 - 90 hari/ *days*	
Korporasi	323.260	231.728	55.056	36.476	*Corporate*
Komersial/Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM)	155.628	92.062	55.389	8.177	*Commercial/Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)*
Konsumen	2.154.352	1.903.913	225.848	24.591	*Consumer*
Syariah	654.605	608.677	36.460	9.468	*Sharia*
	3.287.845	**2.836.380**	**372.753**	**78.712**	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015				
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 30 hari/ *Up to 30 days*	31 - 60 hari/ *days*	61 - 90 hari/ *days*	
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	**1.146.608**	**924.710**	**162.155**	**59.743**	*Consumer financing receivables*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014				
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 30 hari/ *Up to 30 days*	31 - 60 hari/ *days*	61 - 90 hari/ *days*	
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	**984.628**	**878.538**	**77.535**	**28.555**	*Consumer financing receivables*

Risiko Pasar / *Market Risk*

Risiko pasar adalah risiko dimana nilai wajar atau arus kas di masa mendatang dari suatu instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi akibat perubahan variabel pasar, seperti: suku bunga, nilai tukar, harga ekuitas, dan harga komoditas. Risiko pasar melekat pada semua portofolio bank termasuk posisi pada *Trading Book* maupun *Banking Book*.

Market risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market variables, such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. Market risk is embedded in all bank's portfolio which comprise of Trading Books as well as the Banking Book.

Pengelolaan risiko pasar pada *Trading Book*, diukur menggunakan beberapa metodologi diantaranya yaitu: *Value at Risk* (VaR), PV01, FX NOP (*Foreign Exchange Net Open Position),* dan *Stop Loss Limit* .

Market risk management within Trading Book is complemented by various measurement tools i.e: Value at Risk (VaR), PV01, FX NOP (Foreign Exchange Net Open Position), and Stop Loss Limit.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

VaR didefinisikan sebagai kerugian potensial maksimum yang berasal dari pergerakan pasar yang normal dalam tingkat kepercayaan dan jangka waktu pengambilan posisi tertentu berdasarkan sensitivitas atau volatilitas dari setiap variabel instrumen/portofolio dan juga efek diversifikasi yang mengurangi posisi risiko pada portofolio.

Pengukuran PV01 mengkalkulasikan kerugian dari suatu instrumen atau kumpulan portofolio yang diakibatkan oleh kenaikan 1 basis poin pada tingkat suku bunga. PV01 berperan sebagai alat ukur sensitivitas dari portofolio terhadap perubahan suku bunga. FX NOP adalah suatu mekanisme untuk mengukur jumlah posisi yang diperkenankan terhadap suatu mata uang yang dilakukan untuk memitigasi risiko nilai tukar. Sedangkan *Stop Loss Limit* ditentukan untuk membatasi kerugian finansial yang dapat terjadi atas setiap portofolio pada *trading book*.

VaR sebagai metode pengukuran dari risiko memiliki beberapa keterbatasan. VaR menggunakan data historis untuk meramalkan pergerakan harga di masa mendatang. Sedangkan pergerakan pasar di masa mendatang dapat jauh berbeda dari pergerakan di masa lalu. Selanjutnya, penggunaan metode jangka waktu pengambilan posisi dalam satu hari mengasumsikan bahwa keseluruhan posisi dalam portofolio dapat dijual/ dibeli atau di-*hedge* dalam satu hari. Dalam periode kesulitan likuiditas atau kejadian di pasar yang spesifik, asumsi ini memiliki kemungkinan tidak tepat. Selain itu, penggunaan tingkat kepercayaan 99% berarti bahwa VaR tidak mengikutkan kerugian yang melebihi tingkat kepercayaan.

Berikut adalah hasil pengukuran VaR selama periode 2015 yang berakhir pada 31 Desember 2015:

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

VaR is defined as the maximum potential loss within normal market condition on specific level of confidence and holding period taking into account the sensitivity and volatility from each of portfolio variables as well as diversification effect which offset risk positions in the portfolio.

PV01 calculates the loss of an instrument or a set of portfolio corresponding to an increase of 1 basis point in interest rate. PV01 serves as a sensitivity measure of portfolio to a change in interest rate. FX NOP is a measure to limit the maximum holding position of specific currency in trading activity to mitigate the foreign exchange risk. In addition, Stop Loss Limit is imposed to curb the actual financial loss for trading book.

VaR as a risk measure possess some limitations. VaR incorporates historical data to forecast future price behavior. While in fact, future price behavior could differ substantially from past behavior. Next flaw is one-day holding period assumes that all positions in the portfolio can be liquidated or hedged in one day. In liquidity crunch period or specific market events, this assumption may not hold. Moreover, 99% confidence level assumption implies that VaR does not account for any losses that occur beyond this confidence level.

Following is the VaR calculation during 2015 which ended on Dec 31, 2015:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015		
	Nilai Tukar/ *Foreign Exchange*	**Suku Bunga/ *Interest Rate***	
Rata-rata	2.556	2.761	*Average*
Tertinggi	14.082	7.370	*Highest*
Terendah	77	774	*Lowest*
Akhir periode	734	2.176	*End of period*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar *non-trading*

Risiko suku bunga

Back Testing adalah teknik pemantauan berkelanjutan dari efektivitas sebuah model VaR. Walaupun model VaR mengestimasi hasil kerugian potensial di masa mendatang, perhitungan yang dilakukan didasarkan pada data pasar historis. Dalam *back test*, hasil (kerugian/keuntungan) dalam sehari dikomparasikan dengan VaR dalam periode satu hari.

Stress Test digunakan dalam pemantauan dari risiko-risiko pasar pada kondisi pasar yang ekstrim. Karena VaR secara umum tidak menghasilkan kerugian potensial yang berasal dari pergerakan pasar yang ekstrim, Bank menggunakan beberapa metode *stress test* untuk pemantauan risiko pasar yang berasal dari pergerakan ekstrim tersebut, sesuai dengan arahan regulator dan praktik terbaik perbankan.

Selain kecukupan kebijakan, prosedur dan penetapan limit-limit risiko pada *Banking Book*, Bank juga melakukan aktivitas lindung nilai (*hedging*) yang terkait dengan pengelolaan risiko pada *Banking Book* dengan menggunakan instrumen-instrumen keuangan, seperti halnya instrumen keuangan derivatif, yang telah disetujui oleh ALCO dan sesuai dengan peraturan dari regulator yang berlaku dan digunakan hanya untuk mengurangi risiko pada *Banking Book* dan bukan digunakan sebagai sumber untuk menghasilkan suatu keuntungan/pendapatan.

Pengelolaan risiko pasar pada posisi *non trading* (*Banking Book*) difokuskan pada pengelolaan risiko perubahan suku bunga pasar dengan menggunakan analisa gap penyesuaian suku bunga (*repricing gap*). Dalam analisa ini, aset-aset yang akan disesuaikan suku bunganya (di-*reprice*) dalam suatu periode tertentu akan dikurangi dengan kewajiban-kewajiban yang akan disesuaikan suku bunganya (di-*reprice*) dalam periode yang sama untuk menghasilkan gap penyesuaian suku bunga bersih (*net repricing gap*) untuk periode waktu tersebut.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Non-trading market risk

Interest rate risk

Back testing is continuous monitoring technique to measure the effectiveness of a VaR model. Whilst VaR models estimate potential future results, the approximation is still based on historical market data. In a back testing, the actual daily result (profit/loss) is compared with the 1-day VaR.

Stress test is utilized to monitor market risks under extreme market conditions. Since VaR in general does not produce an estimate of the potential losses resulted from extreme market movements, several stress test methods are consequently employed to fill in the gap, following guidance from regulator and market's past practics.

Aside from the adequate policies, procedures and risk limits settings on banking book, the Bank also conducts hedging related to the risk management on banking book by applying financial instruments, such as derivative financial instruments that have been approved by ALCO and in accordance with the applicable regulations, and is used only to reduce the risk on banking book and not as a source of yield/revenue.

Market risk management for non trading (banking book) is focused on interest rate risk exposure as shown by monthly interest rate yield analysis to review the actual interest rate changes for all interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and also by repricing gap analysis which is assets that would be re-priced over a certain time interval are subtracted from the liabilities that would be re-priced in the same period to produce the net repricing gap.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan) / *50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan) / *Market Risk (continued)*

Risiko pasar *non-trading* / *Non-trading market risk*

Risiko suku bunga / *Interest rate risk*

Tabel berikut menyajikan aset yang memperoleh pendapatan bunga dan kewajiban yang memperoleh beban bunga (tidak dengan tujuan diperdagangkan) pada nilai tercatat, dikategorikan berdasarkan tanggal kontraktual perubahan suku bunga atau tanggal jatuh tempo, mana yang lebih dahulu:

The following table below presents the interest-earning assets and interest bearing liabilities (not for trading purposes) at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier contractual re-pricing or maturity dates:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015					
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *Up to 3 months*	3 - 12 bulan/ *months*	1 - 5 tahun/ *years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	13.948.893	13.948.893	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Investasi keuangan	9.671.663	4.216.118	575.590	3.753.852	1.126.103	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	647.263	647.263	-	-	-	*Securities purchased under agreement to resale*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah	104.201.707	57.922.201	16.902.893	23.508.848	5.867.765	*Loans and Sharia receivables/ financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	8.327.056	692.426	1.888.550	5.603.176	142.904	*Consumer financing receivables*
	136.796.582	77.426.901	19.367.033	32.865.876	7.136.772	
Simpanan nasabah	115.486.436	59.802.386	20.380.635	35.275.703	27.712	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	2.898.462	933.549	651.085	1.313.828	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	7.583.458	649.974	2.615.552	4.317.932	-	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	4.275.496	2.038.782	655.898	1.580.816	-	*Borrowings*
Obligasi subordinasi	4.486.968	-	-	2.991.312	1.495.656	*Subordinated bonds*
	134.730.820	63.424.691	24.303.170	45.479.591	1.523.368	

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014					
	Jumlah/ *Total*	Sampai dengan 3 bulan/ *Up to 3 months*	3 - 12 bulan/ *months*	1 - 5 tahun/ *years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	5.583.433	5.583.433	-	-	-	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Investasi keuangan	11.112.879	5.945.280	1.587.252	3.022.075	558.272	*Financial investments*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	98.030.670	55.587.716	16.735.936	22.815.654	2.891.364	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	8.270.897	854.275	2.204.455	5.038.375	173.792	*Consumer financing receivables*
	122.997.879	67.970.704	20.527.643	30.876.104	3.623.428	
Simpanan nasabah	101.863.992	55.946.114	12.202.283	33.692.268	23.327	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	2.949.291	1.461.725	665.081	822.485	-	*Deposits from other banks*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	8.329.214	619.875	2.294.195	5.415.144	-	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	3.984.540	2.254.617	1.006.629	723.294	-	*Borrowings*
Obligasi subordinasi	4.484.137	-	-	3.000.000	1.484.137	*Subordinated bonds*
	121.611.174	60.282.331	16.168.188	43.653.191	1.507.464	

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar *non-trading* (lanjutan)

Risiko suku bunga (lanjutan)

Dari profil *net repricing gap* ini dapat diukur pengaruh dari perubahan suku bunga terhadap:
1. *Net Interest Income* dengan menggunakan analisis *static* atau *dynamic repricing gap*;
2. Akrual atas pendapatan bunga dengan menggunakan analisis *Earning at Risk (EAR)* (*earnings perspective*); dan
3. Nilai ekonomis dari laporan posisi keuangan Bank dengan menggunakan analisis *Impact on Economic Value (IEV)* (*Economic Perspective*).

Dengan diketahuinya dampak dari perubahan suku bunga terhadap kinerja Bank, baik dari sisi pendapatan dan permodalan maka Bank akan dapat segera merestruktur aset dan liabilitas yang dimiliki, baik dari sisi jangka waktu penyesuaian suku bunganya (*repricing date*) ataupun jenis suku bunganya (Tetap atau Mengambang) yang disesuaikan dengan proyeksi perubahan suku bunga di masa mendatang, sehingga risiko yang timbul dapat dimitigasi.

Pengelolaan suku bunga yang berdasarkan perspektif pendapatan bunga bersih, dilakukan dengan mengukur sensitivitas aset dan liabilitas keuangan Bank terhadap berbagai skenario perubahan suku bunga baik standar dan non-standar. Skenario standar yang dilakukan tiap bulan mencakup kenaikan atau penurunan paralel 100 basis poin pada semua kurva imbal hasil. Di samping itu Bank juga melakukan *stress test* untuk melihat ketahanan atau sensitivitas Bank dalam menghadapi kondisi pasar yang tidak normal.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Non-trading market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

From this repricing gap profile, it is possible to measure the impact of interest rate changes to:
1. *The Net Interest Income by using static or dynamic repricing gap analysis;*
2. *Accrual or reported earning by using Earnings at Risk or EAR analysis (earnings perspective); and*
3. *The economic value of the statements of financial position or Bank's net worth by using Impact on Economic Value (1EV) (Economic Perspective).*

If there is change in interest rate that may affect the Bank's performance, both from earning and capital side, the Bank can immediately restructure its assets and liabilities, either from its repricing date or interest rate type (Fixed or Variable), which are adjusted with the future interest rate changes projection, so that the risk arising can be mitigated.

The management of the interest rate risk based on earning perspective is conducted by measuring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities against various standard and non-standard interest rate changes scenarios. Standard scenario that is conducted on a monthly basis, simulates an increase or decrease of 100 basis points interest rate changes in parallel shift.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar *non-trading* (lanjutan)

Risiko suku bunga (lanjutan)

Bank telah menetapkan berbagai limit untuk risiko suku bunga yaitu *Balance Sheet Present Value of 1 (one) basis point (PVO1) Limit*, *Earning at Risk (EaR) Limit* dan *Impact on Economic Value (IEV) Limit* untuk memastikan bahwa risiko suku bunga pada posisi *banking book* dikelola dengan hati-hati sesuai dengan *risk appetite* yang telah ditentukan.

Analisis atas sensitivitas Bank, berupa perubahan pendapatan bunga neto sampai dengan 1 tahun ke depan, atas kenaikan atau penurunan tingkat suku bunga pasar, dengan asumsi bahwa tidak ada pergerakan asimetris pada kurva imbal hasil dan posisi laporan posisi keuangan (tidak diaudit) yang tetap adalah sebagai berikut:

Sistem *ALM* untuk mengukur dan mengelola risiko suku bunga pada posisi *banking book* telah diimplementasikan sehingga metodologi tambahan yang lebih kompleks seperti simulasi *Dynamic* dan *IEV* sudah dapat dilakukan untuk mengukur risiko bunga secara otomatis.

Terkait pengelolaan risiko suku bunga pada portofolio surat berharga, juga telah dilakukan secara optimal dimana Bank telah memiliki kebijakan, prosedur dan metodologi, serta proses *monitoring* yang dilakukan secara harian. Proses pengelolaan risiko dilakukan dengan menetapkan berbagai macam limit seperti limit posisi, limit *PV01*, limit penurunan harga obligasi korporasi, limit kerugian atas proses revaluasi (*mark to market*) dan limit kerugian (*Year to Date -YTD Loss*).

50. *RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Market Risk (continued)

Non-trading market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Bank has set up several limits for interest rate risk, i.e. Balance Sheet Present Value of 1 (one) basis point (PVO1) Limit, Earning at Risk (EaR) Limit and Impact on Economic Value (IEV) Limit to ensure that interest rate risk in the banking book is prudently managed.

An analysis of the Bank's sensitivity, in terms of net interest income changes for the whole 1 year ahead, as an impact of the increase or decrease in market interest rates, by assuming no asymetrical movement in curves and a constant statements of financial position (unaudited) is as follows:

The ALM system for measuring and managing interest rate risk in the banking book has been implemented hence the more complex additional method such as Dynamic and IEV simulation have been performed to measure the interest rate risk automatically.

As for interest rate risk management for marketable securities portfolio, it has been performed optimally through adequacy of policy, procedure and methodology, daily monitoring process, and limit setting, such as limit position, PVO1 limit, limit on decrease of corporate bond price, limit on mark to market loss and year to date (YTD) management triggers limit.

	Kenaikan paralel 100 bp/ *100 bp parallel increase*		Penurunan paralel 100 bp/ *100 bp parallel decrease*		
	Efek pada laba rugi/ *Effect on profit and loss*	Efek pada ekuitas sebelum pajak/ *Effect on equity before tax*	Efek pada laba rugi *Effect on profit and loss*	Efek pada ekuitas sebelum pajak/ *Effect on equity before tax*	
Sensitivitas terhadap risiko suku bunga					***Sensitivity to interest rate risk***
Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 (Diaudit)					*As of December 31, 2015 (Audited)*
Mata uang asing	(95.116)	(177.809)	56.915	140.074	*Foreign currencies*
Rupiah	(46.718)	(334.568)	46.702	352.555	*Rupiah*
Per tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (Diaudit)					*As of December 31, 2014 (Audited)*
Mata uang asing	(48.358)	(66.789)	42.614	65.440	*Foreign currencies*
Rupiah	(69.727)	(209.677)	95.717	217.581	*Rupiah*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

Risiko pasar *non-trading* (lanjutan)

Risiko nilai tukar

Risiko nilai tukar adalah risiko dimana nilai instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi karena perubahan dalam nilai tukar mata uang asing. Bank telah menetapkan limit risiko nilai tukar berupa limit Posisi Devisa Netto (PDN) konsolidasi terhadap modal Bank. Posisi tersebut dimonitor secara harian dan strategi lindung nilai (*hedging*) akan digunakan untuk meyakinkan bahwa posisi dijaga agar dalam batasan yang telah ditetapkan.

Bank telah mengelola posisi mata uang asing untuk aset dan liabilitas keuangan yang dimiliki oleh Bank dengan memonitor Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN). Per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, PDN Bank telah diungkapkan dalam Catatan 44b.

Tabel di bawah menggambarkan posisi mata uang asing atas aset dan liabilitas moneter Bank per tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 dimana Bank memiliki eksposur risiko terhadap arus kas masa depan. Analisis tersebut menghitung pengaruh dari pergerakan wajar mata uang asing yang memungkinkan terhadap Rupiah, dengan seluruh variabel lain dianggap konstan, terhadap laporan laba-rugi (akibat adanya perubahan nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas moneter bank secara keseluruhan yang sensitif terhadap nilai tukar) dan ekuitas (akibat adanya perubahan nilai wajar atas aset dan liabilitas keuangan) (sebelum pajak).

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk (continued)

Non-trading market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and intra day basis, and hedging strategies will be used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

The Bank manages its foreign currency position for its financial assets and liabilities that are owned by the Bank by monitoring the Bank's Net Open Position (NOP). As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Bank's NOP has been disclosed in Note 44b.

The table below indicates the Bank's foreign currencies position of monetary assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 which shows that the Bank has risk exposure in expected cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Indonesian Rupiah, with all variables held constant, on the statements of income (due to change in the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to change in the fair value of assets and liabilities) (before tax).

	Peningkatan 1%/ *1% increase*	Penurunan 1%/ *1% decrease*	
31 Desember 2015 (Tidak Diaudit)			***December 31, 2015 (Unaudited)***
Potensi keuntungan/(kerugian) perubahan nilai tukar	(5.575)	5.575	*Potential gains/(losses) on exchange rate change*
31 Desember 2014 (Tidak Diaudit)			***December 31, 2014 (Unaudited)***
Potensi keuntungan/(kerugian) perubahan nilai tukar	532	(532)	*Potential gains/(losses) on exchange rate change*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas

Risiko likuiditas dapat terjadi ketika sebuah bank tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban finansialnya kepada nasabah atau pihak lawan secara tepat waktu dengan biaya yang wajar. Manajemen risiko likuiditas merupakan hal yang sangat penting karena dapat berdampak signifikan terhadap keberlangsungan bisnis. Bank senantiasa berupaya memastikan bahwa setiap kebutuhan likuiditas dan pendanaan saat ini dan masa mendatang dapat terpenuhi baik dalam kondisi pasar normal maupun kondisi krisis.

Dalam mengelola risiko likuiditas, unit kerja manajemen risiko bertanggung jawab untuk mengimplementasikan kebijakan, metodologi pengukuran, pemantauan dan pelaporan eksposur risiko likuiditas dan juga untuk memantau kepatuhan terhadap pedoman-pedoman tersebut guna mendukung fungsi dari *Assets and Liabilities Committee* (ALCO).

Langkah-langkah yang berkelanjutan telah dilakukan dalam mengelola risiko ini. Di sisi aset, kebijakan untuk pembelian instrumen-instrumen keuangan untuk posisi *trading book* telah ditetapkan, yang juga meliputi kriteria-kriteria atau jenis-jenis aset yang dapat dibeli terutama aset-aset yang sangat likuid, balk untuk trading maupun untuk investasi. Sementara itu di sisi liabilitas analisis jenis-jenis liabilitas dan jangka waktunya selalu dilakukan secara konsisten agar likuiditas bisa terjaga sepanjang waktu.

Pengelolaan likuiditas Bank dilakukan secara terpusat oleh *Treasury* bekerjasama dengan unit-unit bisnis/pendukung lainnya, seperti antara lain unit bisnis perkreditan, pendanaan, operasional, teknologi informasi, komunikasi perusahaan, dan manajemen risiko. Dengan demikian, kebutuhan/ketersediaan pendanaan yang timbul dari aktivitas operasional bank sehari-hari dapat dikelola dengan baik untuk memaksimalkan kinerja Bank. Dan juga, dengan adanya kerjasama yang baik antar unit kerja, maka risiko likuiditas yang dipicu oleh kejadian risiko lainnya (risiko kredit, risiko pasar, risiko operasional, risiko hukum, risiko kepatuhan, risiko reputasi, dan risiko stratejik) dapat dideteksi dan dimitigasi dengan benar dan tepat waktu. Selanjutnya produk-produk/transaksi-transaksi/aktivitas-aktivitas baru yang mengakibatkan adanya penambahan aset dan liabilitas, selalu melalui proses review dan persetujuan yang seksama sebelum produk/transaksi/aktivitas baru tersebut dijalankan.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk may arise once a bank is incapable to meet its financial obligation to the customer or counterparty in timely manner and at a fair price. Liquidity risk management is instrumental to the Bank as to ensure the business continuity. The Bank incessantly ensures that liquidity needs at the present and in the future could be met vis-à-vis in normal market condition as well as crisis period.

The key measures used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk range from utilizing ratios such as secondary reserve ratio, top 50 largest depositors' ratio, and by monitoring the limit of daily net cash flow position from 1 day and 1 month onwards and interbank financing activities.

Proper measures have been continually implemented to manage this risk. On the asset side, policies for financial assets holding for the trading book are in place detailing the acceptable criteria for trading and investment assets especially for highly liquid assets. While on the liabilities side, the liability mix in terms of type and tenor are likewise analyzed on a continuous basis to ensure sufficient liquidity at all times.

The Bank's liquidity management is done centrally by Treasury cooperating with other business/supporting units, such as credit, funding, operational, information technology, corporate communication, and risk management business unit. Therefore, funding needs/availability arising from daily bank operaitonal activities can be managed well to maximize the Bank's performance. In addition, by good communication between working unit, liquidity risk triggered by other risk events (credit risk, market risk, operational risk, legal risk, compliance risk, reputation risk and strategic risk) can be detected and mitigated well and in timely manner. Furthermore, new products/ transaction/ activities that impact the bank's assets and liabilities should be adequately reviewed and approved before such new product/transaction/activity is initiated.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Disamping itu bank juga telah menetapkan dan menerapkan pengukuran risiko likuiditas, seperti berbagai rasio likuiditas, analisis gap likuiditas, dan *stress testing*, serta limit-limit likuiditas, seperti *Operating Cash Flow* (OCF) *Limit*, *Interbank taking limit*, *FX swap funding limit*, *secondary reserve limit*, limit 50 deposan terbesar dan limit-limit likuiditas lainnya, yang semuanya bertujuan untuk mengendalikan risiko likuiditas agar sesuai dengan risk appetite yang telah ditetapkan.

Bank dalam memperkuat penerapan manajemen risiko likuiditas telah menetapkan dan menguji secara berkala Rencana Pendanaan Darurat (LCP) untuk memastikan kesiapan Bank dalam menghadapi krisis likuiditas, termasuk di dalamnya adalah proses monitoring atas berbagai indikator peringatan dini (*Early Warning Indicator* - EWI) krisis likuiditas yang dilakukan secara harian.

Selain itu beberapa langkah stategis telah diambil dalam memitigasi risiko likuiditas dan pendanaan, antara lain dengan cara merestrukturisasi sumber dan jangka waktu pendanaan melalui penerbitan obligasi dan obligasi subordinasi dalam mata uang rupiah. Di sisi lain, Bank senantiasa mencari potensi pinjaman bilateral jangka panjang guna mendukung pertumbuhan kredit dalam mata uang USD.

Analisis jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas Bank yang berkaitan dengan risiko likuiditas merujuk ke Catatan 53a.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

In addition, the Bank has determined and implemented liquidity risk measurement, such as various liquidity ratios, liquidity gap analysis and stress testing and the liquidity risk limits, such as the Operating Cash Flow (OCF) Limit, Interbank taking limit, FX swap funding limit, secondary reserve limit, top 50 depositors limit and other liquidity limits have been set up, to ensure prudent bank wide liquidity risk in accordance with the determined risk appetite.

To strengthen liquidity risk management implementation, the Bank has set up and examined Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) to ensure the Bank's readiness to face liquidity crisis, including monitoring process of various early warning indicator performed daily.

Several strategic actions have been taken to mitigate liquidity risk and funding, among others, by restructuring the source and duration of funding through the issuance of bonds and subordinated bonds denominated in rupiah. On the other hand, the Bank is always looking for potential long-term bilateral loans to support the credit growth in USD currency.

The maturity analysis of assets and liabilities related to liquidity risk of the Bank referred to Note 53a.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan sisa jatuh tempo kontraktual dari liabilitas keuangan berdasarkan pada arus kas yang tidak didiskonto:

The table below shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cashflow:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015								
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *Up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan s/d 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month until 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan s/d 6 bulan/ *More than 3 months until 6 months*	Lebih dari 6 bulan s/d 1 tahun/ *More than 6 months until 1 year*	Lebih dari 1 tahun s/d 3 tahun/ *More than 1 year until 3 years*	Lebih dari 3 tahun s/d 5 tahun/ *More than 3 years until 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
LIABILITAS									***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	837.761	-	-	-	-	-	-	837.761	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	74.686.045	22.076.944	16.467.259	3.690.950	337.156	-	-	117.258.354	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	1.808.689	470.104	160.772	508.717	-	-	-	2.948.282	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	378.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	378.005	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	2.110.160	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.110.160	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	25.275	857.242	974.606	1.978.521	4.474.070	198.940	-	8.508.654	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	1.436.791	651.004	323.372	429.981	1.364.093	312.203	-	4.517.444	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain*)	579.283	-	-	-	-	-	-	579.283	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*)*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	3.578	3.500	7.156	2.234.348	1.204.433	1.578.519	5.031.534	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah	**81.862.009**	**24.058.872**	**17.929.509**	**6.615.325**	**8.409.667**	**1.715.576**	**1.578.519**	**142.169.477**	***Total***

*) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri atas beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar

*) *Accrued expenses and other liabilities consists of accrued interests*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014								
	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *Up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan s/d 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month until 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan s/d 6 bulan/ *More than 3 months until 6 months*	Lebih dari 6 bulan s/d 1 tahun/ *More than 6 months until 1 year*	Lebih dari 1 tahun s/d 3 tahun/ *More than 1 year until 3 years*	Lebih dari 3 tahun s/d 5 tahun/ *More than 3 years until 5 years*	Lebih dari 5 tahun/ *More than 5 years*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
LIABILITAS									***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	867.049	-	-	-	-	-	-	867.049	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	72.259.429	18.810.884	7.264.050	4.534.053	369.485	-	-	103.237.901	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	2.268.396	33.172	100.418	595.121	-	-	-	2.997.107	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	224.098	-	-	-	-	-	-	224.098	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	2.809.494	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.809.494	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	-	674.556	1.059.530	1.390.407	4.298.159	2.020.793	-	9.443.445	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	1.633.990	774.763	495.232	622.766	706.821	99.515	-	4.333.087	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain*)	531.900	-	-	-	-	-	-	531.900	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*)*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	3.578	3.461	7.156	28.428	3.423.457	1.577.944	5.044.024	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah	**80.594.356**	**20.296.953**	**8.922.691**	**7.149.503**	**5.402.893**	**5.543.765**	**1.577.944**	**129.488.105**	***Total***

*) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri atas beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar

*) *Accrued expenses and other liabilities consists of accrued interests*

Risiko Operasional

Risiko operasional adalah risiko kerugian akibat ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses internal, manusia dan sistem atau yang disebabkan oleh faktor eksternal.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failure in internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Model tata kelola risiko operasional untuk Bank memberikan tata kelola yang formal, transparan dan konsisten yang secara jelas menegaskan tugas dan tanggung jawab serta alur pelaporan untuk mengelola risiko operasional dalam Bank dan entitas anak secara efektif. Model tata kelola bertujuan untuk menempatkan akuntabilitas terhadap risiko operasional yang mungkin timbul serta pada saat yang bersamaan memfasilitasi pemisahan tugas secara independen antara *risk taking units*, unit pengendali risiko dan fungsi Satuan Kerja Audit Internal.

Manajemen telah membentuk perangkat utama risiko operasional untuk memitigasi risiko operasional dan mengembangkan manajemen risiko operasional yang efektif, yaitu:

1. *Risk and Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA")*

   RCSA memberikan sebuah proses terstruktur untuk mengidentifikasi dan menilai insiden risiko operasional dan efektivitas pengendalian pada operasional bisnis, memanfaatkan pengetahuan, pengalaman, dan pendapat dari para ahli dari proses bisnis/pemilik risiko.

2. *Key Risk Indicators ("KRI")*

   Key Risk Indicators ('KRI') memberikan sebuah proses terstruktur untuk mengukur dan memantau eksposur risiko yang sangat tinggi atau ekstrim dalam operasional bisnis dengan cara menetapkan indikator yang berfungsi sebagai sinyal peringatan dini pada area utama risiko operasional dengan tingkat eksposur yang berpotensi melebihi toleransi/batas *appetite* risiko yang telah ditetapkan.

3. *Incident Management and Data Collection ("IMDC")*

   IMDC memberikan sebuah proses yang terstruktur dalam pengelolaan insiden risiko operasional yang terjadi, dari mulai ditemukannya hingga penyelesaian insiden. Hal ini termasuk pengumpulan data dan analisis dari Kerugian Aktual, Kerugian Potensial dan Insiden *Near Miss*.

50. *RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Operational Risk (continued)

The operational risk governance model for the Bank provides formalized, transparent and consistent governance which clearly defines the roles and responsibilities as well as reporting flow for managing operational risk at the Bank and subsidiaries effectively. The Governance model aims to place accountability to operational risk that may arise, and simultaneously facilitates the segregation of duties independently between the risk-taking units, risk control units and the functions of the Internal Audit Unit.

Management has established key operational risk tools to mitigate operational risk and to develop an effective operational risk management, as follows:

1. *Risk and Control Self-Assessment ("RCSA")*

   RCSA provides a structured process for the identification and assessment of inherent operational risk incidents and controls effectiveness in the business operations, leveraging on the knowledge, experience and expert opinions of business process/risk owners.

2. *Key Risk Indicators ("KRI")*

   Key Risk Indicators ('KRI') provides a structured process to measure and monitor the very high or extreme risk exposures within the business operations by way of establishing indicators that serves as early warning signal on key operational risk areas with exposure levels potentially exceeding tolerable risk appetite/limits which have been established.

3. *Incident Management and Data Collection ("IMDC")*

   IMDC provides a structured process for the management of operational risk incidents that have occurred, from the point of discovery until resolution. It includes the collection and analysis of Actual Losses, Potential Losses and Near Misses incidents.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Operasional (lanjutan)

Bank telah menetapkan *risk appetite* untuk risiko operasional yang mengartikulasikan secara efektif tingkat toleransi risiko Bank dan entitas anak. *Risk appetite* untuk risiko operasional ditinjau ulang secara berkala dan disetujui oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko.

Risiko Reputasi

Risiko reputasi adalah risiko akibat menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan *stakeholder* yang bersumber dari persepsi negatif terhadap Bank. Risiko ini melekat dalam setiap kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh Bank. Kegagalan Bank dalam menjaga reputasinya di mata masyarakat dapat menimbulkan pandangan maupun persepsi negatif masyarakat terhadap Bank. Apabila risiko ini dihadapi oleh Bank, maka dalam waktu singkat dapat terjadi penurunan atau hilangnya kepercayaan nasabah terhadap Bank yang pada akhirnya akan memberikan dampak negatif terhadap pendapatan dan *volume* aktivitas Bank.

Untuk memitigasi risiko reputasi, Bank telah merumuskan Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi dalam Surat Edaran No. SE.2014.004/PRESDIR tentang Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi dan telah dikomunikasikan ke seluruh divisi/unit kerja/cabang Bank agar pelaksanaannya dapat berjalan secara optimal. Kebijakan Manajemen Risiko Reputasi telah disusun dengan memperhatikan PBI No. 11/25/PBI/2009 tanggal 1 Juli 2009 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia No. 5/8/PBI/2003 tanggal 19 Mei 2003 tentang Penerapan Manajemen Risiko bagi Bank Umum, Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/23/DPNP tanggal 25 Oktober 2011 tentang Perubahan Atas Surat Edaran No. 5/21/DPNP tanggal 1 Januari 2004 serta Surat Edaran BII tentang Pedoman Penerapan Manajemen Risiko (PPMR) yang berlaku.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Operational Risk (continued)

The Bank has determined the risk appetite for operational risk which articulates effectively the risk tolerance level of the Bank and subsidiaries. Risk appetite for operational risk is periodically reviewed and approved by the Risk Management Committee.

Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is the risk related to the decreasing level of stakeholders' confidence arising from the negative perception on the Bank. Reputation risk is inherent in every activity conducted by the Bank. The Bank's failure to protect its reputation in the public's eye may result in negative view as well as perception by the public towards the Bank. If the Bank faces this risk then in the short run, the Bank may lose the customer's trust that will ultimately result in a negative impact to the Bank's income and volume of activities.

To mitigate the reputation risk, the Bank has established the Reputation Risk Management Policy in the Circular Letter No. SE.2014.004/PRESDIR regarding the Reputation Risk Management Policy and has been communicated to all divisions/business units/branches of the Bank in order to be optimally implemented. The Reputation Risk Management Policy has been established in accordance with PBI No. 11/25/PBI/2009 dated July 1, 2009 about The Amendment of PBI No. 5/8/PBI/2003 dated May 19, 2003 regarding the implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks, the Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.13/23/DPNP dated October 25, 2011 about the Amendment of Circular Letter No. 5/21/DPNP dated January 1, 2004 and also existing BII Circular Letter about Standard Guidelines for Implementation of Risk Management for Commercial Banks.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Reputasi (lanjutan)

Divisi Komunikasi Perusahaan setiap hari melakukan pengawasan pemberitaan media untuk memantau publikasi negatif atau keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media. Sedangkan pengawasan atas keluhan nasabah yang disampaikan langsung ke Bank dilakukan oleh grup *Service Quality* untuk kemudian ditindaklanjuti penyelesaiannya. Untuk pemberitaan negatif dan keluhan nasabah yang muncul di media selanjutnya dibuatkan klarifikasi dan tanggapan sesuai dengan langkah yang ditempuh Bank. Upaya mitigasi risiko reputasi juga dilakukan saat Bank meluncurkan produk/layanan/program baru dengan menganalisa risiko reputasi yang mungkin timbul dan bagaimana mengantisipasi risiko tersebut. Demikian pula, untuk informasi yang material atau yang penting untuk diketahui oleh *stakeholder*, Divisi Komunikasi Perusahaan juga menyiapkan panduan untuk para *frontliner* dan *spokespersons* agar mereka bisa menjelaskan informasi tersebut secara benar dan proporsional kepada nasabah, dan *stakeholder* lainnya.

Risiko Hukum

Risiko hukum adalah risiko akibat tuntutan hukum dan/atau kelemahan aspek yuridis. Kelemahan aspek yuridis tersebut antara lain disebabkan oleh ketiadaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendukung atau kelemahan perikatan seperti tidak dipenuhinya syarat sahnya kontrak dan pengikatan dokumen yang tidak sempurna.

Sebagai sebuah perusahaan yang berdiri dalam yuridiksi hukum Republik Indonesia, Bank harus selalu tunduk terhadap segala peraturan hukum Indonesia termasuk yang dikeluarkan oleh regulator terkait yaitu Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Selain itu, Bank juga harus mengikuti segala bentuk peraturan perundangan yang berlaku di masyarakat baik yang terkait secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan kegiatan usaha Bank. Kegagalan Bank dalam mengikuti peraturan hukum yang berlaku dapat mengakibatkan pada timbulnya tuntutan hukum yang akan ditujukan kepada Bank. Apabila tuntutan-tuntutan hukum yang diajukan kepada Bank memiliki nilai yang material, maka hal tersebut dapat memberikan dampak secara langsung terhadap kinerja keuangan Bank.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Reputation Risk (continued)

The Bank's Corporate Communication Division performs daily media monitoring of the news to observe negative publications or customers' complaints which appear in the media. The monitoring of customers' complaints which are submitted directly to the Bank is performed by the Quality Service Group for follow up. For negative news publication and customers' complaints which appear in the media, a clarification and appropriate response will be conducted in accordance with the steps undertaken by the Bank. Efforts to mitigate the reputation risk are also undertaken everytime when the Bank launches a new product/service/ program by analysing the possibility of reputation risk that may arise and how to anticipate such risk. Moreover, for material or important information to be known by the stakeholders, the Bank's Corporate Communication Division also prepares guidelines for frontliners and spokespersons so that they are able to explain the information correctly and proportionately to customers and other stakeholders.

Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk related to legal claims and/or weakness in the legal aspect. Such weakness in legal aspect is caused, among others, by the lack of the supporting legislation or weakness of the contracts such as incomplete requirements for a valid contract and imperfect document contract.

As a company which is governed by the laws of the Republic of Indonesia, the Bank should always comply with all such laws and regulations including regulations issued by respective regulator such as Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority. In addition, the Bank should also follow all prevailing rules and regulations in the society whether directly or indirectly related with the business activities conducted by the Bank. Failure by the Bank to comply with such prevailing laws and regulations may give rise to legal claims against the Bank. If legal claims against the Bank are material in amounts, then it may directly affect the Bank's financial performance.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Hukum (lanjutan)

Untuk memitigasi risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul akibat tuntutan hukum atau kelemahan aspek yuridis, Bank memiliki Divisi *General Legal Counsel*. Divisi tersebut memiliki peranan sebagai berikut:

1) Melakukan analisa hukum atas produk dan aktivitas baru serta membuat standar dokumen hukum yang terkait dengan produk dan aktivitas tersebut;
2) Memberikan analisa/advis hukum kepada Direksi, seluruh unit kerja dan pegawai pada setiap jenjang organisasi;
3) Memberikan advis atas eksposur hukum akibat perubahan ketentuan atau peraturan;
4) Memeriksa segala perjanjian yang akan dibuat antara Bank dengan pihak ketiga;
5) Melakukan pemeriksaan berkala atas perjanjian yang telah dibuat;
6) Memantau risiko hukum yang ada di cabang-cabang Bank.

Dengan adanya divisi tersebut, maka kebijakan hukum dan standar dokumen hukum yang terkait dengan produk atau fasilitas perbankan yang ditawarkan oleh Bank kepada masyarakat, dimana kebijakan hukum dan standar dokumen hukum dimaksud dibuat dengan mengacu kepada ketentuan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku serta memperhatikan kepentingan aspek yuridis dari Bank.

Selain itu, Bank juga memiliki divisi Litigasi yang salah satu fungsinya adalah menangani setiap permasalahan hukum yang terkait dengan litigasi agar risiko hukum yang mungkin timbul dapat diminimalisir seminimal mungkin.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Legal Risk (continued)

To mitigate the possible legal risk caused by legal claims or weaknesses in legal aspects, the Bank has a General Legal Counsel Division. Such division has functions as follow:

1) To provide legal analysis on new product and activity and prepare standard legal document related with such new product and activity;
2) To provide legal analysis/advice to Board of Directors, all business units and employees at any level of organization;
3) To provide advice on legal exposure due to change of laws or regulations;
4) To review any contracts between the Bank and third party;
5) To conduct periodical review on contracts which have been executed;
6) To monitor legal risk at the branches of the Bank.

Based on the above, legal policy and legal document standards related to the product or banking facilities offered by the Bank to public, whereby the legal policy and legal document standards are intentionally made in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations also considering the interests in the legal aspect of the Bank.

In addition, the Bank also has a Litigation division, which one of its functions is to handle every legal case related to litigation so that the possible legal risk can be minimized as minimum as possible.

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Hukum (lanjutan)

Pengelolaan risiko hukum dilakukan dengan memantau perkembangan kasus-kasus hukum yang terjadi dan mengambil *lesson learnt* dari kasus-kasus tersebut. Penanganan kasus hukum yang dilakukan pada Bank senantiasa memperhitungkan potensi kerugian baik atas penyelesaian kasus secara damai ataupun melalui jalur pengadilan. Bank juga memberikan perhatian khusus atas kasus hukum yang berpotensi menimbulkan kerugian secara signifikan.

Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan merupakan risiko akibat Bank tidak mematuhi dan/atau tidak melaksanakan peraturan perundang-undangan dan ketentuan yang berlaku termasuk prinsip syariah bagi unit usaha syariah. Dalam menjalankan kegiatan usaha pada industri perbankan, Bank diwajibkan untuk selalu tunduk terhadap peraturan perbankan yang diterbitkan baik oleh pemerintah maupun Bank Indonesia atau Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Selain itu, Bank juga wajib tunduk kepada beberapa ketentuan lainnya, seperti peraturan yang mengatur Penjaminan Simpanan, Perseroan Terbatas, Perpajakan dan peraturan di bidang pasar modal (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK") (sebelumnya Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal - Lembaga Keuangan("BAPEPAM-LK")) dan Bursa Efek Indonesia) dan Fatwa dari Dewan Syariah Nasional.

Pada umumnya, risiko kepatuhan melekat pada Bank sebagai sebuah lembaga perbankan, seperti: risiko kredit terkait dengan ketentuan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM); Penilaian Kualitas Aset; Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit (BMPK); Penerapan tata kelola yang baik (GCG); risiko pasar terkait dengan ketentuan Posisi Devisa Neto (PDN), Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM), Pemantauan penerapan manajemen risiko serta risiko strategi terkait dengan ketentuan Rencana Bisnis Bank (RBB), Rencana Kerja Anggaran Tahunan (RKAT), Transparansi dan Publikasi Laporan Bank, Penyelenggaraan Kegiatan Dengan Menggunakan Kartu, Penyusunan Laporan Profil Risiko Bank, Laporan Produk dan Aktivitas Baru, Transaksi Valuta Asing Terhadap Rupiah Antara

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Legal Risk (continued)

The legal risk is also conducted by monitoring the development of legal cases and take `lessons learnt' principle from those cases. The management of legal cases conducted by the Bank at all time calculating potential loss, either through settlement or court. The Bank also pays special attention to legal cases which potentially may create significant loss to the Bank.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risks resulting from the failure of the Bank in fulfilling and/or implementing the prevailing laws and regulations including sharia principles for sharia business unit. In engaging in the banking industry services, the Bank is required to always comply with the banking regulations issued by the government and Bank Indonesia or Financial Services Authority. In addition, the Bank is also required to comply with several other rules, such as regulation on Deposit Guarantee Program, Limited Liability Company, Taxation and Capital Market (Financial Services Authority ("OJK") (previously Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency ("BAPEPAM-LK")) and Indonesian Stock Exchange) regulations and Fatwa of National Islamic Council.

In general, the compliance risk is embedded in the Bank as a banking institution, such as: credit risks related to Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) regulations; Asset Quality Rating; Legal Lending Limit; Good Corporate Governance (GCG); market risks related to Net Open Position (NOP) regulation, statutory reserve, monitoring of risk management and also strategic risks related to the Bank's Business Plan regulation, the Annual Business and Budget Plan, Transparency and Publication of Bank Report, Operation of Card Based Instrument Activities, Preparation of the Bank's Risk Profile, New Products and Activities Report, Foreign Exchange Against the Rupiah between Banks and the Domestic or Foreign Parties, Report Bank Headquarters, Report of

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

Bank dengan Pihak Domestik atau Pihak Asing, Laporan Kantor Pusat Bank, Laporan Jaringan Kantor Cabang, Pemberian Kredit Pemilikan Rumah dan Kredit Kendaraan Bermotor, Alih Daya, Kebijakan Anti Fraud, dan Laporan kepada Otoritas Jasa Keuangan terkait Pejabat Eksekutif dan Tenaga Kerja Asing serta Penerapan Program Anti Pencurian Uang dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Teroris, Prinsip kehati-hatian dalam Penyertaan Modal, Unit Usaha Syariah, Pungutan oleh OJK, Perlindungan Konsumen Sektor Jasa Keuangan, Uang Elektronik, Pinjaman Luar Negeri, Kebijakan FATCA, Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terintegrasi Bagi Konglomerasi Keuangan, Penerapan Tata Kelola Terintegrasi Bagi Konglomerasi Keuangan, Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum Terintegrasi bagi Konglomerasi Keuangan, Kewajiban Pemenuhan Rasio Kecukupan Likuiditas (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) Bagi Bank Umum dan risiko lain yang terkait dengan ketentuan tertentu. Ketidakmampuan Bank untuk mengikuti dan mematuhi seluruh peraturan perundangan yang terkait dengan kegiatan usaha Bank dapat berdampak terhadap kelangsungan usaha Bank.

Mitigasi risiko kepatuhan dilakukan dalam rangka pengendalian aspek kepatuhan yang setidaknya meliputi:

a) Menerbitkan kebijakan terkait dengan penetapan limit risiko, konsistensi kebijakan manajemen risiko, penerapan kepatuhan pada jenjang organisasi, kebijakan penyimpangan dalam pengambilan keputusan guna menyelaraskan dengan struktur organisasi yang berlaku, kebijakan pemantauan kepatuhan dan kebijakan (*whistleblowing*) serta kebijakan pelaporan kepada Bank Indonesia sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku;

b) Menerbitkan prosedur terkait dengan ketepatan waktu pengkomunikasian kebijakan kepada seluruh pegawai, pengendalian dan analisa terhadap produk dan aktivitas baru, kewajiban pelaporan dan sistem data, kecukupan pengawasan komisaris dan direksi, pemisahan fungsi, dan lain-lain;

c) Sumber daya manusia terkait dengan program kompensasi dan pengelolaan kinerja pegawai dan pejabat Bank, kecukupan program pelatihan, kecukupan kompetensi komisaris dan direksi, termasuk kewajiban mengikuti sertifikasi manajemen risiko;

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Compliance Risk (continued)

Branches Office Network, Mortgage and Motor Vehicle Loans, Outsourcing, Anti Fraud Policy, Executive Officer and Foreign Workers Report to Financial Services Authority, and Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism, Prudential principles in the activities of Capital Investment, Sharia Unit, Levies by FSA, Customer Protection of Finansial Services, Electronic Money, Foreign Loans, FATCA Policy, Integrated Risk Management for Financial Conglomeration, Integrated Governance Practice for Financial Conglomeration, Integrated Minimum Capital Requirement for Financial Conglomeration, Liquidity Coverage Ratio Requirement for Commercial Bank and other risks related to certain regulations. The inability of the Bank to follow and comply with all laws and regulations related to the Bank's business activities may affect the continuity of the Bank.

Compliance risk mitigation is conducted with regards to control aspects of compliance which at least include:

a) Establishing policy related to determination of limit risk, consistency of risk management policy, implementation of compliance towards organizational hierarchy, deviation policy in making decisions to harmonize with the prevailing organizational structure, compliance monitoring policy, whistleblowing policy and policy of reporting to Bank Indonesia as required based on prevailing regulation;

b) Establishing procedures related to timely communication policy to all employees, control and analysis towards new products and activities, obligations of reporting and data system, adequacy in control from commissioners and directors, segregation of duties, etc.;

c) Human resources related to compensation program and performance management of the Bank's employees and officers, appropriate competency of the commissioners and BOD, including participating in risk management certification;

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

d) Keberadaan sistem pengendalian internal terkait dengan efektivitas dan independensi fungsi audit; dan

e) Keberadaan sistem pemantauan terhadap penyimpangan terhadap kebijakan dan prosedur internal Bank.

Selain itu, mitigasi risiko kepatuhan juga dilakukan oleh Direktur yang membawahkan fungsi kepatuhan dan/atau melalui Satuan Kerja Kepatuhan melalui langkah-langkah antara lain:

1) Menyusun rencana kepatuhan untuk setiap cabang dan unit bisnis yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan aktivitas masing-masing beserta *self-assessment* untuk menentukan efektivitas standar kepatuhan;

2) Melakukan analisa kepatuhan untuk memberikan saran, masukan serta rekomendasi atas draft kebijakan internal Bank termasuk *review* terhadap produk dan aktivitas baru yang akan diterbitkan untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan internal yang dikeluarkan oleh manajemen dan produk/aktivitas baru tersebut telah sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku;

3) Melakukan pengawasan (*monitoring*) dan memastikan kepatuhan terhadap perjanjian dan komitmen yang dibuat dengan Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, serta bertanggung jawab untuk mengirimkan semua laporan perkembangan atas temuan dan tindakan perbaikan kepada Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan sekaligus bertindak sebagai pejabat perantara antara Bank Indonesia dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dengan Bank;

4) Melakukan upaya-upaya untuk memastikan bahwa kebijakan, ketentuan, sistern dan prosedur, serta kegiatan usaha Bank telah sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

5) Melakukan sosialisasi dan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan *awareness* karyawan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku, antara lain melalui media *compliance web* dan *training*;

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Compliance Risk (continued)

d) Existence of internal control system related to effectivity and independence in audit function; and

e) Existence of monitoring system towards deviation of policy and the Bank's internal procedures.

In addition, the mitigation of compliance risk is also conducted by a Director who oversees compliance function and/or via the Compliance Unit by taking, among other, the following steps:

1) Establish compliance plan for each branch and business unit which are adjusted to the needs and activities of each branch along with self-assessment to determine the effectiveness of the compliance standards;

2) Perform compliance analysis to provide advice, inputs, and also recommendations for the Bank's draft internal policy including review on new products and activities that will be launched to ensure that the internal policies established by the management and new products/activities already comply with the prevailing laws and regulations;

3) Perform monitoring and ensure the compliance with the agreements and commitments made with Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority, also responsible to submit all progress reports of the findings and corrective actions to Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority, and also act as liaison officer between Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority and the Bank;

4) Ensure that the Bank's policy, regulation, system and procedure, as well as business activities are complied with the prevailing regulation of Bank Indonesia and Financial Services Authority.

5) Conduct socialization and training to enhance the employees' understanding and awareness on the prevailing laws and regulations, such as through compliance web and training;

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Risiko Kepatuhan (lanjutan)

6) Dalam rangka pemantauan risiko kepatuhan. Bank memiliki alat kontrol untuk melakukan penilaian berupa *Compliance Plan Self Assessment (CPSA)* yang dilakukan oleh unit-unit kerja dan cabang setiap 6 (enam) bulan sekali untuk mengukur tingkat kepatuhannya terhadap peraturan-peraturan yang terangkum dalam *Compliance Plan*;

7) Menerapkan kebijakan program anti pencucian uang dan pencegahan pendanaan terorisme yang diatur dalam Peraturan Bank Indonesia (PBI) No. 14/27/PBI/2012 tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT) Bagi Bank Umum dan SE BI No. 15/21/DPNP tentang Penerapan Program Anti Pencucian Uang (APU) dan Pencegahan Pendanaan Terorisme (PPT) Bagi Bank Umum;

8) Dalam rangka untuk memperkuat sistem pengendalian internal, khususnya dalam mengendalikan *fraud*, maka telah diterapkan dan diterbitkan kebijakan dan prosedur penerapan strategi *anti fraud*, sebagai salah satu bentuk kepatuhan terhadap Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 13/28/DPNP perihal Penerapan Strategi *Anti Fraud* Bagi Bank Umum;

9) Dalam rangka untuk mendukung pemberlakuan peraturan tentang FATCA (*Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act*), Bank telah terdaftar sebagai PFFI (*Participating Foreign Financial Institution*) pada tanggal 2 Mei 2014 dengan nomor GIIN GQPKMT 00002 ME 360 dan kebijakan internal mengenai FATCA telah diterbitkan pada bulan Juli 2014.

10) Penerapan *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) telah dilakukan oleh Bank, baik untuk bank konvensional maupun unit usaha syariah, antara lain:
- Pembuatan *Self Assessment* secara berkala, dimana GCG merupakan salah satu faktor penilaian tingkat kesehatan bank.
- Pembuatan Laporan Pelaksanaan GCG sesuai dengan ketentuan Bank Indonesia.

50. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Compliance Risk (continued)

6) To monitor compliance risk. The Bank has tools to perform assessment through Compliance Plan Self Assessment (CPSA) made by each units and branches every 6 (six) months to measure the compliance level against regulation that has been summarized in the Compliance Plan;

7) Implement a policy of anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism which are regulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 14/27/PBI/2012 on Application of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism for Commercial Banks and Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 15/21/DPNP on Application of Anti-Money Laundering and Preventing the Financing of Terrorism for Commercial Banks;

8) To strengthen the internal control system, especially in controlling fraud, policies and procedures of Anti-Fraud Strategy Implementation have been applied and issued, as one of compliance form with the Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 13/28/DPNP concerning Anti Fraud Strategy Implementation for Commercial Bank;

9) To support the implementation of regulations of FATCA (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Bank has been registered as PFFI (Participating Foreign Financial Institution) as at May 2, 2014 with number GIIN GQPKMT 00002 ME 360 and FATCA internal policy has been published in July 2014.

10) Implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) was performed the Bank, for both conventional banks and Islamic business units, such as:
- *Preparation of Self Assessment at regular intervals, of which GCG is one factor of the bank soundness assessment.*
- *Preparation of GCG Implementation Report in accordance with Bank Indonesia.*

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50. MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Risiko Stratejik

Risiko stratejik adalah risiko akibat pengambilan keputusan stratejik yang tidak tepat, kegagalan dalam mengantisipasi perubahan lingkungan bisnis, ketidakmampuan untuk melaksanakan suatu keputusan stratejik, atau gabungan dari hal-hal tersebut.

Untuk dapat tumbuh dan berkembang menjadi sebuah institusi keuangan terdepan di Indonesia, Bank membutuhkan serangkaian strategi. Ketidakmampuan dalam menyusun strategi yang tepat dapat menimbulkan kegagalan bisnis Bank di masa yang akan datang.

Risiko ini juga mencakup kemampuan Bank dalam menciptakan keunggulan kompetitif di tengah kompetisi perbankan yang semakin ketat. Ketidakmampuan dalam menghadapi tantangan bisnis tersebut, yang terus mengalami perubahan dari waktu ke waktu, akan mengakibatkan kegagalan dalam mencapai visi yang selama ini telah ditetapkan.

Sama pentingnya adalah kemampuan untuk menerapkan keputusan-keputusan stratejik dan menghasilkan keuntungan yang diharapkan, karena strategi tidak berdampak banyak tanpa disertai pelaksanaan yang disiplin. Untuk menjamin implementasi strategi yang tepat, ketika strategi ditentukan, rencana kerja yang terperinci termasuk inisiatif-inisiatif kunci perlu dikembangkan, dan dipantau kesesuaiannya terhadap target jadwal pelaksanaan dan keuntungan.

Pada akhirnya, kesuksesan strategi Bank harus dapat diukur. Bank memantau ukuran-ukuran kunci berikut ini:
- Posisi pasar, diukur dari peringkat aset
- Pertumbuhan bisnis, diukur dari pertumbuhan tahunan PBT (laba sebelum pajak)
- Efisiensi, diukur dari rasio BOPO
- Rasio Kecukupan Modal Minimum (KPMM)

50. *RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)*

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk due to inaccurate strategic decision, failure to anticipate changes in business environment, inability to implement a strategic decision, or combination thereof.

In order to grow and develop into a leading financial institution in Indonesia, the Bank needs to adopt certain strategies. Failure in formulating the right strategy may deteriorate the Bank's business in the future.

This risk also includes the Bank's ability to create a competitive edge amidst stiff competition in the banking industry. The inability to cope with such business challenges, which are constantly changing from time to time, will lead to failure in accomplishing the determined vision.

Equally important is the ability to implement strategic decisions and deliver the expected benefits, because a strategy does not mean much without disciplined execution. To ensure proper strategy implementation, once the strategy is determined, detailed action plans including key initiatives need to be developed, and tracked according to timeline and benefit targets.

In the end, success of the Bank's strategy should be measurable. The Bank monitors the following key measures:
- *Market position, measured by asset size rank*
- *Business growth, measured by year-on-year PBT (profit before tax) growth*
- *Efficiency, measured by BOPO ratio*
- *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*

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51. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan perbandingan atas nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan konsolidasian yang tercatat dalam laporan keuangan.

51. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below presents the comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the consolidated financial instruments that are recognized in the financial statements.

31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015

	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying value*								
	Diukur pada nilai wajar/ *Fair value through profit and loss*	**Dimiliki hingga *jatuh tempo/ Heid-to -maturity***	**Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost***	**Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables***	**Tersedia untuk dijual/ *Available-for-sale***	**Biaya perolehan diamortisasi lainnya/ *Other amortized cost***	**Jumlah nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value***	**Nilai wajar/ *Fair value***	
Aset keuangan									*Financial assets*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	-	10.329.997	-	-	10.329.997	10.329.997	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	-	-	1.851.901	-	-	1.851.901	1.851.901	*Current account with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	-	-	13.947.693	-	-	13.947.693	13.947.693	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	451.475	-	-	-	-	-	451.475	451.475	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan									*Financial investments*
- Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	-	1.190.814	-	-	-	-	1.190.814	1.191.845	*Held-to-maturity*
- Sukuk *ijarah* dan *Mudharabah*	-	-	9.900	-	-	-	9.900	9.960	*- Sukuk ijarah and - mudharabah*
- Tersedia untuk dijual	-	-	-	-	7.820.658	-	7.820.658	7.820.658	*Available-for-sale*
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang	-	-	-	444.082	-	-	444.082	444.082	*- Loans and - receivables*
- Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	-	1.420	-	1.420	1.420	*Investment in shares*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	-	-	-	647.263	-	-	647.263	647.263	*- Securities purchased under resale agrements*
Tagihan derivatif	349.294	-	-		-	-	349.294	349.294	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	-	-	102.330.246	-	-	102.330.246	108.521.935	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	-	8.159.661	-	-	8.159.661	7.761.938	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	-	2.116.213	-	-	2.116.213	2.116.213	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	-	-	840.008	-	-	840.008	840.008	*Prepayments and other assets*)*
Jumlah aset	**800.769**	**1.190.814**	**9.900**	**140.667.064**	**7.822.078**	**-**	**150.490.625**	**156.285.682**	***Total assets***
Liabilitas keuangan									*Financial liabilities*
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	-	-	834.200	834.200	834.200	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	-	-	-	-	-	115.486.436	115.486.436	115.486.436	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	-	-	-	-	-	2.898.462	2.898.462	2.898.462	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	378.005	-	-	-	-	-	378.005	378.005	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	-	-	-	2.110.160	2.110.160	2.110.160	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	-	7.583.458	7.583.458	7.560.087	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	-	-	-	4.275.496	4.275.496	4.232.601	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain*)	-	-	-	-	-	579.283	579.283	579.283	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*)*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	4.486.968	4.486.968	4.477.918	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	**378.005**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**138.254.463**	**138.632.468**	**138.557.152**	***Total liabilities***

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

*) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri atas beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar

*) *Accrued expenses and other liabilities consists of accrued interests*

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51. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

51. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014							
	Nilai tercatat/*Carrying value*							
	Diukur pada nilai wajar/ *Fair value through profit and loss*	Diukur pada biaya perolehan/ *Acquisition cost*	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ *Loans and receivables*	Tersedia untuk dijual/ *Available-for-sale*	Biaya perolehan diamortisasi lainnya/ *Other amortized cost*	Jumlah nilai tercatat/ *Carrying value*	Nilai wajar/ *Fair value*	
Aset keuangan								***Financial assets***
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	-	9.850.805	-	-	9.850.805	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	-	1.313.074	-	-	1.313.074	1.313.074	*Current account with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	-	5.582.433	-	-	5.582.433	5.582.433	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	58.612	-	-	-	-	58.612	58.612	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan								*Financial investments*
- Sukuk *ijarah* dan *Mudharabah*	-	9.900	-	-	-	9.900	10.048	*Sukuk ijarah and - mudharabah*
- Tersedia untuk dijual	-	-	-	10.163.734	-	10.163.734	10.163.734	*Available-for-sale -*
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang	-	-	698.150	-	-	698.150	698.150	*Loans and receivables -*
- Penyertaan saham	-	-	-	1.320	-	1.320	1.320	*Investment in shares -*
Tagihan derivatif	205.479	-	-	-	-	205.479	205.479	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	-	96.755.697	-	-	96.755.697	100.467.844	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	-	8.148.000	-	-	8.148.000	8.064.722	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	-	2.785.243	-	-	2.785.243	2.785.243	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain*)	-	-	780.208	-	-	780.208	780.208	*Prepayments and other assets*)*
Jumlah aset	**264.091**	**9.900**	**125.913.610**	**10.165.054**	**-**	**136.352.655**	**139.981.672**	***Total assets***
Liabilitas keuangan								***Financial liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	-	-	-	-	867.049	867.049	867.049	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah	-	-	-	-	101.863.992	101.863.992	101.863.992	*Deposits from customers*
Simpanan dari bank lain	-	-	-	-	2.949.291	2.949.291	2.949.291	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	224.098	-	-	-	-	224.098	224.098	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	-	-	-	2.809.494	2.809.494	2.809.494	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	-	-	-	-	8.329.214	8.329.214	8.255.865	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	-	-	-	-	3.984.540	3.984.540	4.109.732	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain*)	-	-	-	-	531.900	531. 900	531. 900	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*)*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	-	-	-	4.484.137	4.484.137	4.402.037	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	**224.098**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**125.819.617**	**126.043.715**	**126.013.458**	***Total liabilities***

*) Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain terdiri atas piutang bunga-neto dan tagihan *card center* dan *Mastercard*

*) Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain terdiri atas beban bunga yang masih harus dibayar

*) *Prepayments and other assets consist of interests receivable-net and card center receivables and Mastercard*

*) *Accrued expenses and other liabilities consists of accrued interests*

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51. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Berikut metode dan asumsi yang digunakan oleh Bank dan entitas anaknya untuk perkiraan nilai wajar:

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas keuangan tertentu selain derivatif, efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, piutang pembiayaan konsumen, kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan syariah, pinjaman diterima, dan surat berharga yang diterbitkan (*call money* > 90 hari) mendekati nilai tercatat karena instrumen keuangan tersebut memiliki jangka waktu jatuh tempo yang singkat.

Nilai wajar tagihan dan liabilitas derivatif dihitung berdasarkan metodologi yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2k dan 11.

Nilai wajar dari pinjaman diterima dihitung menggunakan diskonto arus kas berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga pasar.

Nilai wajar untuk surat berharga yang diterbitkan dan obligasi subordinasi dihitung menggunakan nilai pasar yang berlaku.

Nilai wajar dari kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan syariah, efek-efek yang dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo dan piutang pembiayaan konsumen dinilai menggunakan diskonto arus kas berdasarkan tingkat suku bunga pasar terkini.

Tabel di bawah ini menyajikan instrumen keuangan yang diakui pada nilai wajar berdasarkan hirarki yang digunakan Bank untuk menentukan dan mengungkapkan nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan:

(i) Tingkat 1: Dikutip dari harga pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas keuangan yang identik;

(ii) Tingkat 2: Teknik valuasi dimana seluruh *input* yang memiliki efek signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang tercatat dapat diobservasi baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung;

(iii) Tingkat 3: Teknik valuasi dimana seluruh *input* yang memiliki efek signifikan terhadap nilai wajar yang tercatat tidak dapat diobservasi dari data pasar.

51. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Bank and subsidiaries to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair values of certain financial assets and liabilities other than derivatives, held-to-maturity securities, consumer financing receivables, loans and sharia receivables/financing, borrowings and securities issued (call money > 90 days) are approximately the same with their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The fair value of derivatives receivable and payable are calculated based on methodology as disclosed in Notes 2k and 11.

The fair value of borrowings is calculated using discounted cash flows using market interest rate.

The fair value of securities issued and subordinated bonds are calculated using prevailing market price.

The fair value of loans and sharia receivables/financing, held to maturity securities and consumer financing receivables are determined by discounting cash flows using current market interest rate.

The table below shows the financial instruments recognized at fair value based on the hierarchy used by the Bank in determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

(i) Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical financial assets or liabilities;

(ii) Level 2: Valuation techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable either directly or indirectly;

(iii) Level 3: Valuation techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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51. NILAI WAJAR INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

51. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31, 2015					
		Nilai wajar/Fair value				
	Jumlah nilai tercatat/ *Total carrying amount*	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	Tingkat 2/ *Level 2*	Tingkat 3/ *Level 3*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Aset keuangan:						***Financial assets:***
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	451.475	212.384	239.091	-	451.475	*Current accounts with Bank* *Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan						*Financial investments*
- Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo	1.190.814	-	-	1.191.845	1.191.845	*Held-to-maturity -*
- Sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	9.900	-	9.960	-	9.960	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah -*
- Tersedia untuk dijual	7.820.658	4.519.312	3.301.346	-	7.820.658	*Available-for-sale -*
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang	444.082	-	-	444.082	444.082	*Loans and receivables -*
- Penyertaan saham	1.420	-	-	1.420	1.420	*Investments in shares -*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - bersih	647.263	-	-	647.263	647.263	*Securities purchased under resale agrements - net*
Tagihan derivatif	349.294	-	349.294	-	349.294	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	102.330.246	-	-	108.521.935	108.521.935	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	8.159.661	-	-	7.761.938	7.761.938	*Consumer financing receivables*
Jumlah asset	**121.404.813**	**4.731.696**	**3.899.691**	**118.568.483**	**127.199.870**	***Total assets***
Liabilitas keuangan:						***Financial liabilities:***
Liabilitas derivatif	378.005	-	378.005	-	378.005	*Derivatives payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	7.583.458	-	7.560.087	-	7.560.087	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	4.275.496	-	4.232.601	-	4.232.601	*Borrowings*
Obligasi subordinasi	4.486.968	-	4.477.918	-	4.477.918	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	**16.723.927**	**-**	**16.648.611**	**-**	**16.648.611**	***Total liabilities***

	31 Desember/December 31, 2014					
		Nilai wajar/Fair value				
	Jumlah nilai tercatat/ *Total carrying amount*	Tingkat 1/ *Level 1*	Tingkat 2/ *Level 2*	Tingkat 3/ *Level 3*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Aset keuangan:						***Financial assets:***
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	58.612	41.302	17.310	-	58.612	*Current accounts with Bank* *Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan						*Financial investments*
- Sukuk *ijarah* dan *mudharabah*	9.900	-	10.048	-	10.048	*Sukuk ijarah and mudharabah -*
- Tersedia untuk dijual	10.163.734	4.147.219	6.016.515	-	10.163.734	*Available-for-sale -*
- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang	698.150	-	-	698.150	698.150	*Loans and receivables -*
- Penyertaan saham	1.320	-	-	1.320	1.320	*Investments in shares -*
Tagihan derivatif	205.479	-	205.479	-	205.479	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	96.755.697	-	-	100.467.844	100.467.844	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	8.148.000	-	-	8.064.722	8.064.722	*Consumer financing receivables*
Jumlah asset	**116.040.892**	**4.188.521**	**6.249.352**	**109.232.036**	**119.669.909**	***Total assets***
Liabilitas keuangan:						***Financial liabilities:***
Liabilitas derivatif	224.098	-	224.098	-	224.098	*Derivatives payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	8.329.214	-	8.255.865	-	8.255.865	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	3.984.540	-	4.109.732	-	4.109.732	*Borrowings*
Obligasi subordinasi	4.484.137	-	4.402.037	-	4.402.037	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	**17.021.989**	**-**	**16.991.732**	**-**	**16.991.732**	***Total liabilities***

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52. MANAJEMEN MODAL

Tujuan utama dari kebijakan Bank atas kebijakan pengelolaan modal adalah untuk memastikan bahwa Bank memiliki modal yang kuat untuk mendukung strategi pengembangan ekspansi usaha Bank saat ini, mempertahankan kelangsungan pengembangan di masa mendatang, untuk memenuhi ketentuan kecukupan permodalan yang ditetapkan oleh regulator serta memastikan agar struktur permodalan Bank telah efisien.

Bank menyusun Rencana Permodalan berdasarkan penilaian dan penelaahan atas kebutuhan kecukupan permodalan yang dipersyaratkan dan mengkombinasikannya dengan tinjauan perkembangan ekonomi terkini dan hasil dari metode *stress test*. Bank senantiasa akan menghubungkan tujuan keuangan dan kecukupan modal terhadap *risk appetite* melalui proses perencanaan modal dan *stress test*, begitu pula dengan bisnis yang didasarkan pada permodalan dan persyaratan likuiditas Bank.

Kebutuhan permodalan Bank juga direncanakan dan didiskusikan secara rutin yang didukung dengan data analisis.

Rencana Permodalan disusun oleh Direksi sebagai bagian dari Rencana Bisnis Bank dan disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris. Perencanaan ini diharapkan akan memastikan tersedianya modal yang cukup dan terciptanya struktur permodalan yang optimal berdasarkan komponen permodalan yang berbeda untuk mendukung strategi Bank.

Bank telah melakukan perhitungan kecukupan modal berdasarkan ketentuan BI yang berlaku, dimana modal yang dimiliki diklasifikasikan dalam 2 Tier yaitu Modal Tier 1 dan Modal Tier 2.

Bank tidak memiliki modal tambahan yang memenuhi kriteria Modal Tier 3 sesuai dengan peraturan BI yang berlaku.

Bank telah meningkatkan modal melalui *rights issue* sebesar Rp1.407.050 pada bulan April 2010 sebesar Rp1.500.854 pada bulan Juli 2013 dan sebesar Rp1.497.204 pada bulan Desember 2014. Bank juga telah menyelesaikan penerbitan Obligasi Subordinasi dengan realisasi sebesar Rp1.500.000 pada bulan Mei 2011, Rp500.000 pada bulan Desember 2011, Rp1.000.000 pada bulan Oktober 2012 dan Rp1.500.000 pada bulan Juli 2014.

52. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management policy are to ensure that it has a strong capital to support the Bank's business expansion strategy currently, to sustain future development of the business, to meet regulator capital adequacy requirements and also to ensure the efficiency of Bank's capital structure.

The Bank undertakes Capital Planning based on assessment and review of the capital situation in terms of the legal capital adequacy requirement, combined with assessment of economic outlooks and stress test result. The Bank will continue to link financial and capital adequacy goals to risk appetite through the capital planning process and stress testing method as well as assess the businesses based on Bank's capital and liquidity requirements.

The capital needs of the Bank are also discussed and planned on a routine basis supported by data analysis.

Capital Planning is prepared by Board of Directors as part of Bank's Business Plan and is approved by the Board of Commissioners. Capital Planning ensures that adequate levels of capital and an optimum mix of the different components of capital are maintained to support Bank's strategy.

The Bank calculates its capital adequacy requirements using the prevailing BI regulation, where the regulatory capital is classified into two tiers: Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.

The Bank does not have any other supplementary capital which meets the criteria of tier 3 Capital under prevailing BI Regulation.

The Bank had raised share capital through rights issuances of 1,407,050 in April 2010 Rp1,500,854 in July 2013 and Rp1,497,204 in December 2014. The Bank has also recently completed a Subordinated Debt issuance realisation of Rp1,500,000 in May 2011, Rp500,000 in December 2011, Rp1,000,000 in October 2012, and Rp1,500,000 in July 2014.

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52. MANAJEMEN MODAL (lanjutan)

Bank mematuhi semua persyaratan modal yang ditetapkan oleh pihak eksternal sepanjang periode pelaporan, khususnya berkenaan dengan perhitungan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) dan Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko (ATMR).

Kewajiban penyediaan modal Bank dengan memperhitungkan risiko kredit, risiko operasional dan risiko pasar:

52. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the reporting period, particularly regarding Capital Adequacy Ration (CAR) and calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA).

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio with consideration of credit, operational and market risks:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
Konsolidasi			***Consolidated***
Modal			*Capital*
Tier I	13.638.601	13.251.453	*Tier I*
Tier II	4.397.970	4.938.051	*Tier II*
Jumlah Modal	18.036.571	18.189.504	*Total Capital*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit	103.147.473	101.509.821	*Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional	14.560.948	13.443.897	*Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Pasar	1.206.032	427.488	*Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk*
Rasio CET 1	11,47%	11,48%	*Cet 1 Ratio*
Rasio Tier 1	11,47%	11,48%	*Tier 1 Ratio*
Rasio Tier 2	3,70%	4,28%	*Tier 2 Ratio*
Total rasio	15,17%	15,76%	*Ratio total*
Rasio kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum yang diwajibkan	9 - 9,99%	9 - 9,99%*)	*Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio required*
Bank			***Bank***
Modal			*Capital*
Tier I	11.827.081	12.281.016	*Tier I*
Tier II	4.327.318	4.655.887	*Tier II*
Jumlah Modal	16.154.399	16.936.903	*Total Capital*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Kredit	95.700.998	94.784.733	*Risk Weighted Assets for Credit Risk*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Operasional	11.293.246	10.273.665	*Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk*
Aktiva Tertimbang Menurut Risiko untuk Risiko Pasar	1.208.999	428.015	*Risk Weighted Assets for Market Risk*
Rasio CET 1	10,93%	11,64%	*Cet 1 Ratio*
Rasio Tier 1	10,93%	11,64%	*Tier 1 Ratio*
Rasio Tier 2	4,00%	4,41%	*Tier 2 Ratio*
Total rasio	14,93%	16,06%	*Ratio total*
Rasio kewajiban penyediaan modal minimum yang diwajibkan	9-9,99%	9-9,99%*)	*Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio required*

*) Sesuai dengan PBI 15/12/2013 yang berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2014 tentang Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM) dimana Risiko Profil Bank adalah di Tingkat 2/*According to PBI 15/12/2013 effective from January 1, 2014 on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in which the Risk Profile of the Bank is at level 2*

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53. INFORMASI LAINNYA / *53. OTHER INFORMATION*

a. Analisa jatuh tempo aset dan liabilitas (sebelum cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai) berdasarkan jangka waktu kontraktual yang tersisa sejak tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 sampai dengan jatuh tempo adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (before allowance for impairment losses) based on the remaining contractual period from December 31, 2015 and 2014 until maturity are as follows:

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2015							
	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo kontraktual/ *No contractual maturity*	Sampai dengan 1 bulan/ *Up to 1 month*	Lebih dari 1 bulan s/d 3 bulan/ *More than 1 month until 3 months*	Lebih dari 3 bulan s/d 6 bulan/ *More than 3 months until 6 months*	Lebih dari 6 bulan s/d 12 bulan/ *More than 6 months until 12 months*	Lebih dari 12 bulan/ *More than 12 months*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	-	1.978.750	-	-	-	-	1.978.750	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	10.329.997	-	-	-	-	10.329.997	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	1.852.052	-	-	-	-	1.852.052	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	13.943.893	5.000	-	-	-	13.948.893	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	-		195.083	167.705	88.687	451.475	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan		647.263	-	-	-	-	647.263	*Financial investments*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	4.552	326.690	460.541	136.009	419.077	8.324.794	9.671.663	*Securities purchased under resace agrement*
Tagihan derivatif	-	98.113	13.008	20.245	47.041	174.934	353.341	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	6.169.771	5.956.433	11.273.113	18.395.885	62.406.505	104.201.707	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	29.999	44.537	147.869	535.875	7.568.776	8.327.056	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	596.844	893.393	563.472	62.504		2.116.213	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain	297.914	4.128.333	-	-	-	-	4.426.247	*Prepayments and other assets*
Jumlah aset	302.466	40.101.705	7.372.912	12.335.791	19.628.087	78.563.696	158.304.657	*Total assets*
Liabilitas								***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	-	834.200	-	-	-	-	834.200	*Obligations due immediately*
Giro	-	16.157.500	-	-	-	-	16.157.500	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	-	25.599.942	-	-	-	-	25.599.942	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	-	32.018.490	21.822.752	16.013.002	3.545.205	329.545	73.728.994	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	-	1.807.838	468.460	155.205	466.959		2.898.462	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	78.979	31.753	105.384	6.804	155.085	378.005	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	592.044	892.463	563.149	62.504		2.110.160	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	-	-	649.974	1.057.352	3.750.719	2.125.413	7.583.458	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	24.647	841.355	468.925	45.266	211.672	2.683.631	4.275.496	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	2.242.653	-	-	-	1.281.696	3.524.349	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	4.486.968	4.486.968	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	24.647	80.173.001	24.334.327	17.939.358	8.043.863	11.062.338	141.577.534	*Total liabilities*
Aset (liabilitas) neto	**277.819**	**(40.071.296)**	**(16.961.415)**	**(5.603.567)**	**11.584.224**	**67.501.358**	**16.727.123**	***Net assets (liabilities)***

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53. INFORMASI LAINNYA (lanjutan) / *53. OTHER INFORMATION (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31,* 2014							
	Tidak mempunyai tanggal jatuh tempo kontraktual/ ***No contractual maturity***	**Sampai dengan 1 bulan/** ***Up to 1 month***	**Lebih dari 1 bulan s/d 3 bulan/** ***More than 1 month until 3 months***	**Lebih dari 3 bulan s/d 6 bulan/** ***More than 3 months until 6 months***	**Lebih dari 6 bulan s/d 12 bulan/** ***More than 6 months until 12 months***	**Lebih dari 12 bulan/** ***More than 12 months***	**Jumlah/** ***Total***	
Aset								***Assets***
Kas	-	2.195.531	-	-	-	-	2.195.531	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	-	9.850.805	-	-	-	-	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	-	1.313.223	-	-	-	-	1.313.223	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	-	5.505.069	29.386	48.978	-	-	5.583.433	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	-	-	-	-	1.388	57.224	58.612	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan	4.552	2.022.721	580.210	946.714	603.863	6.954.819	11.112.879	*Financial investments*
Tagihan derivatif	-	24.951	45.079	4.026	2.725	129.215	205.996	*Derivatives receivable*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	-	5.566.544	5.972.875	11.814.587	14.861.019	59.815.645	98.030.670	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Piutang pembiayaan konsumen	-	25.929	49.895	228.384	797.214	7.169.475	8.270.897	*Consumer financing receivables*
Tagihan akseptasi	-	755.841	1.134.137	840.403	82.996	-	2.813.377	*Acceptances receivable*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain	238.528	3.525.574	-	-	-	-	3.764.102	*Prepayments and other assets*
Jumlah aset	243.080	30.786.188	7.811.582	13.883.092	16.349.205	74.126.378	143.199.525	*Total assets*
Liabilitas								***Liabilities***
Liabilitas segera	-	867.049	-	-	-	-	867.049	*Obligations due immediately*
Giro	-	16.344.264	-	-	-	-	16.344.264	*Demand deposits*
Tabungan	-	23.454.717	-	-	-		23.454.717	*Savings deposits*
Deposito berjangka	-	31.581.748	18.656.032	7.094.463	4.374.269	358.499	62.065.011	*Time deposits*
Simpanan dari bank lain	-	2.263.689	32.761	101.057	551.784	-	2.949.291	*Deposits from other banks*
Liabilitas derivatif	-	3.606	48.977	24.327	21.788	125.400	224.098	*Derivatives payable*
Liabilitas akseptasi	-	751.958	1.134.137	840.403	82.996	-	2.809.494	*Acceptances payable*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	-	-	619.877	999.962	1.673.973	5.035.402	8.329.214	*Securities issued*
Pinjaman diterima	-	1.087.254	498.699	212.782	327.582	1.858.223	3.984.540	*Borrowings*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	-	1.992.170	-	-	-	1.081.311	3.073.481	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Obligasi subordinasi	-	-	-	-	-	4.484.137	4.484.137	*Subordinated bonds*
Jumlah liabilitas	-	78.346.455	20.990.483	9.272.994	7.032.392	12.942.972	128.585.296	*Total liabilities*
Aset (liabilitas) neto	**243.080**	**(47.560.267)**	**(13.178.901)**	**4.610.098**	**9.316.813**	**61.183.406**	**14.614.229**	***Net assets (liabilities)***

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53. INFORMASI LAINNYA (lanjutan)

Langkah yang diambil oleh Bank dan anak perusahaan sehubungan dengan ketidaksesuaian aset dan liabilitas moneter yang jatuh tempo sampai dengan satu bulan dan antara satu sampai dengan tiga bulan, adalah meningkatkan pelayanan kepada nasabah serta menawarkan produk dan bunga yang menarik kepada nasabah untuk menjaga stabilitas dan kontinuitas jumlah simpanan. Di samping itu, Bank dan anak perusahaan juga mengintensifkan usaha penagihan kepada debitur bermasalah dan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman dari berbagai bank baik dari dalam maupun luar negeri.

b. Per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, tidak terdapat pelampauan dan pelanggaran Batas Maksimum Pemberian Kredit seperti yang ditentukan dalam Peraturan Bank Indonesia.

c. Efektif tanggal 31 Oktober 2011, Bank telah mengadakan perjanjian sewa gedung kantor yang tidak dapat dibatalkan untuk periode selama 12 (dua belas) tahun hingga 30 Oktober 2023, dengan luas ruangan sebesar 38.344,77m^2 di Sentral Senayan III. Total komitmen sewa (termasuk biaya jasa) selama periode sewa adalah sebesar USD100.224.088 (nilai penuh). Pembayaran atas sewa dilakukan secara triwulanan di muka.

53. OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

In relation to the mismatch of the Bank and subsidiaries' monetary assets and liabilities that mature up to one month and between one and three months, the Bank has plans to improve its services to customers, to offer interesting products and interests to customers to maintain stability and continuity in deposit amounts. In addition, the Bank and subsidiaries has intensified its efforts in the collection of non-performing debtors and is in the process of negotiation to obtain certain borrowing facilities from both local and offshore banks.

b. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no excess and violation of the Legal Lending Limit, as stipulated in Bank Indonesia Regulation.

c. Effective October 31, 2011, the Bank entered into an irrevocable office space lease agreement for a period of 12 (twelve) years up to October 30, 2023, covering a total office space of approximately 38,344.77 square meters in Sentral Senayan III. The total lease commitment (including service charges) for the duration of the lease is USD100,224,088 (full amount). The payment terms of the lease is in advance on a quarterly basis.

54. PENERAPAN PERTAMA KALI PSAK 24 (REVISI 2013)

Sejak 1 Januari 2015, Bank dan entitas anak telah menerapkan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja", yang mengatur perlakuan akuntansi dan pengungkapan atas imbalan kerja.

Penerapan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) berlaku secara retrospektif sehingga laporan keuangan konsolidasian posisi 31 Desember 2014, 31 Desember 2013 dan 1 Januari 2014 telah disajikan kembali dan disesuaikan dengan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013).

Pengaruh penerapan pertama kali PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) untuk laporan keuangan konsolidasian per tanggal 31 Desember 2014, 31 Desember 2013 dan 1 Januari 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

54. FIRST TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 24 (REVISED 2013)

Starting January 1, 2015, the Bank and subsidiaries has adopted SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits", which regulates accounting treatment and disclosure of employee benefit.

The implementation of SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013) is effective retrospectively so that the consolidated financial statement as of December 31, 2014, December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2013 has been restated and adjusted in accordance with SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013).

The effect of first time implementation of SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013) on the consolidated financial statement as of December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2014 are as follows:

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54. PENERAPAN PERTAMA KALI PSAK 24 (REVISI 2013) (lanjutan)

54. FIRST TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 24 (REVISED 2013) (continued)

Laporan Posisi Keuangan Konsolidasian	Sebelum disesuaikan/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian sehubungan dengan penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)/ *Adjustments of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*	Setelah disesuaikan/ *As adjusted*	*Consolidated statements of Financial Position*
31 Desember 2014				***December 31, 2014***
Aset				***Assets***
Aset pajak tangguhan	428.552	46.745	475.297	*Deferred tax assets*
Liabilitas				***Liabilities***
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	116.680	(4.890)	111.790	*Deferred tax liabilities*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabiltas lain - lain	2.866.942	206.539	3.073.481	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Ekuitas				***Assets***
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	(205.051)	(205.051)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan*
Saldo laba	5.989.649	55.721	6.045.370	*Retained earnings*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	207.851	(5.574)	202.277	*Non-controlling interest*
1 Januari 2014				***January 1, 2014***
Aset				***Assets***
Aset pajak tangguhan	395.518	54.112	449.630	*Deferred tax assets*
Liabilitas				***Liabilities***
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	103.026	(5.071)	97.955	*Deferred tax liabilities*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabiltas lain-lain	2.754.135	236.736	2.990.871	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Ekuitas				***Equity***
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	(218.003)	(218.003)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan*
Saldo laba	5.368.385	46.232	5.414.617	*Retained earnings*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	194.042	(5.782)	188.260	*Non-controlling interest*

Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain Konsolidasian	Sebelum disesuaikan/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian sehubungan dengan penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)/ *Adjustments of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*	Setelah disesuaikan/ *As adjusted*	*Consolidated statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income*
31 Desember 2014				***December 31, 2014***
Beban operasional lainnya				***Other operating expenses***
Tenaga kerja	2.155.647	(13.083)	2.142.564	*Personnel*
Beban pajak - neto	**(247.506)**	**(3.271)**	**(250.777)**	***Tax expenses - net***
Laba tahun berjalan	**712.328**	**9.813**	**722.141**	***Income for the year***
Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya: Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi				***Other comprehensive income: Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss***
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	17.115	17.115	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	-	(4.279)	(4.279)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:				***Income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	698.519	9.489	708.008	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	13.809	324	14.133	*Non-controlling interest*
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan				***Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	738.875	22.441	761.316	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Kepentingan non-pengendali	13.809	208	14.017	*Non-controlling interest*

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54. PENERAPAN PERTAMA KALI PSAK 24 (REVISI 2013) (lanjutan) / *54. FIRST TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 24 (REVISED 2013) (continued)*

Laporan Arus Kas Konsolidasian	Sebelum disesuaikan/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian sehubungan dengan penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)/ *Adjustments of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*	Setelah disesuaikan/ *As adjusted*	*Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows*
31 Desember 2014				***December 31, 2014***
Kas neto digunakan untuk aktivitas operasi	(6.527.436)	(208)	(6.527.644)	*Net cash used in operating activities*
Kas neto diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan	4.729.595	208	4.729.803	*Net cash provided by financing activities*

55. INFORMASI KEUANGAN CABANG SYARIAH / *55. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SHARIA BRANCH*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
ASET			***ASSETS***
Kas	1.524	1.940	*Cash*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia	6.472.501	1.367.840	*Placements with Bank Indonesia*
Penempatan pada bank lain	361	151	*Placements with other banks*
Surat berharga yang dimiliki	908.148	120.000	*Marketable securities*
Pembiayaan berbasis piutang	2.758.120	2.740.360	*Receivables financing*
Pembiayaan bagi hasil	5.785.910	2.893.403	*Profit sharing financing*
Pembiayaan sewa	128.358	45.253	*Lease financing*
Dikurangi : Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai aset produktif			*Less : Allowance for impairment losses on earning assets*
Individual	(169.350)	(3.491)	*Individual*
Kolektif	(61.850)	(84.450)	*Collective*
Aset tetap dan inventaris	3.611	4.409	*Fixed assets and inventories*
Aset non-produktif	11.443	6.385	*Non-earning assets*
Aset lainnya	150.085	87.285	*Other assets*
JUMLAH ASET	**15.988.861**	**7.179.085**	***TOTAL ASSETS***
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS			***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS			***LIABILITIES***
Dana simpanan *wadiah*	385.343	308.841	*Wadiah demand deposits*
Dana investasi *non-profit sharing*	6.002.067	3.850.037	*Non-profit sharing investment deposits*
Liabilitas pada bank lain	33.863	21.612	*Liabilities to other banks*
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan	300.000	300.000	*Securities issued*
Liabilitas lainnya	386.883	34.785	*Other liabilities*
Dana usaha	8.307.893	2.378.923	*Business funds*
EKUITAS			***EQUITY***
Saldo laba	572.812	284.887	*Retained earnings*
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	**15.988.861**	**7.179.085**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

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55. INFORMASI KEUANGAN CABANG SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *55. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SHARIA BRANCH (continued)*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
KOMITMEN DAN KONTINJENSI			***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***
KEWAJIBAN KOMITMEN			***COMMITMENTS LIABILITIES***
Fasilitas pembiayaan kepada nasabah yang belum ditarik	650.122	49.713	*Unused loan commitments granted to customers*
TAGIHAN KONTINJENSI			***CONTINGENT RECEIVABLES***
Pendapatan margin dalam penyelesaian	16.973	6.386	*Past due margin revenues*
Lainnya	-	1.902	*Others*
	16.973	**8.288**	
KEWAJIBAN KONTINJENSI			***CONTINGENT LIABILITIES***
Garansi yang diberikan	344.625	309.625	*Guarantees issued*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL PENYALURAN DANA			***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM FUND DISTRIBUTION***
PENDAPATAN PENYALURAN DANA			***INCOME FROM FUND DISTRIBUTION***
Pendapatan dari Piutang	376.937	349.987	*Income from Receivables*
Pendapatan dari Bagi Hasil	366.309	124.197	*Income from Profit Sharing*
Lainnya	94.716	55.551	*Others*
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN PENYALURAN DANA	837.962	529.735	***TOTAL INCOME FROM FUND DISTRIBUTION***
BAGI HASIL UNTUK PEMILIK DANA INVESTASI			***PROFIT SHARING FOR INVESTORS***
Non Profit Sharing	181.677	153.777	*Non Profit Sharing*
JUMLAH BAGI HASIL	181.677	153.777	***TOTAL PROFIT SHARING***
PENDAPATAN SETELAH DISTRIBUSI BAGI HASIL	**656.285**	**375.958**	***INCOME AFTER PROFIT SHARING DISTRIBUTION***
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL SELAIN PENYALURAN DANA			***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES OTHER THAN FUND DISTRIBUTION***
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA			***OTHER OPERATING INCOME***
Komisi/provisi/*fee* dan administrasi	13.931	11.268	*Commission/provision/fee and administration*
Pendapatan lainnya	63.419	31.569	*Other income*
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA	77.350	42.837	***TOTAL OTHER OPERATING INCOME***

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55. INFORMASI KEUANGAN CABANG SYARIAH (lanjutan) / *55. FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON SHARIA BRANCH (continued)*

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014**	
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA			***OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES***
Beban bonus *wadiah*	4.230	9.744	*Wadiah bonus expenses*
Kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan *(impairment)*	220.483	119.612	*Provisions for Impairment losses of financial assets (Impairment)*
Kerugian penurunan nilai asset lainnya (non keuangan)	1.130	1.346	*Impairment losses of other assets (non financial)*
Beban tenaga kerja	31.640	24.557	*Personnel expenses*
Beban lainnya	186.461	165.475	*Other expenses*
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA	**443.944**	**320.734**	***TOTAL OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES***
BEBAN OPERASIONAL LAINNYA - NETO	**(366.594)**	**(277.897)**	***OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES - NET***
LABA OPERASIONAL	**289.691**	**98.061**	***OPERATING INCOME***
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN NON-OPERASIONAL			***NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES***
Keuntungan penjualan aset tetap dan inventaris	231	-	*Gains from sales of fixed assets and inventories*
(Kerugian)/keuntungan penjabaran transaksi valuta asing	(1.878)	427	*(Losses)/gains from the translation of foreign currency*
Beban non-operasional	(120)	(124)	*Non-operating expenses*
(RUGI)/LABA NON-OPERASIONAL	**(1.767)**	**303**	***NON-OPERATING (LOSSES)/INCOME***
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	**287.924**	**98.364**	***INCOME FOR THE YEAR***

56. PERNYATAAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN BARU DAN YANG DISESUAIKAN / *56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS*

Standar akuntansi dan interpretasi yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK), tetapi belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan tahun berjalan diungkapkan di bawah ini. Perusahaan bermaksud untuk menerapkan standar tersebut, jika dipandang relevan, saat telah menjadi efektif.

The standards and interpretations that are issued by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK), but not yet effective for current financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

a) Amandemen PSAK 1: Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2017.

   Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi, bukan mengubah secara signifikan, persyaratan PSAK 1, antara lain, mengklarifikasi mengenai materialitas, fleksibilitas urutan sistematis penyajian catatan atas laporan keuangan dan pengidentifikasian kebijakan akuntansi signifikan.

a) Amendments to SFAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements on Disclosures Initiative, effective January 1, 2017.

   This amendments clarify, rather than significantly change, existing SFAS 1 requirements, among others, to clarify the materiality, flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements and identification of significant accounting policies.

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b) Amandemen PSAK 4: Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri tentang Metode Ekuitas dalam Laporan keuangan Tersendiri, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini memperkenankan penggunaan metode ekuitas untuk mencatat investasi pada entitas anak, ventura bersama dan entitas asosiasi dalam laporan keuangan tersendiri.

c) Amandemen PSAK 15: Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini membahas isu yang telah timbul dari penerapan pengecualian entitas investasi dalam PSAK 65 Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian, memberikan klarifikasi atas pengecualian dari penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang diterapkan pada entitas induk yang merupakan entitas anak dari entitas investasi, ketika entitas investasi tersebut mengukur semua entitas anaknya dengan nilai wajar.

d) Amandemen PSAK 16: Aset Tetap tentang Klarifikasi Metode yang Diterima untuk Penyusutan dan Amortisasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi prinsip yang terdapat dalam PSAK 16 dan PSAK 19 Aset Takberwujud bahwa pendapatan mencerminkan suatu pola manfaat ekonomik yang dihasilkan dari pengoperasian usaha (yang mana aset tersebut adalah bagiannya) daripada manfaat ekonomik dari pemakaian melalui penggunaan aset. Sebagai kesimpulan bahwa penggunaan metode penyusutan aset tetap yang berdasarkan pada pendapatan adalah tidak tepat.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

b) Amendments to SFAS 4: Separate Financial Statements on Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements.

c) Amendments to SFAS 15: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures on Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under SFAS 65 Consolidated Financial Statements, provide clarification on the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

d) Amendments to SFAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment on Clarification of the Accepted Method for Depreciation and Amortization, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments clarify the principle in SFAS 16 and SFAS 19 Intangible Asset that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate the property, plant and equipment.

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e) Amandemen PSAK 19: Aset Takberwujud tentang Klarifikasi Metode yang Diterima untuk Penyusutan dan Amortisasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi prinsip yang terdapat dalam PSAK 16 Aset Tetap dan PSAK 19 bahwa pendapatan mencerminkan suatu pola manfaat ekonomik yang dihasilkan dari pengoperasian usaha (yang mana aset tersebut adalah bagiannya) daripada manfaat ekonomik dari pemakaian melalui penggunaan aset. Sebagai kesimpulan bahwa penggunaan metode penyusutan aset tetap yang berdasarkan pada pendapatan adalah tidak tepat dan hanya dapat digunakan dalam situasi yang sangat terbatas untuk amortisasi aset takberwujud.

f) Amandemen PSAK 24: Imbalan Kerja tentang Program Imbalan Pasti: Iuran Pekerja, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

PSAK 24 meminta entitas untuk mempertimbangkan iuran dari pekerja atau pihak ketiga ketika memperhitungkan program manfaat pasti. Ketika iuran tersebut sehubungan dengan jasa, iuran tersebut harus diatribusikan pada periode jasa sebagai imbalan negatif. Amandemen ini mengklarifikasi bahwa, jika jumlah iuran tidak bergantung pada jumlah tahun jasa, entitas diperbolehkan untuk mengakui iuran tersebut sebagai pengurang dari biaya jasa dalam periode ketika jasa terkait diberikan, daripada mengalokasikan iuran tersebut pada periode jasa.

g) Amandemen PSAK 65: Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini membahas isu yang telah timbul dari penerapan pengecualian entitas investasi dalam PSAK 65, memberikan klarifikasi atas pengecualian dari penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang diterapkan pada entitas induk yang merupakan entitas anak dari entitas investasi, ketika entitas investasi tersebut mengukur semua entitas anaknya dengan nilai wajar.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

e) Amendments to SFAS 19: Intangible Assets on Clarification of the Accepted Method for Depreciation and Amortization, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments clarify the principle in SFAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and SFAS 19 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate the property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets.

f) Amendments to SFAS 24: Employee Benefits on Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions, effective January 1, 2016.

SFAS 24 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of service years, an entity is permitted to recognize such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service.

g) Amendments to SFAS 65: Consolidated Financial Statements on Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under SFAS 65. The amendments clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

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h) Amandemen PSAK 66: Pengaturan Bersama tentang Akuntansi Akuisisi Kepentingan dalam Operasi Bersama, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini mensyaratkan untuk mencatat akuisisi kepentingan dalam operasi bersama, yang mana aktifitas dari operasi bersamanya merupakan bisnis harus menerapkan prinsip terkait dari PSAK 22 untuk pencatatan kombinasi bisnis.

i) Amandemen PSAK 67: Pengungkapan Kepentingan dalam Entitas Lain tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen ini membahas isu yang telah timbul dari penerapan pengecualian entitas investasi dalam PSAK 65 Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian, memberikan klarifikasi atas pengecualian dari penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang diterapkan pada entitas induk yang merupakan entitas anak dari entitas investasi, ketika entitas investasi tersebut mengukur semua entitas anaknya dengan nilai wajar.

j) Interpretasi Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("ISAK") 30 (2015): Pungutan, yang diadopsi dari *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee* ("IFRIC") 21, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Interpretasi ini membahas akuntansi liabilitas membayar pungutan jika termasuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 57 Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi. Interpretasi ini juga membahas akuntansi liabilitas membayar pungutan yang waktu dan jumlahnya pasti.

k) ISAK 31 (2015): Interpretasi atas Ruang Lingkup PSAK 13: Properti Investasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2017.

Interpretasi ini membahas definisi yang digunakan untuk Bangunan dalam properti investasi.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

h) Amendments to SFAS 66: Joint Arrangements on Accounting Acquisition of Interests in Joint Operations, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant SFAS 22 principles for business combinations accounting.

i) Amendments to SFAS 67: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities on Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception, effective January 1, 2016.

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under SFAS 65 Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendments clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

j) Interpretations of Statements of Financial Accounting Standard (IFAS) 30 (2015): Levies, adopted from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21, effective January 1, 2016.

This Interpretation addresses the accounting for a liability to pay a levy if that liability is within the scope of SFAS 57 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. It also addresses the accounting for a liability to pay a levy whose timing and amount is certain.

k) IFAS 31 (2015): Interpretation on scope of SFAS 13 Investment Property, effective January 1, 2017.

This Interpretation addresses the definition used for Building under the investment property.

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l) PSAK 5 (Penyesuaian 2015): Segmen Operasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi:
- Entitas mengungkapkan pertimbangan yang dibuat oleh manajemen dalam penerapan kriteria agregasi PSAK 5 paragraf 12 termasuk penjelasan singkat mengenai segmen operasi yang digabungkan dan karakteristik ekonomi.
- Pengungkapan rekonsiliasi aset segmen terhadap total aset jika rekonsiliasi dilaporkan kepada pengambil keputusan operasional, demikian juga untuk pengungkapan liabilitas segmen.

m) PSAK 7 (Penyesuaian 2015): Pengungkapan Pihak-pihak Berelasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi bahwa entitas manajemen (entitas yang menyediakan jasa personil manajemen kunci) adalah pihak berelasi yang dikenakan pengungkapan pihak berelasi. Di samping itu, entitas yang memakai entitas manajemen mengungkapkan biaya yang terjadi untuk jasa manajemennya.

n) PSAK 13 (Penyesuaian 2015): Properti Investasi, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penjelasan tambahan jasa PSAK 13 membedakan antara properti investasi dan properti yang digunakan sendiri. Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi bahwa PSAK 22, dan bukan penjelasan tambahan jasa PSAK 13, digunakan untuk menentukan apakah transaksi tersebut adalah pembelian aset atau kombinasi bisnis.

o) PSAK 16 (Penyesuaian 2015): Aset Tetap, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi bahwa dalam PSAK 16 dan PSAK 19 aset dapat direvaluasi dengan mengacu pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi terhadap jumlah tercatat bruto ataupun neto. Dan akumulasi penyusutan atau amortisasi adalah perbedaan antara jumlah tercatat bruto dan jumlah tercatat aset tersebut. Jumlah tercatat aset tersebut disajikan kembali pada jumlah revaluasiannya.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

l) SFAS 5 (2015 Improvement): Operating Segments, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies that:
- *An entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of SFAS 5 including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics.*
- *Disclose the reconciliation of segment assets to total assets if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities.*

m) SFAS 7 (2015 Improvement): Related Party Disclosures, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services.

n) SFAS 13 (2015 Improvement): Investment Property, effective January 1, 2016.

The description of ancillary services in SFAS 13 differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property. The improvement clarifies that SFAS 22, and not the description of ancillary services in SFAS 13, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or business combination.

o) SFAS 16 (2015 Improvement): Property, Plant and Equipment, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies that in SFAS 16 and SFAS 19 that the asset may be revalued by reference to observable data on either the gross or the net carrying amount. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortization is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset. Carrying amounts of the asset is restated by revaluated amounts.

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p) PSAK 19 (Penyesuaian 2015): Aset Takberwujud, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi bahwa dalam PSAK 16 dan PSAK 19 aset dapat direvaluasi dengan mengacu pada data pasar yang dapat diobservasi terhadap jumlah tercatat bruto ataupun neto. Dan akumulasi penyusutan atau amortisasi adalah perbedaan antara jumlah tercatat bruto dan jumlah tercatat aset tersebut. Jumlah tercatat aset tersebut disajikan kembali pada jumlah revaluasiannya.

q) PSAK 22 (Penyesuaian 2015): Kombinasi Bisnis, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi:
- Pengaturan bersama, tidak hanya ventura bersama, adalah di luar dari ruang lingkup PSAK 22, pengecualian ruang lingkup ini diterapkan untuk akuntansi dalam laporan keuangan pengaturan bersama itu sendiri.
- Seluruh imbalan kontinjensi yang timbul dari kombinasi bisnis dan tidak diklasifikasi sebagai ekuitas diukur pada nilai wajar dengan perubahan nilai wajar diakui dalam laba rugi terlepas apakah itu termasuk dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 55.

r) PSAK 25 (Penyesuaian 2015): Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan.

Penyesuaian ini memberikan koreksi editorial pada PSAK 25 paragraf 27.

s) PSAK 53 (Penyesuaian 2015): Pembayaran Berbasis Saham, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi beberapa isu yang berkaitan dengan definisi kondisi kinerja dan kondisi jasa yang mana merupakan kondisi *vesting*.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

p) SFAS 19 (2015 Improvement): Intangible Assets, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies that in SFAS 16 and SFAS 19 that the asset may be revalued by reference to observable data on either the gross or the net carrying amount. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortization is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset. Carrying amounts of the asset is restated by revaluated amounts.

q) SFAS 22 (2015 Improvement): Business Combinations, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies:
- *Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of SFAS 22, this scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.*
- *all contingent consideration arrangements arising from a business combination that not classified as equity should be measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of SFAS 55.*

r) SFAS 25 (2015 Improvement): Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The improvement provides editorial correction for paragraph 27 of SFAS 25.

s) SFAS 53 (2015 Improvement): Share-based Payment, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions.

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t) PSAK 68 (Penyesuaian 2015): Pengukuran Nilai Wajar, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian ini mengklarifikasi bahwa pengecualian portofolio dalam PSAK 68 dapat diterapkan tidak hanya pada kelompok aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan, tetapi juga diterapkan pada kontrak lain dalam ruang lingkup PSAK 55.

u) PSAK No. 110 (Revisi 2015): Akuntansi Sukuk.

Penerapan dini sebelum 1 Januari 2016 diijinkan.

Pada saat penerbitan laporan keuangan konsolidasian, manajemen Bank masih mempelajari dampak yang mungkin timbul dari penerapan PSAK baru, beserta amandemen dan interpretasinya tersebut, serta pengaruhnya pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

56. NEW AND REVISED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

t) SFAS 68 (2015 Improvement): Fair Value Measurement, effective January 1, 2016.

The improvement clarifies that the portfolio exception in SFAS 68 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of SFAS 55.

u) SFAS No. 110 (Revised 2015): Sukuk Accounting.

Early adoption prior to January 1, 2016 is permitted.

As of the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements, the management of Bank is still evaluating the impact of amendment and interpretation of these new standard, and the impact to consolidated financial statements.

57. TANGGAL PENYELESAIAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN

Manajemen Bank bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini yang diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi pada tanggal 23 Februari 2016.

57. COMPLETION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that were completed and authorized to be issued by the Board of Directors on February 23, 2016.

58. INFORMASI TAMBAHAN

Informasi berikut pada Appendix 1 sampai dengan Appendix 4 adalah informasi tambahan PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, entitas induk saja, yang menyajikan penyertaan Bank pada entitas anak berdasarkan metode biaya.

58. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The following supplementary information of PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk, parent company only, on Appendix 1 to Appendix 4, presents the Bank's investments in subsidiaries under the cost method.

The original supplementary financial information included herein are in the Indonesian language.

INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

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LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN - ENTITAS INDUK
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - PARENT COMPANY
As of December 31, 2015
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	31 Desember/*December 31*		1 Januari/ January 1, 2014 31 December/ December 31, 2013 *)	
	2015	2014 *)		
ASET				***ASSETS***
Kas	1.960.576	2.182.836	2.316.633	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	10.329.997	9.850.805	9.249.766	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain				*Current accounts with other banks*
Pihak berelasi	4.571	61	2	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	1.644.957	959.963	547.657	*Third parties*
	1.649.528	960.024	547.659	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(151)	(149)	(234)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Giro pada bank lain - neto	1.649.377	959.875	547.425	*Current accounts with other banks - net*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	13.928.893	5.583.433	6.466.565	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.200)	(1.000)	(600)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain - neto	13.927.693	5.582.433	6.465.965	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks - net*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	451.475	58.612	479.889	*Trading securities*
Investasi keuangan				*Financial investment*
Pihak berelasi	756.693	602.215	578.505	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	9.671.663	11.112.879	13.207.308	*Third parties*
	10.428.356	11.715.094	13.785.813	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(204.789)	(239.775)	(234.249)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Investasi keuangan - neto	10.223.567	11.475.319	13.551.564	*Financial investments - net*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	647.828	-	-	*Securities purchased under resale agrement*
Dikurangi: Pendapatan bunga yang belum diamortisasi	(565)	-	-	*Less: Unamortized interest*
Efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali - neto	647.263	-	-	*Securities purchased under resale agreement - net*
Tagihan derivatif				*Derivatives receivable*
Pihak berelasi	12.237	4.710	3.673	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	341.104	201.286	755.013	*Third parties*
	353.341	205.996	758.686	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(4.047)	(517)	-	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Tagihan derivatif - neto	349.294	205.479	758.686	*Derivatives receivable - net*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah				*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Pihak berelasi	245.812	343.915	210.605	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	103.271.707	97.772.675	95.294.828	*Third parties*
	103.517.519	98.116.590	95.505.433	
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(1.863.921)	(1.274.464)	(969.080)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/ pembiayaan Syariah - neto	101.653.598	96.842.126	94.536.353	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing – net*

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

*) *As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

Appendix 1

The original supplementary financial information included herein are in the Indonesian language.

INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN -
ENTITAS INDUK (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION -
PARENT COMPANY (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
	2015	**2014 *)**		
ASET (lanjutan)				***ASSETS (continued)***
Tagihan akseptasi	2.116.213	2.813.377	1.635.902	*Acceptances receivable*
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(28.134)	(11.950)	*Less: Allowance for impairment losses*
Tagihan akseptasi - neto	2.116.213	2.785.243	1.623.952	*Acceptance receivable - net*
Aset pajak tangguhan	238.096	461.556	440.106	*Deferred tax assets*
Aset tetap	2.253.071	2.100.878	1.888.526	*Fixed assets*
Dikurangi: Akumulasi penyusutan	(1.195.381)	(1.023.597)	(861.537)	*Less: Accumulated depreciation*
Aset tetap - neto	1.057.690	1.077.281	1.026.989	*Fixed assets - net*
Aset tidak berwujud - neto	205.146	214.469	162.938	*Intangible assets - net*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain				*Prepayments and other assets*
Pihak berelasi	2.819	3.732	30.242	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	4.165.162	3.519.308	3.189.411	*Third parties*
	4.167.981	3.523.040	3.219.653	
Dikurangi:				*Less:*
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(18.626)	(18.197)	(17.112)	*Allowance for impairment losses*
Cadangan kerugian	(25.593)	(20.572)	(23.399)	*Allowance for possible losses*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain - neto	4.123.762	3.484.271	3.179.142	*Prepayments and other assets - net*
JUMLAH ASET	**148.933.747**	**135.180.305**	**134.339.408**	***TOTAL ASSETS***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN -
ENTITAS INDUK (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION -
PARENT COMPANY (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
	2015	2014 *)		
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				***LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***
LIABILITAS				***LIABILITIES***
Liabilitas segera	633.464	545.121	400.566	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan nasabah				*Deposits from customers*
Pihak berelasi	757.359	532.610	233.022	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	115.389.239	101.792.160	107.159.863	*Third parties*
	116.146.598	102.324.770	107.392.885	
Simpanan dari bank lain				*Deposits from other banks*
Pihak berelasi	458.837	551.449	467.418	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	2.439.625	2.397.842	588.090	*Third parties*
	2.898.462	2.949.291	1.055.508	
Liabilitas derivatif				*Derivatives payable*
Pihak berelasi	3.933	6.780	85.474	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	374.072	217.318	708.984	*Third parties*
	378.005	224.098	794.458	
Liabilitas akseptasi				*Acceptances payable*
Pihak berelasi	837	9.948	-	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	2.109.323	2.799.546	1.635.902	*Third parties*
	2.110.160	2.809.494	1.635.902	
Surat berharga yang diterbitkan				*Securities issued*
Pihak berelasi	652.422	1.452.185	1.466.321	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	2.674.677	3.020.920	3.675.455	*Third parties*
	3.327.099	4.473.105	5.141.776	
Pinjaman diterima				*Borrowings*
Pihak berelasi	1.025.435	-	121.700	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	32.841	898.735	366.396	*Third parties*
	1.058.276	898.735	488.096	
Utang pajak	168.588	144.294	236.824	*Taxes payable*
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain				*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Pihak berelasi	49.841	55.049	50.519	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	3.176.709	2.704.274	2.550.858	*Third parties*
	3.226.550	2.759.323	2.601.377	
Obligasi subordinasi				*Subordinated bonds*
Pihak berelasi	1.583.393	1.581.986	307.909	*Related parties*
Pihak ketiga	2.903.575	2.902.151	2.681.525	*Third parties*
	4.486.968	4.484.137	2.989.434	
JUMLAH LIABILITAS	**134.434.170**	**121.612.368**	**122.736.826**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

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Appendix 1

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN -
ENTITAS INDUK (lanjutan)
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION -
PARENT COMPANY (continued)
As of December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	31 Desember/*December 31*		1 Januari/ *January 1,* 2014/ 31 Desember/ *December 31,* 2013 *)	
	2015	2014 *)		
EKUITAS				***EQUITY***
Modal Saham Modal Dasar - 476.608.857.231 saham per 31 Desember 2015, 31 Desember 2014, dan 1 Januari 2014/31 Desember 2013, terdiri dari:				*Share Capital* *Authorized Capital - 476,608,857,231 shares as of December 31, 2015, December 31, 2014, and January 1, 2014/December 31, 2013, consisting of:*
388.146.231 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp900 (nilai penuh) per saham;				*388,146,231 Series A shares with a par value of Rp900 (full amount) per share;*
8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp225 (nilai penuh) per saham; dan				*8,891,200,000 Series B shares with a par value of Rp225 (full amount) per share; and*
467.329.511.000 saham Seri D dengan nilai nominal Rp22,50 (nilai penuh) per saham				*467,329,511,000 Series D shares with a par value of Rp22.50 (full amount) per share*
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh 388.146.231 saham Seri A, 8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dan 58.467.494.499 saham Seri D per 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014				*Issued and paid-up capital* *388,146,231 Series A shares, 8,891,200,000 Series B shares and 58,467,494,499 Series D shares as of December 31, 2015 and 2014*
388.146.231 saham Seri A, 8.891.200.000 saham Seri B dan 51.692.810.426 saham Seri D per 1 Januari 2014/ 31 Desember 2013	3.665.370	3.665.370	3.512.940	*388,146,231 Series A shares, 8,891,200,000 Series B shares and 51,692,810,426 Series D shares as of January 1, 2014/ December 31, 2013*
Tambahan modal disetor	4.555.587	4.555.587	3.219.051	*Additional paid-in capital*
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing	34.541	21.071	18.060	*Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*
Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	(110.810)	(64.659)	(105.743)	*Unrealized losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan	(109.821)	(193.777)	(207.866)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*
Cadangan umum	376.656	341.730	264.475	*General reserve*
Saldo laba	6.088.054	5.242.615	4.901.665	*Retained earnings*
JUMLAH EKUITAS	**14.499.577**	**13.567.937**	**11.602.582**	***TOTAL EQUITY***
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	**148.933.747**	**135.180.305**	**134.339.408**	***TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
- ENTITAS INDUK
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PARENT COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014 *)**	
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN OPERASIONAL			***OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES***
Pendapatan dan beban bunga dan Syariah			*Interest and Sharia income and expenses*
Pendapatan bunga dan Syariah	12.222.748	11.894.219	*Interest and Sharia income*
Beban bunga dan Syariah	6.729.490	6.889.330	*Interest and Sharia expense*
Pendapatan bunga neto	5.493.258	5.004.889	*Net interest income*
Pendapatan/(beban) operasional lainnya			*Other operating income/(expenses)*
Pendapatan operasional lainnya:			*Other operating income:*
Provisi dan komisi selain dari kredit yang diberikan	823.830	383.053	*Fees and commissions other than from loans*
Keuntungan/(kerugian) transaksi mata uang asing - neto	185.978	(107.002)	*Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange transactions - net*
Keuntungan penjualan efek-efek yang diperdagangkan dan investasi keuangan - neto	14.596	105.375	*Gains on sale of trading securities and financial investment - net*
Kenaikan nilai efek-efek yang diperdagangkan - neto	642	3.732	*Increase in value of trading securities - net*
Pendapatan lainnya	931.615	747.252	*Other fee income*
Jumlah pendapatan operasional lainnya	1.956.661	1.132.410	*Total other operating income*
Beban operasional lainnya:			*Other operating expenses:*
Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai atas instrumen keuangan - neto	1.947.187	1.554.307	*Provision for impairment losses on financial instruments - net*
Penyisihan/(pemulihan) kerugian atas aset non-produktif	6.625	(2.545)	*Provision/(reversal) for possible losses on non-earning assets*
Umum dan administrasi	2.518.899	2.321.028	*General and administrative*
Tenaga kerja	1.870.344	1.690.870	*Personnel*
Jumlah beban operasional lainnya	6.343.055	5.563.660	*Total other operating expenses*
Beban operasional lainnya - neto	(4.386.394)	(4.431.250)	*Other operating expenses - net*
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL - NETO	1.106.864	573.639	***OPERATING INCOME - NET***
PENDAPATAN/(BEBAN) NON-OPERASIONAL - NETO	87.002	(5.280)	***NON-OPERATING INCOME/ (EXPENSES) - NET***
LABA SEBELUM BEBAN PAJAK	1.193.866	568.359	***INCOME BEFORE TAX EXPENSE***
BEBAN PAJAK - NETO	(313.501)	(150.154)	***TAX EXPENSE - NET***
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	**880.365**	**418.205**	***INCOME FOR THE YEAR***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
- ENTITAS INDUK (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - PARENT COMPANY (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014 *)**	
Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:			***Other comprehensive income:***
Pos-pos yang tidak dapat direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			***Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:***
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	111.940	18.786	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	(27.984)	(4.697)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
	83.956	**14.089**	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			***Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:***
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing	13.470	3.011	*Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*
Mutasi sehubungan dengan perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual	(61.534)	54.779	*Mutation in respect of fair value change of available-for-sale financial investments*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	15.383	(13.695)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
	(32.681)	**44.095**	
Laba komprehensif lainnya - setelah pajak	**51.275**	**58.184**	***Other comprehensive income - net of tax***
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan	**931.640**	**476.389**	***Total comprehensive income for the year***
Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:			***Income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	**880.365**	**418.205**	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:			***Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	**931.640**	**476.389**	*Equity holders of the parent company*
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR (nilai penuh)	13	7	***EARNINGS PER SHARE*** *(full amount)*

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS - ENTITAS INDUK
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - PARENT COMPANY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/*Attributable to equity holders of the parent company*								
	Modal saham/ *Share capital*	Tambahan modal disetor/ *Additional paid-in capital*	Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing/ *Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*	Kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Unrealized losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*	Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*	Cadangan umum/ *General reserve*	Saldo laba/ *Retained earnings*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Saldo 31 Desember 2014 *)	**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**21.071**	**(64.659)**	**(193.777)**	**341.730**	**5.242.615**	**13.567.937**	***Balance as of December 31, 2014 ****
Kenaikan atas selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan cabang luar negeri dalam mata uang asing	-	-	13.470	-	-	-	-	13.470	*Increase in foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of overseas branches' foreign currency financial statements*
Perubahan kerugian yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	-	-	-	(46.151)	-	-	-	(46.151)	*Mutation of unrealized losses on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan	-	-	-	-	83.956	-	-	83.956	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	-	-	-	-	-	34.926	(34.926)	-	*Allocation for general reserve*
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	880.365	880.365	*Income for the year*
Saldo 31 Desember 2015	**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**34.541**	**(110.810)**	**(109.821)**	**376.656**	**6.088.054**	**14.499.577**	***Balance as of December 31, 2015***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

The original supplementary interim financial information included herein are in the Indonesian language.

INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS - ENTITAS INDUK (lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - PARENT COMPANY (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk/*Attributable to equity holders of the parent company*								
	Modal saham/ *Share capital*	Tambahan modal disetor/ *Additional paid-in capital*	Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan dalam mata uang asing/ *Differences arising from the translation of foreign currency financial statements*	(Kerugian)/keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Unrealized (losses)/ gains on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*	Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan/ *Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*	Cadangan umum/ *General reserve*	Saldo laba/ *Retained earnings*	Jumlah/ *Total*	
Saldo 31 Desember 2013	**3.512.940**	**3.219.051**	**18.060**	**(105.743)**	**-**	**264.475**	**4.855.376**	**11.764.159**	***Balance as of December 31, 2013***
Dampak atas penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)	-	-	-	-	(207.866)	-	46.289	(161.577)	*Effect of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*
Saldo 1 Januari 2014/ 31 Desember 2013 *)	3.512.940	3.219.051	18.060	(105.743)	(207.866)	264.475	4.901.665	11.602.582	*Balance as of January 1, 2014/ December 31, 2013 *)*
Penawaran saham melalui Penawaran Umum Terbatas VII	152.430	1.336.536	-	-	-	-	-	1.488.966	*Issuance of shares through Limited Public Offering VII*
Kenaikan atas selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan cabang luar negeri dalam mata uang asing	-	-	3.011	-	-	-	-	3.011	*Increase in foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of overseas branches' foreign currency financial statements*
Perubahan keuntungan yang belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar investasi keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual - setelah pajak tangguhan	-	-	-	41.084	-	-	-	41.084	*Mutation of unrealized gains on changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial investments - net of deferred tax*
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti - setelah pajak tangguhan	-	-	-	-	14.089	-	-	14.089	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan - net of deferred tax*
Pembentukan cadangan umum	-	-	-	-	-	77.255	(77.255)	-	*Allocation for general reserve*
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.205	418.205	*Income for the year*
Saldo 31 Desember 2014 *)	**3.665.370**	**4.555.587**	**21.071**	**(64.659)**	**(193.777)**	**341.730**	**5.242.615**	**13.567.937**	***Balance as of December 31, 2014 *)***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

The original supplementary financial information included herein are in the Indonesian language.

INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN ARUS KAS - ENTITAS INDUK
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PARENT COMPANY
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014 *)**	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			***CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan pendapatan bunga dan Syariah	12.963.755	12.402.043	*Proceeds from interest and Sharia income*
Pembayaran beban bunga dan Syariah	(6.621.053)	(6.839.144)	*Payment of interest and Sharia expense*
Beban umum dan administrasi yang dibayar	(2.207.738)	(2.139.695)	*General and administrative expenses paid*
Tenaga kerja dan tunjangan yang dibayar	(1.768.770)	(1.555.444)	*Personnel expenses paid*
Pendapatan operasional lainnya yang diterima	690.907	612.908	*Other operating income received*
Penerimaan/(pembayaran) dari pendapatan/ (beban) non-operasional - neto	85.885	(8.418)	*Non-operating income/(expenses) received/(paid) - net*
Arus kas dari aktivitas operasi sebelum perubahan aset dan liabilitas operasi	**3.142.986**	**2.472.250**	***Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities***
(Kenaikan)/penurunan aset operasi:			*(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain	78.364	118.416	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks*
Efek-efek yang diperdagangkan	(392.221)	425.009	*Trading securities*
Tagihan atas wesel ekspor	(227.025)	(146.946)	*Receivables from export bills*
Kredit yang diberikan dan piutang/pembiayaan Syariah	(6.676.300)	(3.861.695)	*Loans and Sharia receivables/financing*
Beban dibayar dimuka dan aset lain-lain	(634.546)	(528.105)	*Prepayments and other assets*
Kenaikan/(penurunan) liabilitas operasi:			*Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:*
Liabilitas segera	88.341	144.555	*Obligations due immediately*
Simpanan dari nasabah dan bank lain	13.771.001	(3.174.332)	*Deposits from customers and other banks*
Liabilitas lain-lain	174.626	(260.460)	*Other liabilities*
Kas neto diperoleh dari/ (digunakan untuk) aktivitas operasi	**9.325.226**	**(4.811.308)**	***Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities***
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			***CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES***
Penjualan efek-efek dan obligasi rekapitalisasi pemerintah tersedia untuk dijual	1.323.004	2.676.426	*Sale of marketable securities and government recapitalization bonds available-for-sale*
Penerimaan dari penjualan aset tetap	1.613	4.522	*Proceeds from sale of fixed assets*
Pembelian aset tetap	(169.348)	(240.055)	*Acquisition of fixed assets*
Pembelian efek-efek yang dibeli dengan janji dijual kembali	(647.263)	-	*Purchase of securities purchased under resale agreements*
Kas neto diperoleh dari aktivitas investasi	**508.006**	**2.440.893**	***Net cash provided by investing activities***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
LAPORAN ARUS KAS - ENTITAS INDUK
(lanjutan)
Untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah,
kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -
PARENT COMPANY (continued)
For the Year Ended
December 31, 2015
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah,
unless otherwise stated)

	Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember/ *Year Ended December 31*		
	2015	**2014 *)**	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			***CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES***
Penerimaan dari surat berharga yang diterbitkan	450.000	919.250	*Proceeds from securities issued*
Penerimaan pinjaman diterima	159.541	410.639	*Proceed from borrowings*
Penerimaan dari obligasi subordinasi	-	1.500.000	*Proceeds from subordinated bonds*
Penambahan modal saham dan tambahan modal disetor	-	1.497.204	*Addition in share capital and additional paid-in capital*
Pembayaran biaya emisi efek ekuitas	-	(8.238)	*Payment of share issuance cost*
Kas neto yang dibayar untuk akuisisi entitas anak	(154.797)	-	*Net cash paid for acquisition of subsidiary*
Pelunasan surat berharga yang diterbitkan	(1.641.200)	(1.592.950)	*Repayments of securities issued*
Kas neto (digunakan untuk)/diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan	**(1.186.456)**	**2.725.905**	***Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities***
KENAIKAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	**8.646.776**	**355.490**	***NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS***
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	**18.797.341**	**18.383.843**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR***
Pengaruh perubahan kurs mata uang asing	424.877	58.008	*Effect of foreign exchange rate changes*
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	**27.868.994**	**18.797.341**	***CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR***
PENGUNGKAPAN TAMBAHAN			***SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES***
Kas dan setara kas terdiri dari:			*Cash and cash equivalents consist of:*
Kas	1.960.576	2.182.836	*Cash*
Giro pada Bank Indonesia	10.329.997	9.850.805	*Current accounts with Bank Indonesia*
Giro pada bank lain	1.649.528	960.024	*Current accounts with other banks*
Penempatan pada Bank Indonesia dan bank lain yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan dari tanggal akuisisi	13.928.893	5.505.069	*Placements with Bank Indonesia and other banks that will mature within 3 months from the date of acquisition*
Sertifikat Bank Indonesia yang jatuh tempo dalam 3 bulan dari tanggal akuisisi	-	298.607	*Certificates of Bank Indonesia that will mature within 3 months from the date of acquisition*
Jumlah kas dan setara kas	**27.868.994**	**18.797.341**	***Total cash and cash equivalents***

*) Setelah penyajian kembali sesuai PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013) (Catatan 54)

**) As restated according to SFAS 24 (Revised 2013) (Note 54)*

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN - ENTITAS INDUK
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - PARENT COMPANY
As of December 31, 2015
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

1. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk

Laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk disusun sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") No. 4 (Revisi 2013), "Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri".

PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2013) mengatur dalam hal entitas menyajikan laporan keuangan tersendiri maka laporan tersebut hanya dapat disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Laporan keuangan tersendiri adalah laporan keuangan yang disajikan oleh entitas induk yang mencatat investasi pada entitas anak, entitas asosiasi, dan pengendalian bersama entitas berdasarkan kepemilikan ekuitas langsung bukan berdasarkan pelaporan hasil dan aset neto *investee*.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk adalah sama dengan kebijakan akuntasi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kecuali untuk penyertaan pada entitas anak.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements the parent company

The separate financial statements of the parent company are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 4 (Revised 2009), "Separate Financial Statements".

SFAS No. 4 (Revised 2009) regulates that when a company presents the separate financial statements, such financial statements should be presented as supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements. Separate financial statements are those presented by a parent, in which the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

Accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the parent company separate financial statements are the same as the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, except for investments in subsidiaries.

2. PENYERTAAN SAHAM PADA ENTITAS ANAK

Informasi mengenai entitas anak yang dimiliki Bank diungkapkan dalam Catatan 1.b atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, entitas induk memiliki penyertaan saham pada entitas anak berikut:

2. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF SUBSIDIARIES

Information pertaining to subsidiaries by the Bank is disclosed in Note 1.b to the consolidation financial statements.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the parent company has the following investments in shares of subsidiaries:

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	Persentase kepemilikan/ *Percentage of ownership*		
Entitas anak	**2015**	**2014**	***Subsidiaries***
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center)	99,99%	99,99%	*PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center)*
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	68,55%	62,00%	*PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk*

	31 Desember/*December 31*		
	Biaya perolehan/*Acquisition cost*		
Entitas anak	**2015**	**2014**	***Subsidiaries***
PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (d/h PT BII Finance Center)	32.370	32.370	*PT Maybank Indonesia Finance (formerly PT BII Finance Center)*
PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk	781.431	626.634	*PT Wahana Ottomitra Multiartha Tbk*

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INFORMASI KEUANGAN ENTITAS INDUK/*PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION*

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN - ENTITAS INDUK
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
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As of December 31, 2015
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. PENERAPAN PERTAMA KALI PSAK 24 (REVISI 2013)

Sejak 1 Januari 2015, Bank telah menerapkan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja", yang mengatur perlakuan akuntansi dan pengungkapan atas imbalan kerja.

Penerapan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) berlaku secara retrospektif sehingga laporan keuangan entitas induk posisi 31 Desember 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014 telah disajikan kembali dan disesuaikan dengan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013).

Pengaruh penerapan pertama kali PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013) untuk laporan keuangan entitas induk per tanggal 31 Desember 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

3. FIRST TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 24 (REVISED 2013)

Starting January 1, 2015, the Bank has adopted SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits", which regulates accounting treatment and disclosure of employee benefit.

The implementation of SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013) is effective retrospectively so that the parent company financial statement as of December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2014 has been restated and adjusted in accordance with SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013).

The effect of first time implementation of SFAS No. 24 (Revised 2013) on the parent company financial statement as of December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2014 are as follows:

Laporan Posisi Keuangan - Entitas Induk	Sebelum Disesuaikan/ *Before adjustment*	Penyesuaian sehubungan dengan penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)/ *Adjustments of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)*	Setelah disesuaikan/ *As adjusted*	*Statements of Financial Position - Parent company*
31 Desember 2014				***December 31, 2014***
Aset				***Assets***
Aset pajak tangguhan	415.375	46.181	461.556	*Deferred tax assets*
Liabilitas				***Liabilities***
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2.574.598	184.725	2.759.323	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Ekuitas				***Equity***
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	(193.777)	(193.777)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan*
Saldo laba	5.187.382	55.233	5.242.615	*Retained earnings*
1 Januari 2014				***January 1, 2014***
Aset				***Assets***
Aset pajak tangguhan	386.247	53.859	440.106	*Deferred tax assets*
Liabilitas				***Liabilities***
Beban yang masih harus dibayar dan liabilitas lain-lain	2.385.941	215.436	2.601.377	*Accrued expenses and other liabilities*
Ekuitas				***Equity***
Kerugian aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	(207.866)	(207.866)	*Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan*
Saldo laba	4.855.376	46.289	4.901.665	*Retained earnings*

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PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(d/h PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN - ENTITAS INDUK
Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam jutaan Rupiah, kecuali dinyatakan lain)

PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA Tbk
(Formerly PT BANK INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA Tbk)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - PARENT COMPANY
As of December 31, 2015
and for the Year Then Ended
(Expressed in millions of Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)

3. PENERAPAN PERTAMA KALI PSAK 24 (REVISI 2013) (lanjutan)

3. FIRST TIME IMPLEMENTATION OF SFAS 24 (REVISED 2013) (continued)

Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Lain - Entitas Induk	**Sebelum Disesuaikan/** ***Before adjustment***	**Penyesuaian sehubungan dengan penerapan awal PSAK 24 (Revisi 2013)/** ***Adjustments of first implementation of SFAS 24 (Revised 2013)***	**Setelah disesuaikan/** ***As adjusted***	***Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income - Parent company***
31 Desember 2014				***December 31, 2014***
Beban operasional lainnya:				***Other operating expenses:***
Tenaga kerja	1.702.795	(11.925)	1.690.870	*Personnel*
Beban pajak - neto	(147.173)	(2.981)	(150.154)	*Tax expenses - net*
Laba tahun berjalan	409.261	8.944	418.205	*Income for the year*
Pendapatan komprehensif lainnya:				***Other comprehensive income:***
Pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:				***Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:***
Keuntungan aktuarial atas program manfaat pasti	-	18.786	18.786	*Actuarial gains on defined benefit plan*
Pajak penghasilan terkait dengan komponen pendapatan komprehensif lainnya	-	(4.697)	(4.697)	*Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income*
Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:				***Income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	409.261	8.944	418.205	*Equity holders of the parent company*
Jumlah laba komprehensif selama tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:				***Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:***
Pemilik entitas induk	453.356	23.033	476.389	*Equity holders of the parent company*

Cross Reference of Financial Services Authority-OJK Nomor X.K.6

Regulation		Page
A. General Provisions		
1)	The Annual Report should contain:	
	a. Summary of Key Financial Information;	14-15
	b. report from the BOC;	32-37
	c. report from the BOD;	38-45
	d. company profile;	57-111
	e. management analysis and discussion;	112-301
	f. corporate governance;	302-527
	g. corporate social responsibilities;	528-544
	h. audited financial statements; and	598-894
	i. statement that the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners are fully responsible for the accuracy of the Annual Report.	46-47
2)	The Annual Report must be in the Indonesian language. If the Annual Report is also presented in another language, either in the same or separate documents, the documents must be available at the same time and contain the same material information. In cases where there is any different interpretation due to the transfer of language, the financial statement in the Indonesian language shall become the reference.	√
3)	The Annual Report should be prepared in a form that is easy to read. Images, charts, tables, and diagrams are presented by mentioning the title and/or clear description.	√
4)	The Annual Report must be printed on light colored paper of high quality, in A4 size, bound, and in a format that permits reproduction by photocopy.	√
B. Summary of Key Financial Information		
1)	Summary of Key Financial Informationis presented in comparison with previous 3 (three) fiscal years or since commencement of business of the company, at least contain:	14-15
	a. income;	15
	b. gross profit;	15
	c. profit (loss);	15
	d. total profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent entity and non controlling interest;	15
	e. total comprehensive profit (loss);	15
	f. total comprehensive profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent entity and non controlling interest;	15
	g. earning (loss) per share;	15
	h. total assets;	14
	i. total liabilities;	14
	j. total equities;	14
	k. profit (loss) to total assets ratio;	15
	l. profit (loss) to equities ratio;	15
	m. profit (loss) to income ratio;	15
	n. current ratio;	15
	o. liabilitiesto equities ratio;	15
	p. liabilitiesto total assets ratio; and	15
	q. otherinformation and financial ratios relevant tothe company and type of industry.	15
2)	The Annual Report should contain information with respect to shares issued for each three-month period in the last two (2) fiscal years (if any), at least covering:	16-17
	a. number of outstanding shares;	17
	b. market capitalization;	17
	c. highest share price, lowest share price,closing share price; and	16-17
	d. share volume.	16-17
3)	In the event of corporate actions, including stock split, reverse stock, dividend, bonus share, and decrease in par value of shares, then the share price referred to in point 2), should be added with explanation on:	100-101
	a. date of corporate action;	100-101
	b. stock split ratio, reverse stock, dividend, bonus shares, and reduce par value of shares;	100-101
	c. number of outstanding shares prior to and after corporate action; and	100-101
	d. share price prior to and after corporate action.	100-101
4)	In the event that the company's shares were suspended from trading during the year under review, then the Annual Report should contain explanation on the reason for the suspension.	no suspension
5)	In the event that the suspension as referred to in point 4) was still in effect until the date of the Annual Report, then the Issuer or the Public Company should also explain the corporate actions taken by the company in resolving the issue.	no suspension

Cross Reference of Financial Services Authority-OJK Nomor X.K.6

Regulation	Page
C. The Board of Commissioners Report	32-37
The Board of Commissioners Reportshould at least contain the following items:	
1) assessment on the performance of the Board of Directors in managing the company.	33-34
2) view on the prospects of the company's business as established by the Board of Directors, and	35
3) changes in the composition of the Board of Commissioners (if any).	35
D. The Board of Directors Report	38-45
The Board of Directors Report should at least containthe following items:	
1) the company's performance, i.e. strategic policies,comparison between achievement of results and targets, and challenges faced by the company:	39-41
2) business prospects;	42
3) implementation of Good Corporate Governance by the company; and	42-43
4) changes in the composition of the Board of Directors (if any).	43
E. Company Profile	57-111
The Company Profile should at least contain the following:	
1) name, address, telephone and/or facsimile, email, website of the company and/or branch offices or representative office, which enable public to access information about the company;	61
2) brief history of the company.	60, 62-63
3) line of business according to the latest Articles of Association, and types of products and/or services produced.	67-70, 582-591
4) structure of organization in chart form, at least one level below the Board of Directors, with the names and titles;	74-75
5) vision and mission of the company:	64
6) the Board of Commissioners profiles include:	76-79, 367, 370, 373-374
a. name;	76-79
b. history of position, working experience, and legal basis for first appointment to the Issuer or Public company, as stated in the minutes of GMS resolutions.	76-79, 367
c. history of education;	76-79
d. short description on the competency enhancement training programs for members of the Board of Commissionersduring the year under review (if any); and	373-374
e. disclosure of affiliation with other members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and shareholders (if any);	370
7) the Board of Directors profiles include:	80-85
a. nameand short description of duties and functions;	80-85, 388-390
b. history of position, working experience, and legal basis for first appointment to the Issuer or Public Company, as stated in the minutes of GMS resolutions.;	80-85, 391
c. history of education;	80-85
d. short description on the competency enhancement training programs for members of the Board of Commissioners during the year under review (if any); and	394, 396
e. disclosure of affiliation with other members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and shareholders (if any);	392-393
8) in the event that there were changes in the composition of the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directors occurring between the period after year-end until the date the Annual Report submitted as refer to in poin t 1 letter a, then the last and the previous composition of the Board of Commissioners and/or the Board of Directorsshall be stated in the Annual Report.	80-85
9) number of employees and description of competence building during the year under review, for example education and training of employees.	86-87, 142-153
10) information on names of shareholders and ownership percentage at the end of the fiscal year, including:	88-91, 369, 393
a. shareholders having 5% (five percent) or more shares of Issuer or Public Company;	88-90
b. Commissioner sand Directors who own shares of the Issuers or Public Company; and	89-90, 369, 393
c. groups of public shareholders, or groups of shareholders, each with less than 5% ownership shares of the Issuers or Public Company.	90
11) information on major shareholders and controlling shareholders the Issuers of Public Company, directly or indirectly, and also individual shareholder, presented in the form of scheme or diagram;	91
12) name of subsidiaries, associated companies, joint venture controlled by Issuers or Public Company, with entity, percentage of stock ownership, business, and operating status of the company (if any). For subsidiaries, include the addresses;	91, 96-99, 322

Regulation	Page
13) chronology of share listing and changes in the number of shares from the beginning of listing up to the end of the financial year, and name of Stock Exchange where the company shares are listed.	100-101
14) chronology of securities listing and rating of the securities (if any);	102-108
15) name and address of the securities rating company (if any);	109
16) name and address ofcapital market supporting institutions and/or professionals. For professionals providing services regularly for the Issuer or Public Company, it is required to disclose the services, fees, and periods of assignment; and	109
17) awards and certifications of national and international scale bestowed on the company during the last fiscal year (if any).	24-25
F. Management Analysis and Discussion	116-141, 160-207
Annual Report should contain discussion and analysis on financial statements and other material information emphasizing material changes that occured during the year under review, at least including:	
1) operational review per business segment, according to the type of industry of the Issuer or Public Company including:	120-141, 174-180
a. production, including process, capacity, and gowth;	120-141
b. income; and	174-180
c. profitability;	174-180, 189
2) comprehensive financial performance analysis which includes a comparison betweenthe financial performance of the last 2 (two) fiscal years, and explanation on the causes and effects of such changes, among others concerning:	174-180
a. current assets, non-current assets, and total assets;	181-184
b. short term liabilities, long term liabilities, total liabilities;	184-186
c. equity	186-187
d. sales/operating revenues, expenses and profit (loss), other comprehensive revenues, and total comprehensive profit(loss); and	174-180
e. cash flows;	187-188
3) the capacity to pay debts by including the computation of relevant ratios;	188-190
4) accounts receivable collectability, including the computation of the relevant ratios;	183
5) capital structure and management policies concerning capital structure;	186-187
6) discussion on material ties for the investment of capital goods, including the explanation on the purpose of such ties, source of funds expected to fulfill the said ties, currency of denomination, and steps taken by the company to protect the position of a related foreign currency against risks;	190-191
7) material Information and facts that occurring after the date of the accountant's report (subsequent events);	202
8) information on company prospects in connection with industry,economy in general, accompanied with supporting quantitative data if there is a reliable data source;	116-119, 488-489
9) comparison between target/projection at beginning of year and result (realization), concerning income, profit, capital structure, or others that deemed necessary for the company;	191
10) target/projection at most for the next one year, concerning income, profit, capital structure, dividend polixy, or others that deemed necessary for the company;	191
11) marketing aspects of the company's products and services, among others marketing strategy and market share;	167-173
12) Description regarding the dividend policy and the date and amount of cash dividend per share and amount of dividend per year as announced or paid during the past two (2) years;	203
13) Use of proceeds from public offerings:	102-108
a. during the year under review, on which the Issuer has the obligation to report the realization of the use of proceeds, then the realization of the cumulative use of proceeds until the year end should be disclosed; and	102-108
b. in the event that there were changes in the use of proceeds as stipulated in Rule No. X.K.4, then Issuer should explain the said changes;	no changes
14) Material information, among others concerning investment, expansion, divestment, acquisition, debt/capital restructuring, transactions with related parties and transactions with conflict of interest that occurred during the year under review,among others include:	192
a. transaction date, value, and object;	
b. names of transacting parties;	
c. nature of related parties (if any);	
d. description of the fairness of the transaction;	
e. compliance with related rules and regulations;	
15) changes in regulation which have a significant effect on the company and impacts on the company (if any):	195-202
16) changes in the accounting policy, rationale and impact on the financial statement (if any).	193-195

Cross Reference of Financial Services Authority-OJK Nomor X.K.6

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G. Corporate Governance	302-527
Corporate Governance contains short descriptions of at least the following items:	
1) Board of Commissioners, including:	360-382
a. description of the responsibility of the Board of Commissioners;	362-363, 371-372
b. disclosure of the procedure and basis determining remuneration, and amount of remuneration for members of the Board of Commissioners.	380-382
c. disclosure of the company's policy and its implementation, frequency of Board of Commissioners meetings including joint meetings with the Board of Directors, and attendance of the members of Board of Commissioners in the meetings.	374-379
2) Board of Directors, including:	383-408
a. scope of duties and responsibilities of erach member of the Board of Directors;	388-390
b. disclosure of the procedure and basis determining remuneration, and amount of remuneration for members of the Board of Directos, and the relation between remuneration and performance of the company;	398-400
c. disclosure of the company's policy and its implementation, frequency of Board of Commissioners meetings including joint meetings with the Board of Commissioners, and attendance of the members of Board of Commissioners in the meetings;	400-408
d. resolutions from the GMS of the previous fiscal year and its realization in the year under review, and explanation for the unrealized resolution; and	338-359
e. disclosure of company policy concerning assessment on the performance of the member of the Board of Directors (if any);	398
3) Audit Committee,includes among others:	408-412, 548-549
a. name;	409, 548-549
b. history of position title, work experience and legal basis for appointment;	408, 548-549
c. history of education;	548-549
d. tenure of members of Audit Committee;	409
e. disclosure of independence of the members of the Audit Committee;	409
f. disclosure of the company's policy and its implementation, frequency of Audit Committee meetings, and attendance of the members ofAudit Committee in the meetings;	410-411
g. brief report on the activities carried out by the Audit Committee during the year under review in accordance with the charter of the Audit Committee.	412
4) other committees owned by Issuer or Public Company supporting the functions and duties of the Board Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners, such as nomination and remuneration, including:	412-415, 415-421, 421-498, 550-553
a. name;	412, 416, 498, 550-553
b. history of position title, work experience and legal basis for appointment;	412, 416, 497-498, 560-553
c. history of education;	550-553
d. tenure of members of the committee;	412, 416, 498
e. disclosure of the company's policy concerning the independence of the committee;	413, 417, 498
f. description of duties and responsibilities;	413, 418-419, 498
g. disclosure of the company's policy and its implementation, frequency of committee meetings, and attendance of the members of committee in the meetings;	413, 419-420
h. brief report on the committee activities carried out during the year under review;	414-415, 420-421, 498
5) description of tasks and function of the Corporate Secretary;	448-451
a. name;	449
b. history of position title, work experience and legal basis for appointment;	449
c. history of education;	449
d. tenure of the corporate secretary;	448
e. brief report on Corporate Secretary activities carried out during the year under review;	451
6) description of the company's internal audit unit;	467-471
a. name;	471
b. history of position title, work experience and legal basis for appointment;	471
c. Qualification/certification of internal audit professionals (if any);	468-469
d. structure or position of the internal audit unit;	467
e. duties and responsibilities of the internal audit unit according to the internal audit unit charter; and	468-469
f. brief report on the committee activities carried out during the year under review;	470
7) description of the company's internal control, at least contains:	473-476
a. financial and operational control, and compliance to the other prevailing rules;	473-474
b. review the effectiveness of internal control systems;	474

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8)	risk management system implemented by the company, at least includes:	209-300, 473
a.	general description about the company's risk management system;	212-213, 473
b.	types of riskand the management; and	218-229
c.	review the effectiveness of the company's risk management system;	214-218
9)	important cases faced by the Issuer or Public Company, subsidiaries, current members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, among others include:	479-480
a.	substance of the case/claim;	480
b.	status of settlement of case/claim; and	480
c.	potential impacts on the financial condition of the company.	479-480
10)	Information about administrative sanctions imposed to Issuer or Public Company, members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, by the Capital Market Authority and other authorities during the last fiscal year (if any);	480
11)	information about codes of conduct and corporate culture (if any) includes:	494-495
a.	key points of the code of conduct;	494-495
b.	key points of the corporate culture;	65
c.	socialization of the code of conduct and enforcement; and	494
d.	disclosure that the code of conduct is applicable for Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and employees of the company;	494-495
12)	description of employee or management stock ownership program of the Issuer or Public Company, among others are number, period, requirement for eligible employee and/or management, and exercised price (if any); and	485
13)	description of whistleblowing system at the Issuer or Public Company in reporting violations that may adversely affect the company and stakeholders (if any), including:	495-496
a.	mechanism for violation reporting;	496
b.	protection for the whistleblower;	495
c.	handling of violation reports;	496
d.	unit responsible for handling of violation report; and	495
e.	results from violation report handling.	496
H.	**Corporate Social Responsibility**	528-544
1)	discussion of corporate social responsibility covers policies, types of programs, and cost, among others related to:	
a.	environment,such as the use of environmentally friendly materials and energy, recycling, and the company's waster treatment systems, the company's environmental certifications,and others;	534-535
b.	employment practices, occupational health and safety, including gender equality and equal work opportunity, work and safety facilities, employee turnover, work incident rate, training, etc;	536-537
c.	social and community development, such as the use of local work force, empowerment of local communities, aid for public social facilities, social donations,etc; and	537-543
d.	consumer protection related activities, such as consumer health and safety, product information, facility for consumer complaints, number and resolution of consumer complaint cases, etc.	543-544
2)	Issuers or thePublic Company may impart information as referred to in point 1) in the Annual Report or in separate report submitted along with the Annual Report to Bapepam-LK, such as sustainability report, or corporate social responsibility report.	Maybank Indonesia also has the Sustainability Report separately
I.	**Audited Annual Financial Statements**	
	Audited Financial Statements included in Annual Report should be prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia and audited by an Accountant. The said financial statement should be included with statement of responsibility for Annual Reporting as stipulated in Rule No. VIII.G.11 or Rule No. X.E.1.	598-894
J.	**Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors Signatures**	
1)	Annual Report should be signed by all members of the current Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors.	46-47
2)	The signature as refer to in point 1) should be appended on separate sheet of the Annual Report, where the said sheet should contain a statement that all members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors are fully responsible for the accuracy of the Annual Report, in accordance with the Form No. X.K.6-1 of the Attached Rules.	46-47
3)	In the event that members of the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Director refused to sign the Annual Report, the said person should provide a written explanation in separate letter attached to the Annual Report.	None
4)	In the event that a member of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors refused to sign the Annual Report and failed to provide written explanation, then a member of the Board of Commissioners or Board of Directors who signed the Annual Report should provide a written explanation in a separate letter attached to the Annual Report.	None

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1. General Guidelines	
a. Annual Report presented individual and consolidated with subsidiary in 1 (one) book.	598-894
b. For banks that do not have subsidiaries, consolidated column can be abolished.	-
c. Annual financial statement presented in comparison according to financial accounting standard.	√
d. If there a new accounting standard in reporting position, the comparison position refer to financial accounting standard about accounting policy, accounting estimation changes, and errors.	√
e. Annual report should be presented in Indonesia. If presented in Indonesia and other language, in the same or separated book, must contain the same information.	√
f. Financial report in annual report must audited by Public Accountant and must be stated about Public Accountant office name, auditor's name and auditor's opinion.	www.maybank.co.id investor/annualreport/ pages/annual-report.aspx
g. Financial annual report announced in bank's website and reported to Financial Services Authorities.	
2. Scope of Annual Report	
a. General Information	
General Information in Annual Report should at least encompass:	
1. Management, covering the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and executive officers including their positions and CVs;	76-85, 509-510, 548-567
2. Details on Shareholders, including the names and the number of shares;	88-91, 322
3. Bank business development and bank business group including Shariah Business Unit (if any) among other:	
a. Summary on important financial data should at least include distribution of funds and revenue, net profit or loss, operational profit, profit before tax, earning assets, fund sources and composition, financing and its composition, capital, number of shares issued and fully paid up; and	4-5, 14-15
b. Performance and financial ratios as presented in quarterly financial report	15, 188-190
4. Strategy and management policy used in developing the bank's business, include Shariah Business Unit (if any);	50-55, 32-45, 488-489
5. Management report providing information regarding Bank management include Shariah Business Unit (if any) among other:	
a. Organization Structure	74-75
b. Main activities	116-141, 160-300
c. Information Technology	154-159
d. Type of product and services offered including Small Business Credit (UMKM);	68-70, 582-591
e. Interest rates of funds and provision of funds;	184-185
f. Economic development and market target;	116-119
g. Local and Foreign Network and business partners;	568-581
h. Number, type and locations of offices:	568-581
i. Ownership of Board of Directors, Commissioners and shareholders in the bank business group;	89-91, 322, 369, 393
j. Important changes occurring in the bank and bank business group during the year under review;	32-45, 63, 195-202
k. Forecasted important things that may happen in the future;	35, 42, 116-119
l. Human resources, including the number, educational structure, training and development;	142-153
b. Annual Financial Report	598-894
1. Individual Financial Report, consist of:	
a. Balance Sheet;	882-885
b. Statement of Income and other comprehensive income;	886-887
c. Statement of Changes in Equity;	888-889
d. Statement of Cash Flows, and	890-891
e. Notes to the Financial Statements, including information on commitments and contingencies.	616-894

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2. Consolidated Financial Statements of the bank and its subsidiaries, which consist of at least:	
a. Balance Sheet;	605-609
b. Statement of Income and other comprehensive income;	610-611
c. Statement of Changes in Equity;	612-613
d. Statement of Cash Flows, and	809-810
3. Financial Report for banks that are a part of a business group.	592-597
a. Banks that are a part of a business group, is also required to submit information consisting of:	
(1) Parent Company Consolidated Financial Statements includes financial report all entities in the group, in financial sector; or	592-597
(2) Parent Company Consolidated Financial Statements includes financial report all entities in the group, in financial and non financial sector.	592-597
b. Financial Report as referred in point a, which at least includes:	
(1) Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet);	596-597
(2) of Income and other comprehensive income;	592-595
(3) Statement of Changes in Equity;	597
(4) Statement of Commitments and Contingencies	597
c. Financial Performance, consisting of:	
1) Calculation of the Minimum Capital Requirement (CAR).	188-189
2) Quantity and quality of Earning Assets and Provision for Loan Impairment Losses (CKPN), which at least information grouping:	
a) Financial Instruments;	655-656, 682-683
b) Provision of funds to related parties;	708-716, 815-817
c) Loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)debtors;	127, 182, 207, 489, 589
d) Loans classified as special mention (including restructured loans and property loans), and	181-183, 713-714
e) Allowance for uncollectible account on productive assets (PPA) that should be maintained based on financial instruments	715
3) Bank financial ratios, among others:	
a) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	188, 189, 240
b) Return on Asset (ROA);	4, 15, 180, 190
c) Return on Equity (ROE);	4, 15, 41, 180, 190, 191
d) Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio	15, 188, 190
e) Percentage Breach of Legal Lending Limit (BMPK); and	15, 190
f) Net Open Position (NOP)	15, 190
4) Spot and derivative transactions;	655-656, 703-708
d. Capital disclosure and risk management implementation, at least include information about risk profile and possible loss that may occur, taking into account the following matters:	
1) Capital disclosure and risk exposure disclosure and risk management implementation aims to enhance transparency to the public by determining minimum requirements of disclosure, so that the public can assess the risk profile and capital adequacy of the bank.	√
2) The bank should have written policy approved by the Board of Directors regarding the disclosures to be reported and internal controls in the disclosure process.	√
3) Bank Capital disclosure and risk management implementation, among others:	186-187, 230-231, 240-241, 867-868
a) Capital Disclosure, at least include of:	
i. Qualitative disclosures, among others information about:	
(a) Capital structure,covering explanation on the equity instruments issued by the bank including: characteristics, duration of instrument, callable feature, features step-up, yield rate, and rating (if available), and	230-231
(b) Capital adequacy,covering explanations on the approach used by the bank in assessing capital adequacy to support current and future activities.	230-231
ii. Quantitative disclosures covering capital structure of the bank	240-241

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b) Risk Exposure and Risk Management Disclosure at least include:	212-239
i. Disclosure on the bank's Risk Management in general, including:	
(a) Active supervision of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors;	214-215
(b) Adequacy of policy, procedure and determination of risk management limit	215-216
(c) Adequacy of identification, measurement, supervision and control processes, as well as Risk Management information system; and	217
(d) Comprehensive Internal Control System	217
ii. Disclosure on risk exposure and implementation of bank Risk Management in particular, covering:	218-229
(a) Credit Risk;	218-222
(b) Market Risk;	222-225
(c) Operational Risk;	227-228
(d) Liquidity Risk;	225-227
(e) Legal Risk;	228-229
(f) Strategic Risk	229
(g) Compliance Risk; and	229
(h) Reputation Risk.	228
iii. Disclosure of Credit Risk as referred to in point ii (a), which includes:	
(a) General Disclosure, consist of:	218-222, 242-259
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	
(i) Information regarding the application of credit risk Managementm including Credit risk management organization, Credit risk management strategies for activities that have a significant credit risk exposure, Credit concentration risk management policies and Mechanism for credit risk measurement and control.	218-222
(ii) Definition of overdue receivables and impaired receivables, and	220-221
(iii) Description on the approach used for the Provision for Loan Impairment Losses (CKPN), individually and collectively, as well as the statistical methods used in the calculation of CKPN.	218-222
ii) Quantitative Disclosure, among others:	
(i) Disclosure on net receivables by region;	242-245
(ii) Disclosure on net receivables by remaining maturity of the Contract;	246-247
(iii) Disclosure on net receivables by Economic Sector;	248-251
(iv) Disclosure on receivables and allowances by region;	252-253
(v) Disclosure on receivables and allowances by Economic; and	254-257
(vi) Details on Movements of allowances for impairment losses.	258-259
(b) Disclosureof Credit Risk using the Standardized Approach, which consists of:	221, 259-269
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	
(i) Information regarding the use of rating the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for credit risk;	221
(ii) Category of portfolios that use the rating;	221-222, 259-265
(iii) Rating agency; and	221-222, 259-265
(iv) Disclosure of counterparty credit risk, including types of mitigation instruments commonly accepted/delivered by the bank.	221-222, 266-269
ii) Quantitative Disclosure, among others:	259-265
(i) Disclosure of net receivables by Portfolio Category and Rating Scale;	259-265
(ii) Disclosure on Counterparty Credit Risk	266-269

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(c) Disclosure on Credit Risk Mitigation using the Standardized Approach	219-220
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	219-220
(i) Information regarding the bank's policy for the main types of collateral accepted;	219
(ii) Policies, procedures, and processes to assess and manage collateral;	219-221
(iii) Main warrantors/guarantors and their credit worthiness; and	219-220
(iv) Information on concentration level arising from the use of credit risk mitigation techniques.	219
ii) Quantitative Disclosure, among others:	270-281
(i) Disclosure of net Receivables based on Risk Weighting after MRK effect	270-277
(ii) Disclosure ofnet receivables and Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (MRK)	278-281
(d) Disclosure of Asset Securitization, which consists of:	tidak ada
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	
(i) General disclosure of risk management, which includes objective of asset securitization, the limit of asset securitization activities in transfering the bank's credit risk to other party's over any transaction that underlay the asset securitization activities, the bank's functions in asset securitization activity, and an explanation of the bank's involvement in those functions;	-
(ii) Summary of accounting policies for asset securitization activities, which include, transactions treated as sales or funding, recognition of gains from securitization activities, and assumptions used to assess the presence or absence of on-going involvement in the securitization activity, including changes from the previous period and the impact of those changes; and	-
(iii) Names of the rating used in asset securitization activities and asset securitization exposures rated by the said agency.	-
ii) Quanitative Disclosure, among others:	282-285
(i) SecuritizationTransaction Disclosure; and	282-285
(ii) SecuritizationTransaction Activity Summary in which the bank acts as the Originator	284-285
(e) Quantitative Disclosure of Credit Risk RWA Calculation using Standardized Approach	286-291
iv. Disclosure of Market Risk as referred to in point ii (b), which includes	222-225, 291
(a) Standardized measurement method for market risk, comprisedof	222-225, 291
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	222-225
(i) Information regarding theapplication of risk management Including Market risk management organization; trading book and banking book portfolio management, as well as the valuation methodology used; Market risk measurement mechanismfor monitoring and periodic riskand for capital adequacy calculations, both on banking book and on trading book.	222-225
(ii) Trading and banking book portfolio which were taken into account in the Minimum Capital Requirement (CAR)	223-225
(iii) Measures and plans to anticipate market risk on foreign currency transactions, because of changes in exchange rates and of fluctuations of interest rates, including descriptions of all fundings and contracts without protection or hedging, and debts with floating rate or not determined in advance.	223-225
ii) Quantitative Disclosures, at least including: market risk disclosures using standardized measurement methods	291
(b) Internal model-based approach to market risk, which consists of:	
i) Qualitative Disclosure, among others:	
(i) Information regarding theapplication of risk management Including Market risk management organization; trading book and banking book portfolio management, as well as the valuation methodology used; Market risk measurement mechanismfor monitoring and periodic riskand for capital adequacy calculations, both on banking book and on trading book.	223-224

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(ii) Trading and banking book portfolio which were taken into account in the Minimum Capital Requirement (CAR)	223-224
(iii) For each portfolio covered by the Internal Model approach, disclosure on the model characteristics, description of stress testing for the portfolio and description of the approach used for backtesting/validating the accuracy and consistency of the internal models and the process of model development	223-224
(iv) Portfolio wusing internal models that have been approved by Financial Service Authority; and	223-224
(v) The amount of frequency deviation between the Value atRisk (VaR) and the actual lossesduring the reporting period.	223-224
ii) Quantitative Disclosure, at least including market risk disclosures using internal models (Value at Risk/VaR)	223-224
v. Disclosure of Operational Risk as referred to in point ii (c), which includes	227-228, 300
(a) Qualitative Disclosures, including: information on the implementation of risk management for operational risk, including:	
i) Operational risk management organization;	227-228
ii) The mechanism used by the bank to identify and quantify operational risk; and	227
iii) A mechanism to mitigate operational risk.	227-228
(b) Quantitative Disclosure on operational risk	300
vi. Disclosure of Liquidity Risk as referred to in point ii (d), which includes	225-227, 292-299
(a) Qualitative Disclosures, including: information on the implementation of risk management for liquidity risk, including:	
i) Liquidity risk management organization;	225-226
ii) Early warning indicators of liquidity problems; and	226
iii) The mechanisms of measurement and control liquidity risk	226
(b) Quantitative Disclosures on liquidity risk, which at least Includes:	292-299
i) Disclosure of Rupiah Maturiity Profile	292-295
ii) Disclosure of Foreign Currency Maturity Profile	296-299
vii. Disclosure of Legal Risk as referred to in point ii (e), which includes qualitative disclosure about risk management for legal risks include the following:	228-229
(a) Legal risk management organization; and	228
(b) Legal risk control mechanisms.	228-229
viii. Disclosure of Strategic Risk as referred to in point ii (f), which includes qualitative disclosure about risk management for strategic risks include the following:	229
(a) Strategic risk management organization; and	229
(b) Policy that allows banks to identify and respond to internal and external changes in the business environment; and	229
(c) Mechanisms to measure the progress of the business plan.	229
ix. Disclosure of Compliance Risk as referred to in point ii (g), which includes qualitative disclosure about risk management for compliance risks include the following:	229
(a) Compliance risk management organization; and	229
(b) The effectiveness of risk management strategies and risk management for compliance risk, primarily for ensuring that the development of policies and procedures are in accordance with generally accepted standards, and prevailing rules and/or regulations; and	229
(c) Monitoring and controlling compliance risk.	229
x. Disclosure of Reputation Risk as referred to in point ii (g), which includes qualitative disclosure about risk management for reputation risks include the following:	228
(a) Organizational reputation risk management, including the implementation of reputation risk management by related units (Corporate Secretary, Public Relations, and the related business units);	228
(b) Policies and mechanisms to improve the quality of service to customers and other stakeholders to control reputational risk; and	228
(c) Reputation risk management in times of crisis.	228

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e. Spesific Disclosure of bank which become the part of Business Group and/or its subsidiaries, at least consisting of:	
1) Structure of the bank business group, consisting of at least:	91, 236, 322, 497, 616-628, 803
a) Business group structure, from the bank, subsidiaries, affiliates, financial holding company, and/or parent company to the ultimate shareholder;	91, 236, 322, 497
b) Structure of the management relationship in the bank's business, and	616-628
c) Shareholders acting on behalf of other shareholders (shareholders acting in concert). The definition of a shareholder acting on behalf of other shareholders is individual shareholders or companies/legal entities who have the common goal of controlling the bank, based or not based on agreement.	91, 236, 322, 497, 803-807
2) Transactions between the bank and related parties in the bank's business group, taking into account the following matters:	202-203, 815-817
a) Information of transactions with related parties conducted by the bank or any company or legal entity in the bank business group working in the field of finance;	815-817
b) Related party is party as stipulated in the applicable Statement of Financial Accountancy Standard;	202-203, 815-817
c) Types of transactions with related party are, among others:	815-817
i. Cross shareholders;	815-817
ii. Transactions from one business group acting for the interest of other business groups;	815-817
iii. Management of short term liquidity centralized in one business group;	815-817
iv. Provision of funds distributed or received by another company in one business group;	815-817
v. Exposure to majority shareholder in the form of loans, commitments and guarantees; and	815-817
vi. Buying or selling of assets with another company in a business group, including repurchase agreements.	815-817
3) Transactions with related parties which conduct by every entities in the bank's business group working in the field of finance	815-817
4) Funds provision, commitment or other equal facilities of each company or legal entity belonging to one business group with the bank on a debtor already obtaining fund provisions from the bank.	485-486
5) Consolidated capital Disclosure, type of risk, allowance for loan losses, risk management, as referred in point d	186-187, 218-229
f. Other disclosures in accordance with other Financial Accounting Standards which has not been included in the numbers a through e above.	None
g. Public Accountant's opinion on the financial statement which contains opinion of Financial Report as referred in point b.	602-604
3. Bank, in accordance to made Financial Report, referred to Annual Report Guidelines for Conventional Bank which is part of Financial Service Authorities Circular Letter.	√
4. Others annual report which is delivered to Financial Services Authorities which become part of bank's business group and/or its subsidiaries about:	√
a. Parent Entity annual report which consists of all entity in business group in financial and non financial.	
b. Controlling Shareholders'annual report which directly controls the bank.	
c. Subsidiary annual Report; and	
d. Head Office annual report, for foreign branch offices.	

Cross Reference of Annual Report Award 2015

Subject & Explanation		Page
I.	**General**	√
1	In good and correct Indonesian, it is recommended to present the report also in English.	√
2	The annual report should be printed in good quality paper, using the font type and size that allow for easy reading	√
3	Should state clearly the identity of the company.	√
	Name of company and year of the Annual Report is placed on:	√
	1. The front cover;	√
	2. Sides;	√
	3. Back cover;	√
	4. Each page.	√
4	The Annual Report is presented in the company's website.	√
II.	**Summary of Key Financial Information**	
1	Result of the Company information in comparative form over a period of 5 financial years or since the commencement of business if the company has been running its business activities for less than 5 years.	14-19, 201-108
	The information contained includes:	15
	1. Sales/income from business;	15
	2. Profit (loss).	15
	a. Attributable to owners; and	15
	b. Attributable to non-controlling shareholders;	15
	3. Total of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income:	15
	a. Attributable to owners; and	15
	b. Attributable to non-controlling shareholders; and	15
	4. Net profit (loss) per share.	15
	Note: profit (loss) and other comprehensive income disclosed in total if the company doesn't have subsidiaries.	15
2	Financial information in comparative form over a period of 3 (three) financial years or since the commencement of business if the company has been running its business activities for less than 3 years.	√
	The information contained includes:	14
	1. Investments in associated entities;	
	2. Total assets;	14
	3. Total liabilities; and	14
	4. Total equity.	14
3	Financial Ratio in comparative form over a period of 3 (three) financial years or since the commencement of business if the company has been running its business activities for less than 3 (three) years.	14
	The information contains 5 (five) general financial ratios and relevant to the industry.	15
4	Information regarding share price in the form of tables and graphs	√
	1. The information contained includes:	16-17
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	b. Market Capitalization;	17
	c. Highest, lowest and closing share price;	17
	d. Trading volume; and	17
	2. Information presented on graphs that includes at least the closing price and trading volume of the share.	16-17
	For each three-month period in the last two (2) financial years (if any).	16-17
5	Information regarding bonds, shariah bonds or convertible bonds issued and which are still outstanding in the last 2 financial years	18-19, 102-108
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	2. Interest rate;	18, 102-108
	3. Maturity date; and	18, 102-108
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	Contains the following items:	
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	2. View on the prospects of the company's business as established by the Board of Directors, and the basis of such view;	35
	3. Assessment of the performance of the committees under the Board of Commissioners; and	35
	4. Changes in the composition of the Board of Commissioners (if any) and the reasons of the changes.	35
2	Board of Directors' Report	38-45
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	1. Analysis of the company's performance, i.e. strategic policies, comparison between achievement of results and targets, and challenges faced by the company;	40-41
	2. Analysis of Business prospects;	42
	3. Implementation of Good Corporate Governance by the company;	43
	4. Assessment on the performance of Committees under Board of Directors (if any); and	42
	5. Changes in the composition of the Board of Directors (if any), and the reasons of the changes.	43
3	Signature of members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners.	46-47
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	1. Signatures are set on a separate page;	46-47
	2. Statement that the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners are fully responsible for the accuracy of the annual report;	46-47
	3. Signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, stating their names and titles/ positions; and	46-47
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IV.	**Company Profile**	57-111
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	Includes information on name and address, zip code, telephone and/or facsimile, email, website.	
2	Brief history of the company	60, 62-63
	Includes among others: date/year of establishment, name and change in the company name, if any.	
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3	Field of business.	67-70
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	2. The company's business activities; and	61, 67
	3. The types of products and or services produced.	68-70, 582-591
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5	Company Vision and Mission	64-65
	The information should contain:	
	1. Company vision;	64
	2. Company mission;	64
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8	Number of employees (comparative in two years) and description of competence building (for example: education and training of employees).	86-87, 142-153
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10	List of Subsidiary and/or Affiliate companies	91, 96-99, 322
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	2. Percentage of share ownership;	91, 96, 97, 98, 322
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	4. Explanation regarding the operational status of the Subsidiary/Affiliate (already operating or not yet operating).	96-99
11	Company's group structure	96
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	4. Name of Stock Exchange where the company shares are listed.	100-101

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	1. Chronology of other securities listing.	102-108
	2. Types of corporate action that caused changes in the number of securities;	102-108
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14	Name and address of capital market institutions and or supporting professions.	109
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15	Award and/or certification received by the company on last fiscal year, both on a national scale and international scale.	24-25
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17	Information presented on Company's website	110
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	3. Financial performance analysis;	110
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V.	**Management Analysis and Discussion on Company Performance**	116-141, 160-207
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2	Description of company's financial performance	174-188
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7	Information about the comparison between the target at the beginning of the fiscal year with the results achieved (realization), and the target or projected to be achieved for the coming year regarding revenue, earnings, capital structure, or others that are considered important for the company	191
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	Description of important events after the date of the accountant's report including their impact on performance and business risks in the future.	
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9	Description of the company's business prospects.	116-119, 488-489
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10	Information on marketing aspects	167-119, 488-489
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11	Description regarding the dividend policy and the date and amount of cash dividend per share and amount of dividend per year as announced or paid during the past two (2) years.	167-173
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	2. Time periode;	no ESOP/MSOP
	3. Requirements of rightful employee and/or management; and	no ESOP/MSOP
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13	Use of proceeds from the public offering (in the event that the company is still obligated to report such use of proceeds).	102-108
	Contains information on:	
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	2. Plan for funds utilization;	102-108
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	5. Date of General Meeting of Shareholder (or Bondholder) approval on change in the funds utilization plan (if any).	no changes
14	Information on material transactions with conflict of interest and/or transactions with related parties.	202-203
	Contains information on:	
	1. Name of the transacting parties and nature of related parties;	203
	2. A description of the fairness of the transaction;	203
	3. Reason for the transaction;	203
	4. Realization of transactions during the period;	202-203
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	6. Compliance with related rules and regulations	202-203
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15	Description of changes in regulation which have a significant effect on the company	195-202
	Description should contain among others: any changes in regulation and its impact on the company.	
	Note: if there is no change in regulation which have a significant effect, to be disclosed.	
16	Description of changes in the accounting policy	193-195
	Description should contain among others: Any revision to accounting policies, rationale and impact on the financial statement.	
	Note: if there is no change in accounting regulation, should be disclosed.	
17	Information of Business continuity	204-207
	Disclosure about:	
	1. Issues with significant potential to affect company's business continuity in the last fiscal year;	204
	2. Management assessment on issues in number 1; and	204
	3. Assumptions used by management in doing assessment.	204
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	The information should contain:	
	1. Description of the responsibility of the Board of Commissioners;	362-363
	2. Training programs for improving the competence of the Board of Commissioner or orientation program for new member of Board of Commissioners; and	373-374
	3. Disclosing the Board Charter (guidance and work procedure of the Board of Commissioners).	362

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	2. Statement about the independency of each Independent Commissioner.	368
3	Information on the Board of Directors.	383-408
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4	Assessment on members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	379-380, 398
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5	Description of the remuneration policy for the Board of Directors that is related to the company performance	380-382, 398-400
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	5. Performance indicators to determine the remuneration of the Board of Directors.	398
6	Frequency of Boards of Commissioners meetings, Board of Director meetings, and joint meetings Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors	374-379, 400-408
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	3. Meeting Agenda.	377-379, 403-408
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	Information on major shareholders and controlling shareholders, directly or indirectly, and also individual shareholders.	91,322
	In the form of scheme or diagram, except SOE that fully owned by the government.	
8	Disclosure of affiliation with other members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors and major and/or controlling shareholders	369-370, 392-393
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	Affiliation between member of the Board of Commissioners and major and/or controlling shareholders	369-370
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9	Audit Committee	408-412, 546-547
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	2. Qualification of education and work experience of Audit Committee members;	409, 546-547
	3. Independence of the members of the Audit Committee;	409
	4. Description of tasks and responsibilities;	409-410
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10	Nomination and Remuneration Committee/Function	415-421
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12	Description of tasks and function of the Corporate Secretary.	448-451
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	2. Description of the tasks performed by the Corporate Secretary; and	451
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13	Description of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (AGMS) of the previous fiscal year	338-359
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14	Description of the company's internal audit unit	467-471
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	2. Number of auditors in the unit;	468-469
	3. Certification as an internal audit profession;	468-469
	4. Structure or position of the internal audit unit;	467
	5. Description of audit work performed; and	470
	6. The party authorized to appoint/dismiss the head of internal audit unit.	467
15	Public accountant	471-472
	The information should contain:	
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	2. How many audit periods has the public accountant firm audited the financial statements of the company;	471
	3. The amount of fees for the audit and other attestation services (in the event that such accountant provides other attestation services together with the audit); and	472
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18	Description of corporate social responsibility activities related to environment	534-535
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	2. Activities conducted, environment-related activities, that relevant with operational activity of the company, such as usage of recycled materials, energy, waste treatment, etc.	534-535
	3. Environment-related certification.	None
19	Description of corporate social responsibility related to the workforce, work health and safety	536-537
	Contains information on, among others:	
	1. Management Policies; and	536-537
	2. Activities conducted health and safety-related activities, such as gender equality, equal work opportunity, work and safety facilities, employee turnover, work incident rate, training, etc.	536-537
20	Description of corporate social responsibility activities related to social and community development	537-543
	Contains information on, among others:	
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	2. Activities conducted; and	537-543
	3. Cost of the activites social and community development related activities, such as the use of local work force, empowerment of local communities, aid for public social facilities, social donations, etc.	543
21	Description of corporate social responsibility activities related to responsibility to the consumer Contains information on, among others:	543-544
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	2. Status of settlement of case/claim;	480
	3. Potential impacts on the financial condition of the company; and	479-480
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23	Access to corporate information and data.	490-494
	Description on the availability of access to corporate information and data to the public, for example through website, mass media, mailing list, bulletin, analyst meeting, etc.	

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25	Disclosure on the whistleblowing system.	495-496
	Description of the mechanism of the whistleblowing system, including:	
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26	The diversity of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors composition	364-365, 390
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	Note: the reasons and consideration should be disclosed, if there are no such policy.	
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	3. Statement of changes in equity;	612-613
	4. Statement of Cash flows;	614-615
	5. Notes to the financial statement;	616-894
	6. Comparative information about previous period; and	605-894
	7. Financial position at the start of comparative periods when the company implement retrospective application of accounting policies, or re-stated its accounts of financial statements, or re-classified the accounts of its financial statements (if relevant).	√
5	Comparison of profitability.	610-611
	Comparison of profit (loss) from operations for the year by the previous year.	
6	Cash Flow Report.	614-615
	Meets the following provisions:	
	1. Grouped into three categories of activity: operational activity, investment, and funding;	√
	2. Uses a direct method reporting for cash flows for operational activity;	√
	3. Separating the presentation between cash receipt and or cash expended during the current year for operational, investment, and funding activities; and	√
	4. Disclosing activities that do not influence the cash flow.	√

Cross Reference of Annual Report Award 2015

	Subject & Explanation	Page
7	Summary of Accounting Policy.	630-681
	Includes at least:	
	1. Statement of compliance to Financial Accounting Standard;	630-632
	2. Basis for the measurement and preparation of financial statements;	630-632
	3. Income tax;	636-644
	4. Work compensation; and	675
	5. Financial instruments.	655-656, 682-683
8	Disclosure on transaction with related parties.	815-817
	Disclosure of, among others:	
	1. Name of related party, and nature of relation with related party;	815
	2. Amount of transaction and its percentage to total related revenues and expenses; and	816-817
	3. Total balance of transaction and its percentage to total assets or liabilities.	816-817
9	Disclosure related to taxation	675, 782-792
	Issues that should be disclosed:	
	1. Fiscal reconciliation and calculation of current tax;	675, 782-792
	2. Explanation on the relation between tax expenses (benefit) and accounting/book profit;	674, 783-784
	3. Statement that the amount of Taxable Profit as calculated through reconciliation is in accordance with the Tax Return;	None
	4. Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized on the financial position (balance sheet) for each reporting period, and the amount of deferred tax expenses (benefit) recognized in the profit/loss statement in the event that the amount is not recognizable from the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities presented on the financial position (balance sheet); and	794-795
	5. Disclosure of whether or not there is a tax dispute.	None
10	Disclosure related to Fixed Assets.	664-665, 721-724
	Issues that should be disclosed:	
	1. Depreciation method used;	664-665
	2. Description of the selected accounting policies between the revaluation model and cost model;	664-665
	3. The methods and significant assumptions used in estimating the fair value of fixed assets (revaluation model) or disclosure of the fair value of fixed assets (cost model); and	664-665
	4. Reconciliation of the gross book value and accumulated depreciation of fixed assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period, showing any addition, reduction and reclassification.	721-724
11	Disclosures relating to operating segment	677, 825-829
	Issues that should be disclosed:	
	1. General information which includes the factors used to identify segments that are reported;	677, 825-826
	2. Information about income, assets, and liabilities of the reported segment;	827-829
	3. Reconciliation of total segment revenues, reported segment profit or loss, segment assets, segment liabilities and other segment material elements to the related number of the entity; and	825-828
	4. Disclosures at entity level, which includes information about products and/or services, geographic areas and major customers.	829
12	Disclosures relating to Financial Instruments	642-648, 655-656, 682-683, 813, 830-866
	Issues that should be disclosed:	
	1. The Detail of financial instruments based on the classification;	642-643, 645-648
	2. The fair value of each class of financial instruments;	645, 682-683
	3. Risk management policy;	830-862
	4. Explanation of the risks associated with financial instruments: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk; and	832-853
	5. Risk analysis related to financial instruments quantitatively.	863-866
13	Publication of financial statements Issues to be disclosed include:	881
	1. The date that the financial statements is authorized to be published; and	881
	2. The party responsible to authorize the published financial statements.	881

Annual Report **2015 PT BANK MAYBANK INDONESIA TBK**

JOURNEY TO THE NEXT LEVEL

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